THE TIMES

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Princess Margaret arriving at the Masked Ball in aid of Royal Opera House development appeal at the Dorchester hotel.

Britain to put 100 into Sinai

Britain will contribute about 100 men to the proposed multinational force to police Sinai next March, after the Israeli withdrawal, Mr Humphrey Atkins announced in the Commons.

France, Italy and the Netherlands will also send troops, at the request of the United States, who are sponsoring the force.

The Egyptians have welcomed the European participation, but the Israeli reaction is not expected to be favourable, at least at first Page 6

Europe role for Eric Heffer

Mr Eric Heffer has been invited by Mr Michael Foot to be European spokesman in the Shadow Cabinet. He was one of the architects of a document which proposed ways of withdrawing from the EEC in the first year of a Labour government Shadow posts, page 2

Gibraltar naval dockyard closing

The Royal Navy dockyard at Gibraltar is to be closed, starting in 1983, with the loss of 950 jobs. The RAF airfield there is to start operating fewer hours each day. The decisions follow the recent defence review. Page 6

Ford unions call off planned strike

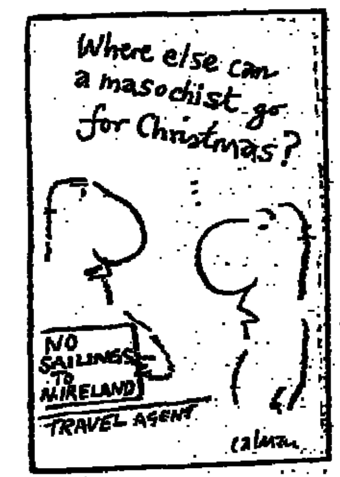
Union leaders representing 54,000 manual workers at Ford called off a threatened strike due to start today. The company is expected tomorrow to improve its 4.5 per cent pay offer in return for concessions on efficiency

Baby death case man promoted

Mr Richard Davis, the social worker, who supervised the case of Jason Caesar, the baby aged 19 months who died of injuries caused by his mother and her lover, has since been promoted, the Cambridgeshire Director of Social Services told a press conference Page 3

Williams 'set for 6,000 majority'

Mrs Shirley Williams could win the Crosby by-election with a 6,000 majority, according to the latest MORI opinion poll in today's *Daily Express* which gives the SDP/Liberal alliance 48 per cent, the Conservatives 35 per cent, Labour 14 per cent, and others 3 per cent Crosby report, page 4



Tebbit to give employers power to sue unions

By Paul Routledge and Hugh Noyes

The Government took even some of its toughest opponents by surprise yesterday with a new charter for labour legislation that will sharply diminish the power of the trade unions to mount successful industrial action.

For the first time since the turn of the century, union funds are to be thrown open to court action for damages up to a ceiling of £250,000 for each illegal action committed by officials or members.

It will be open to employers to dismiss fairly any striker who refuses to go back after a brief set period, of perhaps only four days. State cash aid is also to be extended to secret ballots on wage offers and existing closed shops would also be subjected to periodic ballots of workers.

Announcing the general shape of his Labour Law Bill due to be introduced in the Commons early next year, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said: "This seems a fairly rounded package for the time being".

The Conservatives might introduce further legislative reforms, and he doubted that any future government would be able to muster a parliamentary majority to repeal his forthcoming Bill or the 1980 Employment Act put on the statute book by his predecessor, Mr James Prior.

Mr Tebbit's 3,000-word consultative document last night brought forth a predictable storm of protest from the unions, led by Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC. He said: "The Government are deliberately going out of their way to pick a fight with the unions. That is up to them, it was not of our choosing, and the consequences will be up to them as well.

"It looks as if we could be in for an action replay of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. The casualties now as then will be employers and the relations between employers and workers and their unions."

Introducing his package of industrial relations proposals, Mr Tebbit told the House that his aim was twofold: first, to safeguard the liberty of the individual from the abuse of industrial power, and secondly to improve the operation of the labour market by providing a balanced framework of industrial relations law.

In addition to ballots for existing, as well as newly established, closed shops, the Bill will increase substantially compensation for workers dismissed because they refused to join a trade union in a closed shop situation. Union-only contracts will be outlawed and the Government intends to tighten up the definition of a trade dispute to exclude from immunity industrial action that is predominantly motivated by political or personal considerations.

Mr Tebbit added: "We propose that the immunity of the trade unions themselves should be brought into line with the immunity for individual trade union officials and their members."

The most crucial section of the consultative document is that which seeks to circumscribe the legal immunities of trade unions. Under existing law, unions cannot be sued for their unlawful acts done on their behalf by their officials.

The document says: "The Government do not accept that the bread of these immunities is any longer necessary in modern conditions to enable trade unions to represent their members effectively.

"It is unfair and anomalous that while trade union officials may be sued for organizing unlawful industrial action on behalf of a trade union, the union itself can escape liability altogether."

The Cabinet proposes to remedy that lack of incentive to operate within the law by making trade unions themselves liable to be sued in tort

Ministers have not finally made up their minds on how that aspect of the law should be implemented, but their first thoughts are that immunity shall only be enjoyed by union officals taking action specifically authorized by their national executives or some other competent, subordinate body whose authority has not been repudiated by a higher body.

Reaction from the Labour benches in the Commons was predictably hostile and bitter. Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, pledged that the next Labour government would wipe the legislation off the statute book as happened with the 1971 Industrial Relations Act.

Text of proposals, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 4
Leading article, page 11

THE MAIN POINTS

- ☐ Trade unions liable up to £250,000 for unlawful actions through injunctions and damages.
- ☐ Strikers to be dismissed fairly for refusing to return to work after a brief set period.
- ☐ State cash for secret ballots on wage offers.
- ☐ Existing closed shops to be subjected to periodic ballots.
- ☐ Increased compensation for unfairly dismissed non-trade union members. Stiffer provisions for reinstatement.
- ☐ Union-only contracts to be outlawed.
- ☐ Trade dispute definition to be tightened to exclude from immunity industrial action motivated by political or personal considerations.
- ☐ Those unfairly dismissed in a closed shop because of union pressure should be able to seek compensation directly from that trade union.
- ☐ Trade union only members as a condition for contracts to be illegal.

Brezhnev offers sweeping cuts in European missiles

From Patricia Clough and Michael Binyon, Bonn, Nov 23

President Brezhnev said tonight that the Soviet Union would be prepared to negotiate a reduction "not of dozens, but hundreds" of nuclear weapons at the forthcoming Geneva talks with the United States.

If America were prepared to agree on a complete reduction of all kinds of nuclear weapons in the East and West the Russians would be in favour. "We want Europe to be free at last from nuclear weapons, from medium-range and tactical weapons. That would be a real Zero Option, a just solution for all sides", Mr Brezhnev said.

He made his offer during a speech at a dinner given in his honour after his first day of talks here with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor and West German leaders.

Earlier at the dinner Herr Schmidt firmly warned Mr Brezhnev that if there were no agreement in the Geneva nuclear weapon negotiations by Autumn 1983, West Germany would go ahead with the deployment of new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

His warning was a clear message not to play for time at the negotiations in the hope that mounting pressure from European peace movements would force Nato to delay or alter its plans.

"I know that President Reagan is going into the Geneva negotiations with the serious determination to reduce the nuclear threat by arms control", he said.

The Chancellor also urged the Soviet leader to meet President Reagan. "A clear sign of hope and confidence could come from such a meeting".

But, earlier today the Russians appeared unenthusiastic about such a summit yet. Mr Leonid Zamyatin told a press conference that the Soviet side believed such a meeting should be thoroughly prepared in advance. However, he said the Soviet Union hoped that Herr Schmidt would relay its views to the United States.

Mr Brezhnev also renewed his call for a moratorium but said the Russians were willing not only to halt deployment of their SS20 missiles: they were prepared to go further. As a gesture of goodwill they would unilaterally reduce a certain number of their nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union. He called this a new, essential element in the Soviet position.

On the surface the Soviet offer looks very similar to previous proposals, but experts here noted that he used the word 'reduction' whereas previously he had spoken only about withdrawing the missiles.

Mr Brezhnev's speech appeared to be directed over the heads of his audienc eto the West German peace movement. It was evidently an attempt to regain the initiative after President Reagan's proposals for arms control which the Russians felt were an attempt to upstage him in the Bonn talks.

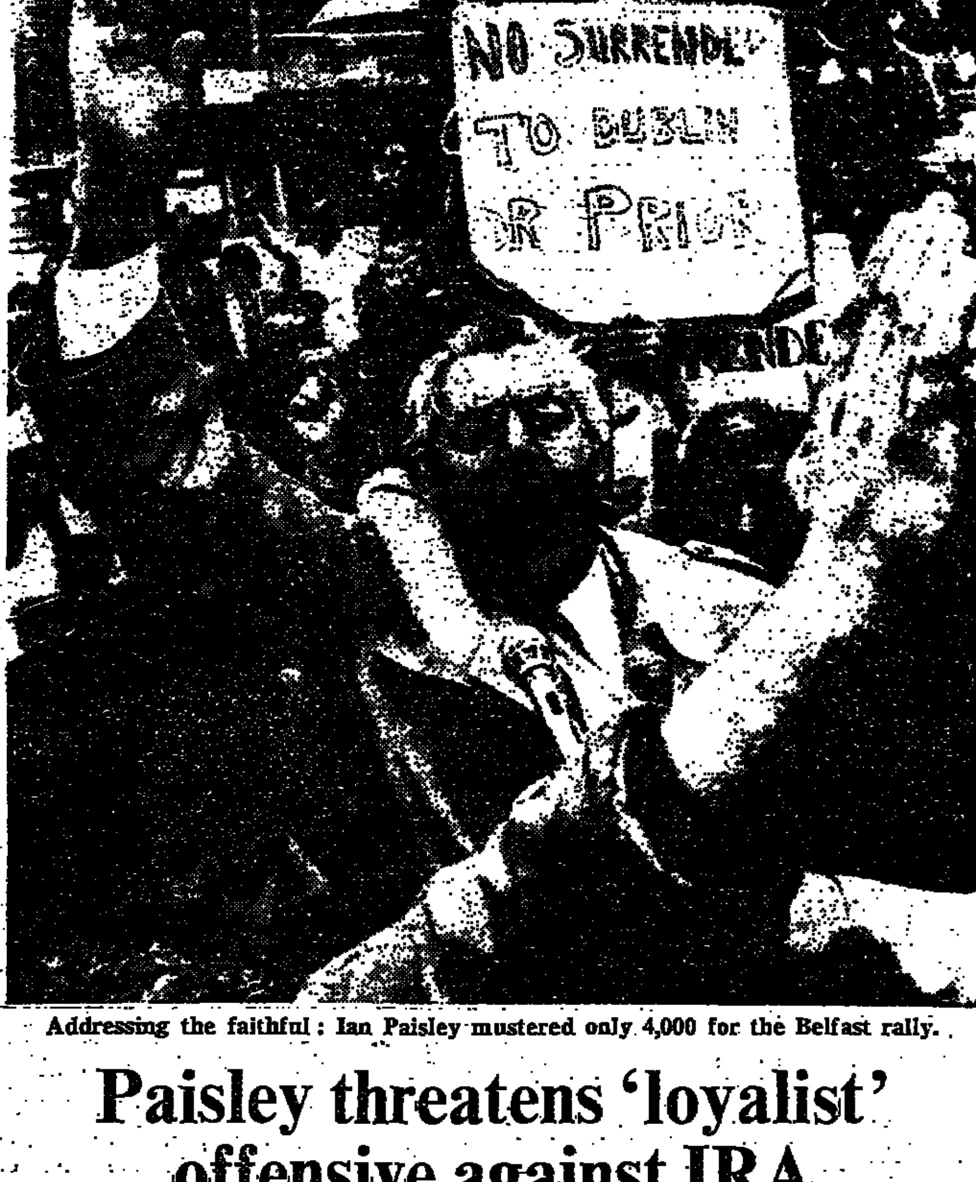
Mr Brezhnev's version of the Zero Option, an idea which the Russians have previously opposed, would, however, include all nuclear weapons and thus *bring* in British and American forces as well as American air and submarine-borne missiles.

Mr Brezhnev's two days of talks here began this morning with a three-hour review of a vast range of world problems which, however, were dominated by disarmament and nuclear weapons negotiations.

During the talks Mr Brezhnev again brought up his proposal for a moratorium on medium-range missiles and emphasized particularly the Soviet readiness to withdraw the SS20s to behind the Urals.

Herr Schmidt repeated the

Continued on back page, col 6



Addressing the faithful: Ian Paisley mustered only 4,000 for the Belfast rally.

Paisley threatens 'loyalist' offensive against IRA

From Staff Reportert, Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley tonight threatened an armed loyalist offensive against the IRA. Standing in front of a 15,000-man para-military Third Force whom he led through Newtownards, County Down, after a widespread Protestant Day of Action in Northern Ireland, the North Antrim MP said the time for parliamentary etiquette was over.

He shouted defiantly: "There is one army that the Republicans and every other person who is our enemy fear, and that is an army of armed, determined and resolute Protestants."

Mr Paisley and the Democratic Unionist MPs, Mr Peter Robinson and Mr John McQuade, had earlier led the well-drilled men in combat uniform, many in hoods, masks and balaclavas, through the town in a fiercesome new show of loyalist para-military strength.

Earlier in the day Mr Paisley had said that a united Ireland would come only over the dead body of Protestants. Last night's display was a show of force and determination designed to wreck the Anglo-Irish talks and to serve as a warning that Protestants would take the law into their own hands unless the security situation improved.

It was a spectacular culmination to Mr Pailey's Day of Action. Though thousands took part across the province, he fell far short of his boast that he could make the province ungovernable.

Fewer than 4,000 people attended a Paisley rally outside Belfast City Hall, a scarcely respectable gathering by the usual turbulent standards of the province.

Even fewer people attended separate meetings called by the Official Unionist Party and the Protestant para-military forces organized to prevent Mr Paisley from claiming total credit for the day.

As the protests started, the CBI in Northern Ireland said that there had been widespread intimidation. Some firms received telephone calls from loyalist organizations saying they must close.

In the east of the province, predominantly Protestant towns and villages were blocked by car and tractor cavalcades but further west the response was far less enthusiastic.

The greatest success for the protesters, demonstrating against what they see as a deteriorating security situation and the spectre of a united Ireland raised by the Anglo-Irish talks, was in industry.

Most big concerns halted work after noon although some major factories continued production. One major success for the loyalists came at Harland and Wolff, the ship-builders where most of the 4,500 manual workers walked out. The 2,500 administrative and clerical staffs remained at work.

But significantly for Mr Paisley, that demonstration had been staged by the Ulster Defence Association, the largest para-military force, which refuses to support him.

If the day revealed the concern of loyalists over their lives and future it also demonstrated the deep division within the ranks of the Unionist parties.

Although some train and bus services were disrupted many of them ran normally and the province experienced no difficulty over electricity supplies despite a power station walkout by 250 men. Although some schools closed attendance generally was said to be 70 per cent of normal.

Once again before his faithful, Mr Paisley condemned Mrs Thatcher as a "liar and a traitor". To roars of approval he said: "We are never, never, never, going into an Irish Republic. Let Mrs Thatcher and Mr James Prior get the message—it will be over our dead bodies that they will get a united Ireland."

When he called for support for his much-vaunted Third Force to defend Ulster every man in the crowd raised his right arm to show his willingness to join. Mr Paisley added: "We are going to have our own government and parliament in Ulster. We hape to bring Margaret Thatcher to her senses".

At the meeting organized by the Official Unionists, the party leader, Mr James Molyneaux, MP, produced a petition for the Queen. Hundreds signed the document which asked the Queen "to criticize her ministers over the abject failure of the Government to demonstrate its resolve to defend and uphold the Union and the rule of law".

Province wide the scene was:

Londonderry: Peaceful demonstrations with the Army and police keeping a discreet distance. Little trouble was reported.

Enniskillen: Several dozen men wearing masks took to the streets proclaiming they were Mr Paisley's Third Force. No weapons were in evidence.

Ballymena: This is Mr Paisley's political heartland and every road in and out was sealed by cars, lorries, tractors and trailers with only essential traffic allowed in and out. Almost all schools closed by midday.

Larne: In this bastion of loyalism and an important port, the last ferry left just before the midday deadline. Many shops and offices closed.

Aughnacloy: The border town which has been the scene of many terrorist attacks. Hundreds of people turned out for an open-air service. Agricultural vehicles and lorries circled the town and many shops, factories and schools closed.

Newtownards: Long queues of cars and tractors formed in this staunchly Protestant town and there was almost a carnival atmosphere. But later men with cudgels gathered for an evening rally led by Mr Paisley.

Lisburn: Employees heading for work reported intimidation and consequently many went home.

The Irish Republic's Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald said yesterday that Mr Paisley and the IRA in effect work together. "Dr Paisley has his own particular tactics designed to further his own political aims", he said in an interview on ITV's World in Action programme.

"He and the IRA work in tandem with each other—supporting each other and keeping each other. They are two influences bringing Northern Ireland down", Dr FitzGerald added.

Crazy frontier, page 3
Letters, page 11

Reagan wins big budget victory

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Nov 23

President Reagan won a big victory today, bringing a recalcitrant Congress to its knees in a dramatic confrontation over the United States budget which resulted in a day's closure of most Government operations.

Mr Reagan faced down and tactically outmanoeuvred Democrats in the House of Representatives who finally gave in to his demands, passing a $400,000m (£210,000m) Federal spending measure acceptable to the White House.

Immediately following the House vote, the Republican-controlled Senate met to consider the stopgap funding measure and approved it overwhelmingly, thus allowing Federal offices to open tomorrow morning.

The new spending Bill is an emergency piece of legislation designed to keep the Government in operation by extending Federal spending authority at the old 1981 levels until December 15 when a new budget resolution must be passed.

Earlier in the day Mr Reagan vetoed a more expensive $427,9000m emergency spending Bill describing it as a "budget-busting" Bill he could not, in good conscience, sign.

Even though the first spending Bill was only $2,000m short of the cuts Mr Reagan had requested, the President nonetheless chose to criticize it on national television as an example of inflationary Federal spending. He said he would stand by his determination to cut Government spending and veto the Bill, thus allowing the Government to run out of money.

Mr Reagan then convened an emergency session of his Cabinet to begin the process of shutting down the Government in an orderly fashion while legislators on Capitol Hill rushed back into session to try and reach agreement on a new stopgap

By this time, the mood in Congress was growing ugly as weary legislators, who had been in session for the better part of 48 hours began accusing Mr Reagan of deliberately starting a war over the budget. "We thought we had an agreement with the White House then suddenly last night Mr Reagan changed his mind", Mr Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House, said.

Following the veto, Mr O'Neill reconvened the House, vowing to show the American public that the Democrats would do the responsible thing by passinug a money Bill allowing the Government to begin operating again.

Mr O'Neill mad ea tactical error, however, by attempting to defy the President and push through a longer-term emergency Bill that would expire in February, rather than mid-December as Mr Reagan had requested. His measure also called for new cuts in defence spending.

Despite appeals from fellow-democrats to avoid a second confrontation at this time, Mr O'Neill pressed ahead with his version of the emergency spending resolution and lost badly on the House floor.

So the President has won the first important battle in the war with Congress over the budget, requesting and getting a simple, spending resolution which keeps the Government operating until December 15.

Leading article, page 11

Thatcher move to abolish rates

By Anthony Bevins and Philip Webster

The Prime Minister has ordered legislation to abolish the local government rating system in the next session of Parliament, in a year's time.

A Government Green Paper, which was due to have been published this month, has been delayed by extensive ministerial consultation.

It is now being prepared for the printers and should be published in the week beginning December 7.

Mrs Thatcher's determination to act is fired by her political instinct that long-term rates reform is a political winner. But the Conservative backbench hostility to the Government's interim legislation on rates referendums has spurred ministers into even greater momentum.

The Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine, could well unveil the government's timetable at a meeting with the Conservative backbench Finance and Environment Committees tonight in a bid to damp down opposition to his interim Bill.

Nevertheless, it is thought most unlikely that Tory MPs will allow the Government to go ahead with mandatory referendums for authorities demanding excessive rates rises.

A prominent critic of the Bill said last night: "A lot of heart-searching is going on. We fully support Michael's objectives but the Bill has not a chance with the referendum provision in it."

Mr Heseltine, apparently accepting that judgment, which is shared by Mr Michael Jopling, the Chief Whip, is now believed to be in favour of the option he originally put to a Cabinet committee in September when the legislation was being prepared. That was to require the fresh election of councils wishing to levy rates above the Whitehall limit.

He was outvoted by his ministerial colleagues on that occasion, and the referendum provision was introduced

Ironically some MPs were saying last night that the elections option would be preferable to the referendum.

If a compromise is reached it will probably have to be endorsed by the Cabinet on Thursday in time for the second reading announcement in the business statement of Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, in the afternoon.

The alternatives for long-term rates reform, to be spelt out in the Government Green Paper, include local sales taxes, and local incomes taxes, which would take account of the fact that many homes have a number of breadwinners.

In the last election, the Conservative manifesto stated: "Labour's extravagance and incompetence have once again improvced a heavy burden on ratepayers this year. But cutting income tax must take priority for the time being over abolition of the domestic rating system."

BR faces another Beeching inquiry

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

British Rail's financial problems are so acute, and doubts about its efficiency so widespread in the Government, that the new Secretary of State for Transport, Mr David Howell, is considering a full-scale study into its performance and finances led by an outside businessman.

The last such study, in 1960, led in the end to the notorious report by Dr Richard Beeching, which recommended closure of 5,000 miles of track and more than 3,000 stations.

The latest idea arises partly from a recommendation of the Central Policy Review Unit that the finances of nationalized industries should be subjected to more rigorous scrutiny, with outside businessmen taking part; and partly from a proposal by Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, to Mr Howell for a new joint study into the railways' financial objectives. Sir Peter argues that they are in urgent need of revision.

These two aims, if not mutually exclusive, are however very different, and there is no doubt BR would resent an outside investigation when they consider they have got their operation well under control, though "blown off course" by the recession.

BR's view is that the 1974 policy of keeping the rail network at its present size, while keeping within the financial restraints of Mrs Thatcher's 1980's Government, is quite untenable. In a rail policy document in March, Sir Peter argued that rail investment must be doubled to nearly £600m a year to avoid a disastrous rundown in the system from 1983 on.

The Department of Transport seemed to share that view in recommending in a joint report with BR in February, a £1,000m programme of main-line electrification over the next 20 years.

But the report was shot down by Cabinet hawks with the help of the CPRU and Professor Alan Walters, who questioned the underlying economic case for more rail investment in the light of present and likely performance, and in June Mr Norman Fowler, Mr Howell's predecessor, allowed only a piecemeal approach to electrification, with each proposal justified by specific business and productivity gains.

BR date the worsening in the Government's attitude towards the railways from that time. It has deteriorated to the point at which British Rail accused the Department of Transport last week of refusing a £13m electrification scheme from Hitchin to Huntingdon. The Department replied that BR had not even applied for it.

In fact, BR had not applied in the form laid down by Mr Fowler, but merely in a letter from Sir Peter asking for approval for this scheme.

Neither the identity of the outside businessman nor the objectives and date of the study have been fixed, the department said last night.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Theatre to fight live torch ban

The National Theatre has been refused permission by the Greater London Council to use a live torch flame in its forthcoming production of *The Oresteia*, which opens on Saturday, on the ground that it is irrelevant to the action of the play (Christopher Warman writes).

The theatre is to appeal against this ruling and the case will be heard on Thursday at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court. The National is particularly concerned that the application has been turned down for what appear to be artistic reasons, not those of safety.

SAS hero killed



A family in co Durham was told last night that one of the heroes of the SAS raid on the Iranian Embassy in London last year (shown on the balcony, above), had died in a parachute accident in the Middle East. The victim, a sergeant, aged 34, is not being named for security reasons.

£¼m jewel raid

Three men with handguns held up staff at a branch of Bravington's, King's Cross, London and escaped with diamond rings worth £250,000 yesterday.

One fired a shot, later discovered to have been a blank.

ITN meeting today

Members of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians at Independent Television News which has been off the air since last Friday over their grading dispute, will meet today after an informal exchange of views with management yesterday.

Miners' choice

Yorkshire miners yesterday chose Mr Terry Patchett as their candidate for the Dearne Valley parliamentary constituency where Mr Edwin Wainwright, the Labour MP, has announced he will not seek reselection.

Girl strangled

Elaine Tse, aged 11, whose body was found in her smoke-filled bedroom on Sunday, had been strangled, the police said yesterday. Jewelry and £1,500 in cash had been taken from her home in Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth.

Foot asks Silkin to take defence post for Labour

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, yesterday tried to break the deadlock on his Shadow Cabinet appointments by asking Mr John Silkin, the Shadow Leader of the House, to take on the additional portfolio of defence.

Mr Silkin, who is a unilateralist, was one of the contenders for the Labour deputy leadership in September, and it is thought that the additional rôle would give impact to the party's case for disarmament.

The other option, canvassed among Labour MPs at the weekend, was Mr Stanley Orme. But he was ruled out yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr Brynmor John, the former holder of the key defence post, is understood to have refused a new post as regional affairs spokesman. A similar offer was made to Mr William Rodgers after the Shadow Cabinet elections last year, and he refused it on the ground that it was a non-job.

After representations by other leading Labour frontbenchers, Mr John was yesterday being offered other alternatives, with social security as the most likely solution.

If Mr John accepted that, it would displace Mr Norman Buchan, but it is possible that Mr Buchan could return to his old field of agriculture, left vacant by Mr Roy Mason's departure from the front bench.

The full list of Mr Foot's appointments are expected to be announced today.

The bulk of shadow ministers will be staying in their present posts. Two left-wingers who could have been in the running for defence, Mr Albert Booth and Mr Neil Kinnock, are expected to retain their jobs in transport and education respectively.

The big question mark last night was over Mr Eric Heffer, a new member of the Shadow Cabinet team. It is possible that he could be given some role with the inner cities, working in tandem with Mr Orme at industry and Mr Gerald Kaufman at environment.

During the deputy leadership campaign Mr Silkin sent out a leaflet entitled *Working Together*, to all constituency Labour parties. In it he listed "10 points for a Labour victory". One of them was "to maintain a strong non-nuclear defence policy".

At the time, one of Mr Silkin's campaign organizers, Mr Reginald Freeson, published a statement setting out the main planks of his programme. One of those was "strong support for Michael Foot's stand on nuclear disarmament".

Left defeats Foot, page 4

Three feared dead at sea as storms lash Britain

By Staff Reporters

Three fishermen were feared drowned yesterday after being washed overboard from a trawler in high seas to the south east of Fair Isle, Shetland. One body was recovered, but the search for the other two had to be called off as darkness fell and a severe northwesterly storm increased to hurricane force in the area.

A fourth man was badly hurt on board the trawler, the Aberdeen-registered Clarkwood. Last night, the boat was heading for Sandwick in Shetland to take him to hospital.

It is thought that one of the dead men was washed overboard. His workmates tried to haul him back and were also washed overboard.

A British Airways helicopter tried to lift the casualty to safety, but had to abandon the attempt. The Clarkwood then tried to take him to Fair Isle, but was prevented from landing there by the weather.

West Midlands: Four new cars and a van worth £32,000 were buried under rubble when a 75ft-long, 12ft-high wall collapsed at a garage compound in Digbeth, Birmingham.

Elmdon Airport, Birmingham, reported winds of more than 70 mph at times.

Merseyside: Winds of 75 mph were recorded at the port radar station and the Liverpool pilot boat came off station 20 miles from port to seek shelter up the Mersey.

Humberside: The Humber and the Ouse bridge on the A63 near Goole were closed to high-sided vehicles and in north Hull, trees were uprooted and houses damaged.

Gloucestershire: Members of the Vale of the White Horse Hunt were diverted just in time from a waterlogged field which became live with electricity and killed six cows after power cables collapsed in high winds.

Anglesey: In Holyhead, a whirlwind tore off half of the county school's outbuilding roof and lashed against classrooms, smashing windows and putting 12 classrooms out of action.

Hertfordshire: Police diverted traffic and blocked off a road as gale force winds snapped the steeple on the local Methodist church in Letchworth and left it hanging on the side of the church.

Belfast was the sunniest place in the United Kingdom yesterday with 4.3 hours of sunshine.

Forecast, back page



Something for the children

Seamen aim to blockade all routes to N Ireland

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the National Union of Seamen yesterday ordered a total blockade of services between Northern Ireland and Britain in protest at the closure of the P & O Belfast-Liverpool ferry service.

A meeting of the union executive drew up plans for the blockade from midnight tomorrow after rejecting more militant proposals for a national one-day strike and blacking of the entire P & O fleet in Britain and Europe.

Services to be halted, if the executive's call is fully supported, will be the Townsend Thoresen link between Cairn Ryan, near Stranraer, and Larne, the Sealink crossings between Stranraer and Larne and Holyhead and Belfast, the Pandoro P & O Fleetwood-Larne and the Pandoro P & O freight operations between Liverpool and Belfast. P & O ferry and freight services out of Dover, Southampton, Hull and Aberdeen will also be affected.

About 700 union members will be involved in the action and a £10-a-week levy raised from other union members to support the dispute. Mass meetings will be held at ports to explain the action.

P & O closed the Belfast-Liverpool service two weeks ago with projected losses of almost £1.2m. About 120 crew in Liverpool are occupying the Ulster Prince and the Ulster Queen.

The union executive met early yesterday to consider a call from senior shop stewards at the main ferry ports for the national one-day strike and indefinite action against P & O in Britain and Europe.

Stewards also attended the meeting and rejected both proposals by votes of 33—14 and 21—19 respectively.

Science report

Collisions that probe structure of matter

By the Staff of "Nature"

The most energetic collisions ever created by man are now under study at the European centre for nuclear research (CERN) in Geneva. The accelerator concerned—the new proton-antiproton collider, which is a modification of an existing machine—has not even been delivered officially to the experimenters, but they are already at work, so eager are they to know the nature of matter under these extreme conditions.

The best measure of the energy of the collisions, in which protons and anti-protons annihilate each other head-on, creating showers of new particles, is the "centre-of-mass" energy which is the energy available to create new particles. In the new collider, this is 570 GeV, 10 times the energy available in any other machine.

The particles are travelling within a few parts per million of the speed of light, and the collisions probing the structure of matter are down to a five-thousandth part of the diameter of the proton, which itself is the smallest atomic nucleus.

The experiments would be exciting merely on those grounds, but they are also designed to test the more spectacular predictions of the latest "unified field theories" of the fundamental forces of nature, and to check experiments with rare incoming high energy cosmic rays from space that suggest that matter may be very strange on those scales.

The unified field theories—notably the unified electromagnetic and weak interaction theory of Professor Abdus Salam, of Imperial College, London, and Professor Steven Weinberg, of Harvard University—predict that three important new heavy particles will be discovered, the so-called intermediate vector bosons.

Those play the same role for the weak interaction (which causes the radioactive decay of atoms and controls the output of stars) as the photon, the particle of light, plays for electricity and magnetism.

So far two experimental groups have taken data on the collisions: but it is too early to say whether the predictions are verified. The intermediate vector bosons will at best be produced at the rate of 10 or so per day.

At present, the machine is some thousands of times less "bright" than its full collision rate, and making up the difference will take a few months. But already the two groups, including one headed by a Cambridge University scientist, have collected more than 20,000 collision events for analysis.

CORRECTION

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, did not abstain (report, November 13) in the Commons division on the local government debate the previous day, but voted with the Government.

Ford unions call off planned strike on pay

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union leaders representing 54,000 manual workers at Ford last night called off a threatened all-out strike which was due to start this morning. They reached their decision after eight hours of talks.

Unions and management are due to meet again tomorrow when the company is expected to improve on its offer of a 4.5 per cent pay rise in return for union concessions on efficiency proposals. The unions said last night that they were also expecting the company to make some move on their additional claims for improved pensions and a shorter working week.

During yesterday's talks it is understood that the unions proposed a full-time panel of national officials to which problems on efficiency could be referred by joint works committees.

Ford had been insisting that any pay increase this year should be linked to improvement in efficiency to bring the 24 United Kingdom plants more into line with Ford operations in the rest of Europe.

The unions had submitted a claim for an increase of at least £20 a week and had said that any discussions on productivity improvement should be divorced from the annual pay negotiations.

But company executives were adamant that this year's negotiations should encompass productivity improvements because of the company's poor performance compared with other European manufacturers and particularly with Japanese companies.

Steel: The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation met British Steel Corporation executives yesterday to discuss the corporation's plan not to make a national pay award in this round but to restrict increases at plant level tied to productvity improvements.

The union delegation was led by Mr William Sirs, the federation's general secretary, and repeated its commitment to national negotiations.

Tanker drivers: Texaco management yesterday refused to improve its offer of an 8.1 per cent rise to its 1,000 oil distribution workers. The Texaco drivers had already voted to take industrial action if the offer was not improved.

Jobs Express heads off in search of work

"I have been looking for work since July," Mr Dalip Chand said as the Jobs Express, pulled out of Newcastle upon Tyne station with 125 unemployed youngsters aboard. "My father can't find any work, either. He is 45. I'm 22. Everywhere he goes, they say he is too old, or has the wrong skills. Wherever I go, they say 'I haven't enough experience.'"

Mr Chand was made redundant by Hoover in July, his father by Babcock Corrosion Control. While continuing his quest for work he helps old people fill in benefit claims in Southall (Roger Berthoud writes).

The train, costing £100,000, is organized and sponsored by the TUC, member unions, and youth organizations. It will pick up 25 extra passengers, unemployed students and Youth Opportunity Programme trainees, at each of its stops, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Swansea, Cardiff, and Bristol, before a final weekend rally in London.

Mr Michael Carr, aged 22, from Middlesbrough, has a diploma in business studies. Unable to find a suitable job, he worked for 11 months in an hotel bar before the company went into liquidation.

Recently he was accepted for a degree course at Teesside Polytechnic but he has failed to gain a local authority grant.

At Edinburgh, there was a march through the city and a rally in an old cinema.

Text of Government proposal to review industrial relations

The following is the text of the proposals for the Government's industrial relations legislation; announced yesterday, on which it invites comments:

Introduction

1 The Government intend to introduce further legislation to improve the operation of the labour market by providing a fairer and more balanced framework of industrial relations law and to curb a number of continuing abuses of trade union power. The Employment Act, 1980, was an important first step in this process, particularly in relation to the closed shop, secondary picketing and secondary industrial action. The Government believe that the time is now right to take a further step. Their proposals for legislation, to be introduced in this session of Parliament, are set out below.

2 The Government have drawn up their proposals after extensive consultations on the basis of the Green Paper on Trade Union Immunities (Cmnd 8128). Over 300 organizations and individuals submitted comments. These showed that there is overwhelming support in industry for a further legislative step in this Parliament. The Government have also taken into account, particularly in developing their proposals on the closed shop, the experience of the operation of the Employment Act.

The closed shop

3 The consultations on the Green Paper have shown that there remains widespread public concern about the closed shop. Closed shop agreements restrict unacceptably the freedom of individuals to choose for themselves whether or not they wish to join a trade union. In some cases their existence is a barrier to the removal of restrictive practices and to improved efficiency and competitiveness.

4 Public concern has been increased in recent months by the actions of Sandwell and Walsall councils. Their enforcement of closed shop agreements, regardless of the wishes of their employees, and their dismissal of non-union employees regardless of their rights have reinforced the need for legislation to strengthen further the protection for individuals provided by the Employment Act.

5 The Employment Act, 1980, greatly increases the protection for individuals in a closed shop. It makes it unfair to dismiss an employee for non-membership of a trade union in a closed shop on three grounds:

(a) where the employee is an existing employee of the employer concerned before the closed shop agreement came into effect and has not been a member of one of the specified trade unions since;

(b) where the employee can show a genuine objection to trade union membership on grounds of conscience or other deeply held personal conviction; or

(c) in the case of a new closed shop set up after the provisions of the Employment Act came into force (on August 15, 1980), where the agreement has not been approved by 80 per cent of the employees concerned voting in a secret ballot.

The remedy for an employee who is unfairly dismissed is a complaint to an industrial tribunal which may award compensation, and, if it thinks it practicable, reinstatement.

6 The Government propose to reinforce these provisions in four ways.

(i) Increased compensation

7 The present levels of compensation available to closed shop victims do not act as a sufficient deterrent to an employer who is minded to dismiss an employee unfairly in order to enforce a closed shop agreement. Nor do they provide adequate compensation to dismissed employees, particularly low paid employees, whose dismissal involves a serious loss of livelihood. The Government, therefore, propose to increase substantially the levels of compensation available in cases of unfair dismissal in a closed shop.

8 At present compensation for unfair dismissal for an "inadmissible reason," eg, unfair dismissal in a closed shop or for trade union membership or activities, is in three parts:

(a) a basic award of between half a week's pay and one and a half weeks' pay for each complete year of employment (depending on age) subject to a maximum of £3,900 (ie, £130 times 30 weeks for a maximum of 20 years' service);

(b) a compensatory award based on loss of earnings in the past and future, loss of pension rights subject to a maximum of £6,250;

(c) additional award of 26-52 weeks' pay at the tribunal's discretion (subject to a maximum of £6,760) if the employer refuses to comply with an order for reinstatement.

The maximum award is £10,150 if no reinstatement order is made; and £16,910 if the employer does not comply with a reinstatement order.

9 In deciding whether to make an order of reinstatement the industrial tribunal must take into account three tests:

(a) whether the complainant wishes to be reinstated;

(b) whether it is practicable for the employer to comply with an order for erinstatement;

(c) where the complainant caused or contributed to some extent to his dismissal, whether it would be just to order his reinstatement.

10 Under the Government's proposal an employee would be differently treated according to whether he sought reinstatement.

11 If the employee did not seek reinstatement then the following compensation would be available:

(a) a basic award calculated as now (up to the present £3,900 maximum) but subject to a minimum of £2,000;

(b) a compensatory award calculated as now but with the upper limit abolished.

12 If the employee sought reinstatement, the tribunal would be required, in deciding whether to make an order for reinstatement, to consider only whether it was practicable for the employer to comply with an order for reinstatement. If it decided that it was not practicable for the employer to comply, compensation would be awarded as follows:

(a) a basic award calculated as above (i.e. as now but subject to a minimum of £2,000);

(b) a compensatory award calculated as now but with the upper limit abolished;

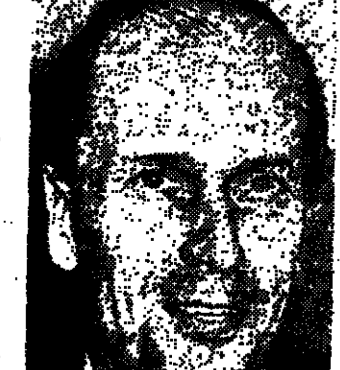
(c) a special award of two and a half times annual salary subject to a minimum of £12,000.

13 If the tribunal made an order of reinstatement which was complied with, then the present rules would apply ie any loss incurred between the dismissal and reinstatement would be made good by the employer.

14 If the tribunal made an order of reinstatement which was not complied with, then the tribunal would make an additional award of three times the annual salary subject to a minimum of £15,000 (ie in place of the "special award" described in paragraph 12(c)).

15 This would mean that a man on average earnings (about £7,500) could expect total compensation of over £20,000 if the tribunal decided it was not practicable for the employer to reinstate and over £24,000 if the tribunal ordered reinstatement which was not complied with.

16 The Government propose that these enhanced levels of compensation should also apply to dismissal on grounds of trade union membership and activity.



Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, who announced the proposals yesterday.

(ii) Interim relief

17 At present an employee who is dismissed for trade union membership or activities can apply to an industrial tribunal for "interim relief" ie for an order requiring the employer to observe the employee's contract of employment until the full hearing of the dismissal complaint. It is proposed that interim relief should also be available to employees dismissed for non-membership of a trade union in a closed shop.

(iii) Periodic review of existing closed shops

18 The Employment Act places an obligation on an employer setting up a new closed shop agreement to test the support for that agreement in a secret ballot of his employees (see paragraph 5(c) above). The Government believe that the same principle should now be applied to all existing closed shop agreements.

19 It is proposed, therefore, that in future dismissal for non-membership of a trade union in a closed shop should be regarded as unfair if:

(a) there has been no secret ballot of the employees covered by the agreement within twelve months of the new legislation coming into effect or within a stated previous period, perhaps three or five years; or

(b) where there has been a ballot, if it has not shown overwhelming support (perhaps 80 per cent of those covered or 85 per cent of those voting) for the continuation of the closed shop.

Further ballots would be required at regular intervals (perhaps every three or five years) if liability for dismissal was to be avoided. Anyone dismissed for non-membership in these circumstances would qualify for the proposed increased rates of compensation and be able to apply for interim relief as described in paragraph 17.

(iv) Trade union contribution to compensation

20 In many cases of closed shop dismissals it is pressure (eg the threat of industrial action) from a trade union which leads to the dismissal and which may prevent an employer agreeing to reinstatement. The Government believe that where such pressure is exercised the trade union should be more readily accountable and liable to pay a share of any compensation which the tribunal awards.

21 The Employment Act has made it possible for an employer who has dismissed a non-union employee as a result of pressure from a trade union to "join" the union as a party to the proceedings, but he can do so only at the beginning of the proceedings. The tribunal may then order the union to reimburse the employer for some or all of the compensation awarded to the dismissed person.

22 The Government propose that in addition the dismissed employee should be able to "join" the trade union in the proceedings on the grounds that it has contributed to his dismissal by exerting pressure on the employer. Where a trade union, following joinder by either employer or employee, was found to have acted to enforce dismissal in this way, an award for compensation against it would be directly recoverable by the employee from the union, instead of, as now with employer joinder, from the employer. The compensation due would be obtained through the normal process for the recovery of debt.

23 It is also proposed that joinder should be possible at any stage in the proceedings.

Union labour only requirements

24 The consultations on the Green Paper have shown that there is particular concern about the practice of requiring contractors to use only union labour. Such practices have become more prevalent in recent years, not least among local authorities and some nationalized industries.

25 The Government regard such practices as unacceptable. They are a means of conscripting into unions employees who have no interest in being union members.

In some cases a small non-union firm may have no choice but to submit to the union labour only requirements and put pressure on its employees to join a union in order to avoid being put out of business.

26 The problem is often seen as being no more than the insistence on union labour only clauses in contracts. But some local authorities have also invited tenders from, or included on a list of recognized contractors, only those firms which have a closed shop or are prepared to guarantee to use only union labour. The Government, therefore, propose that:

(a) any clause in a contract requiring the employment only of persons who are or who are not members of a union should be void (ie, unenforceable at law); and

(b) discrimination in inviting tenders for, offering, placing, or making contracts for the provision of goods or services on the grounds that anyone employed in connexion with the performance of the contract should or should not be a member of a trade union should be unlawful.

27 In addition the Government propose to remove the statutory immunity from being sued in tort from any person who organizes or threatens industrial action to put pressure on an employer to put a union labour only clause in a contract or to discriminate unlawfully.

28 A wider but connected question is that of industrial action with the objective of preventing an employer with a contract from fulfilling it because not all his employees are members of a trade union. The refusal of union members to work alongside non-union employees is deep-rooted in some industries and is often tolerated by employers. It has also to be accepted that it is not possible to eradicate this practice simply by changes in the law.

It is nevertheless arguable that the Government's proposals on union labour only requirements would be incomplete if it continued to be lawful for a person to organize industrial action to prevent non-union employees fulfilling a contract which had been lawfully awarded. The Government are therefore considering whether to propose that the immunity for industrial action which interferes with the performance of a contract primarily on the grounds that those employed to perform that contract are or are not union members should be removed.

Trade union immunities

29 Trade unions enjoy a much wider legal immunity than their individual officials or members. Under section 14 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, trade unions as such have virtually unlimited immunity from actions in tort, even where they organize industrial action outside a trade dispute. This means that trade unions cannot be sued for their unlawful acts or for unlawful acts done on their behalf by their officials.

30 The Government do not accept that the breadth of the immunities is any longer necessary in modern conditions to enable trade unions to represent their members effectively. It is unfair and anomalous that while trade union officials may be sued for organizing unlawful industrial action on behalf of a trade union, the union itself can escape liability altogether. In these circumstances there is a lack of incentive for trade unions to ensure that their officials operate within the law and that industrial action is restricted to legitimate trade disputes and is otherwise lawful.

31 The consultations on the Green Paper show that there is substantial support for a reduction of the immunities for trade unions. The Government, therefore, propose that the immunities for trade unions should be brought in line with those for individuals in section 13 of the 1974 Act (as amended). The main effect of this would be to make trade unions themselves liable to be sued in tort when they are responsible:

(a) for unlawful acts which are not "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute"; and

(b) for action which is unlawful for individuals by virtue of the limitations to section 13 made by the Employment Act 1980 (ie, secondary picketing, indiscriminate secondary action and industrial action to compel union membership) and any amendments which may be made as a result of other proposals relating to immunities in this paper.

32 The Government believe that it is desirable to provide guidance in legislation as to when trade unions are to be held vicariously liable for unlawful acts committed by their officials. Such guidance would help unions and employers to establish more clearly the limits of immunity and liability.

33 The Government believe that any guidance on vicarious liability should be based on the common law principles which the House of Lords adopted in such cases as *Heatons Transport (St Helens) Ltd v TGWU (1972)* and *General Aviation Services (UK) Ltd v TGWU (1976)*. It is therefore proposed that legislation should provide that where torts were committed by trade union officials the trade union would be held vicariously liable only if:

(a) the national executive of the union had specificaly authorized or ratified the action complained of; or

(b) the subordinate body or official of the union whose action was complained of had authority for the action under the rules of the union or was acting on instructions from a body or officials who had such authority and its or his action had not been repudiated by a more senior authoritative body or official of the union.

34 This may not, however, be sufficient in situations where the trade union rules are ambiguous or unclear about whether a particular official or body has the authority to call industrial action. The Government are therefore considering proposing in addition that where the union rules do not clearly establish whether an official or body is acting within the authority of the trade union, the trade union should be liable unless a more senior authoritative body or official has repudiated the action.

35 Trade unions which were found liable for unlawful action could be sued for both injunctions and damages. The Government propose to limit the damages which could be awarded against a trade union in any one case according to the size of the union involved as follows:

fewer than 5,000 members	£12,500
5,000-24,999	£62,000
25,000-100,000	£125,00
more than 100,000	£250,000

It is further proposed that a union's provident and political funds should be protected from liability in the event of an award for damages.

Definition of a trade dispute

36 The Government also propose to amend the present statutory definition of trade dispute, which as a result of the last government's legislation and recent court decisions is unacceptably wide. Since the immunities for individuals (and, as proposed, trade unions) apply only to "acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute", this will restrict further the immunities for those who organize industrial action.

37 Four amendments are proposed to the definition of a trade dispute in section 29 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974:

(a) to require that trade disputes should relate wholly or mainly to the matters listed in section 29(1), rather than, as now, be simply "connected with" those matters. This is necessary in particular in the light of the House of Lords judgment in *NWL Ltd v Nelson and Woods (1979)*. It would ensure that disputes which were mainly political or personal in character and had only a slight connexion with the subject of a trade dispute fell outside the trade dispute definition;

(b) to exclude disputes between "workers and workers";

(c) to exclude disputes relating solely to matters occurring outside Great Britain;

(d) to restrict trade disputes to disputes between an employer and his own employees. This would make disputes between an employer and a trade union where the employer had no dispute with his own employees unlawful. It would thereby remove immunity from secondary action which was directed at an employer whose employees were not taking industrial action themselves and were entirely content with their terms and conditions of employment. It would be necessary to ensure that an employer could not avoid being in legitimate dispute with his own employees simply by sacking those with whom he was in dispute.

Selective dismissal in a strike

38 Section 62 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978, removes from the industrial tribunal jurisdiction to hear complaints of unfair dismissal made by employees involved in a strike where the employer has dismissed all those participating in the industrial action. The tribunals retain jurisdiction, however, to hear complaints from employees on strike where the employer has discriminated by dismissing some but not all of the relevant employees.

In 1978 the House of Lords ruled that participation in the industrial action refers to all the employees who have taken part in the industrial action, not merely those on strike at the time of the dismissal. Where, therefore, some employees have returned to work, an employer runs the risk of unfair dismissal complaints if he dismisses those remaining on strike.

39 This is clearly anomalous. It is therefore proposed to amend section 62 so that the tribunals have jurisdiction only where an employer discriminates by dismissing some but not all of those of his employees actually on strike at the time of the dismissal. An employer would need to give postal or other effective notice (perhaps four working days) to all employees on strike of his intention to dismiss any who had not returned by the end of the notice period.

Ballots

40 Under section 1 of the Employment Act, 1980, public funds are available for secret ballots for trade union elections and votes on certain other issues, including the calling and ending of strikes. It is proposed that the list of issues for which funds are available should be extended to cover votes on wage offers. This would be done by affirmative resolution, as provided for by the Employment Act.

Conclusion

41 The Government intend to introduce a Bill to give effect to these proposals early in the new year. They would, therefore, welcome comments on the proposals by the end of the year. Comments should be sent to the Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF.



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 55; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan ID 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 680; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60.



NEWS IN SUMMARY

More house sellers cut their prices

More house prices are beginning to fall than has been reported since the mid 1970s slump, according to the latest survey undertaken by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Baron Phillips writes).

During the three months to the end of October more than a third of estate agents taking part in the survey reported declining house prices, compared with fewer than one in ten during the summer quarter.

The institution concludes that house owners are waiting for an upturn in the market because agents in some areas are receiving fewer instructions to sell than previously. At the same time, agents note that vendors are pricing their homes realistically as they encounter difficulty in finding buyers. Price-cutting has generated sales in some areas, but the feeling among many agents is that there are now fewer inquiries from prospective purchasers.

Commenting on the survey, Mr John Thomas, the institution's spokesman, said: "Buyers are now in a commanding position and for the first time for many years there is a continuing trend of lower prices".

Charges dropped in £½m robbery

Charges against 10 men alleged to have been part of a £500,000 armed robbery in the City of London four years ago were dropped by a court yesterday after the prosecution offered no evidence.

The men were arrested by regional crime officers in a raid codenamed Operation Carter in June last year and were charged with offences connected with the robbery from security guards, one of whom was shot, at a branch of Williams and Glyn's Bank on September 27, 1977.

Since their arrest, seven of the men accused of the robbery, two accused of dishonestly handling part of the proceeds of the raid, and a tenth man charged with impeding their arrest by providing a refuge, have been appearing on remand before magistrates at Reading.

But yesterday Mr Stephen Wooler, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said: "The DPP takes the view that evidence could not be placed before the court". He said there had been "certain irregularities" and the admissions of four defendants could not be relied upon. He added that as a result of the irregularities two City of London policemen are shortly to stand trial.

Penelope Keith wins libel action

Penelope Keith, the actress, and her husband accepted substantial damages in settlement of a High Court libel action in London yesterday against *Private Eye*, the satirical magazine.

Miss Keith, aged 42, who stars in the BBC television series *To the Manor Born*, and her husband, Det Constable Rodney Timson, aged 36, had complained about an article in October, last year, which implied that they had obtained a bracelet dishonestly.

An apology by the magazine and Mr Richard Ingrams, its editor, was read to the judge.

The case had been listed as a defended action to be heard by a jury, but a settlement was reached over the weekend.

The couple's address was given as Berkeley House, Hay Hill, Mayfair, London.

Policeman jailed

Police Constable John Newbegin, aged 30, who punched a defenceless prisoner and hit him in the groin, was jailed yesterday for nine months.

Newbegin, who is stationed at St Aldate's police station in Oxford, was convicted at Oxford Crown Court of causing actual bodily harm and common assault. He was cleared of another charge of causing actual bodily harm.

Mr Grenville Toomey, a bread seller, of Badswell Lane, Appleton, said he was beaten up after remonstrating with policemen who had arrested his son for being drunk.

Still few good jobs for women civil servants

Positive action to give women in the Civil service genuine equality was called for yesterday. A seminar in London was told that their promotion chances are poorer and that although women make up 47 per cent of the white-collar Civil Service, only 13 per cent in the higher grades ar women, virtually the same percentage as 1.5 years ago.

Palace fire

A fire broke out in the guardroom kitchen at Buckingham Palace yesterday but it had been put out by the time the fire brigade arrived.

Social worker in baby death case is promoted

From Our Correspondent, Cambridge

The social worker, who supervised the case of Jason Caesar, aged 19 months, who died from injuries inflicted by his mother and her lover, has been promoted since the baby's death, it was revealed yesterday.

There were gasps from reporters at a press conference in Cambridge called by Mr Alan Jones, director of social services for Cambridgeshire when he explained that, far from disciplinary action being taken against Mr Richard Davis, the social worker, he was now in charge of training student social workers and other medical staff involed at the Fulbourn Psychiatric hospital in Cambridge.

"This was a promotion given to him on merit," Mr Jones said. "I hold the view that his judgments during his supervision of this case were reasonable, given the information available to him. He was promoted by my department and I am very happy about it." Mr Jones also rejected the need for any further inquiry into the case.

Christina Caesar, aged 25, the baby's mother, and Andrew Clark, aged 24, her lover were convicted at Norwich Crown Court last week of the child's manslaughter and of wilfully ill treating him over a period of three months until his death on November 5, last year.

They were each sentenced to five years' jail after the jury heard how the boy was found dead in a freezing room at the couple's home in Darwin Drive, Cambridge. His injuries had included two broken arms, burns, bruises, and severe internal wounding.

The child had been visited frequently by Mr Davis but, despite case conferences involving Mr Davis, doctors, health visitors, and nurses, it was decided that he should not be removed from he custody of his mother.

Mr Davis, aged 34, and earning £9,000 a year after his promotion, did not attend the press conference and was unavailable for comment afterwards, but Mr Jones said in a prepared statement:

"Although he [Mr Davis] had doubts, he did not believe that Mrs Caesar and Mr Clark were causing Jason's injuries. Indeed, after four case conferences, there were still reasonable grounds for that view.

"We would be interpreting with the benefit of hindsight if we said that the social workers assessment and that of he case conferences at each stage was faulty.

"In my view, Jason's death illustrates clearly the doubts and risks all professional workers have to live with where child abuse is suspected. They share their doubts fully with professionals from other disciplines in case conferences. In Jason's case, the conferences' decisions were that a place of safety order, removing Jason from his home, was not necessary."

Mr Alan Jones

Clinics are harming NHS, report claims

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

The rapid expansion of the private sector in medicine is undermining the National Health Service by making it harder to recruit nurses and by taking doctors away from their health service patients, it was said yesterday.

Some doctors deliberately keep their waiting lists long to ensure a demand for their services from private patients who want to jump the queue, it was alleged.

The allegations were made by the authors of a new report, published yesterday by the Politics of Health Group and Fightback, two socialist health groups.

It attacks the idea that Britain should move away from its present system to an insurance-based scheme, a change being considered by the Government. It says a system where doctors are paid a fee for each procedure instead of a salary, resulted in unnecessary operations and wasteful tests, as in the United States.

The health service, it adds, looks after many groups, such as the old, mentally handicapped and chronically ill, which private insurance schemes are not interested in. The report says that countries with insurance-based systems never cater so well for those groups as Britain does.

It calls for a licensing system for private clinics and hospitals, which would involve checks

Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras, South, introducing the report at a Commons press conference yesterday, said all private schools had to be licensed and a similar system should be introduced for private clinics.

Going Private (available from Politics of Health Group, 9 Poland Street, London W1; price 70p, postage and packing 30p).



New hope for orphan lambs

Mr John Read, Shepherd of the Year, from Hampshire, showing lambs yesterday that are being reared on an artificial feed in pellet form. The occasion was the launching of a scheme to rescue and feed more than three million new born lambs, between 15 and 20 per cent of the total, which die every year in Britain from starvation and exposure (John Young writes from Royston, Hertfordshire).

It is claimed that the scheme can save farmers thousands of pounds, and substantially reduce the EEC's deficit in lamb meat at a time when, thanks to new Community regulations, prospects for sheep farmers are brighter than for years. The scheme is an extension of a feeding system introduced by the Volac group,

The firm has now produced an artificial feed in pellet form which it says enables lambs to reach a slaughter weight of 35 kilograms in 14 to 16 weeks. That compares with 20 to 25 weeks if they are reared with ewes on grass.

Irish border security

Crazy frontier that is impossible to seal

From Christopher Thomas, Enniskillen, co Fermanagh

The Irish border cuts through remote countryside with only the cows to cross from nation to nation. It divides villages and streets, rivers, ditches, bridges, even houses. And it is absolutely impossible to seal.

There must therefore be considerable doubt about the impact of the arrival of 600 extra soldiers from the Spearhead Battalion on this 308 miles of erratic frontier. If they never slept it would mean two extra men a mile, and there are thousands of footpaths and farm tracks for killers to cross.

Things have changed, however, in the past few years. The Cortinas much favoured by the Gardai can now often be discovered lurking behind a farm gate, two tall aerials on the roof. One is for their own use, the other for listening to the RUC across the border.

The will to defeat terrorism is stronger than in the days when Irish prime ministers had to justify spending millions in protecting a border they did not want. Now the enemy is the Provisional IRA's Marxist, totalitarian threat, and the two armies and police forces work well together.

In a decade, the number of Protestants murdered on the border has crept into three figures. In co Fermanagh alone, the victims number about seventy. Most had connexions with the security forces, but almost every Protestant on the border has some connexion, actual or distant, with the police or the Ulster Defence Regiment.

There are fathers, uncles, brothers, and cousins who don uniforms and head for the hills two, three, or four nights a week. They are a closely knit community, the fraternity made and strengthened by a sense of siege.

Members of the security forces living on the border have a nightmare existence. Many are small farmers and a high-powered rifle can easily pick them off as they plough fields or tend animals.

The countryside is beautiful, much of it magnificent farming land handed down from the planters of 400 years ago. The land is obviously worth a fight. But there is more to it than that: it is because they see their history and their culture at stake that wealthy men join the Ulster Defence Regiment or the police for a relatively meagre sum. It is obvious that these frontiersmen are not dying for £40 a week.

It sometimes seems a crazy border. Country roads meander across it and back again without so much as a white line to tell you. Customs posts are at some of the main crossings but they are essentially for EEC purposes. Smuggling is profitable and easy.

South of the border the Irish army's role is strictly that of armed support for the police. It has no powers of arrest.

Catching the border killers is almost as impossible as sealing the border. The murderers live in Dundalk, and other dreadful, dinghy little towns on the southern side, and they are known for what they are. They are photographed, fingerprinted, filed and documented. And left to roam free.

A policeman can know in his heart things he cannot prove in law, and the cumbersome, cross-border legal machinery is just short of useless. Consequently, the number of killers arrested for the relentless murder of border protestants is absurdly low.

The border, in the final analysis, is as good a piece of protection as the IRA in the south, and "loyalists" terrorists in the North, could hope for. And, there, perhaps lies the irony.

Five-year secret of a lost wife

From Our Correspondent Winchester

A German businessman strangled his wife and dumped her body in a secluded lovers' lane on Watership Down six years ago, it was alleged at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Jeanette Maria Hinsch, aged 28, was wearing only a pair of panties and was wrapped in a blue blanket with a plastic bag tied over her head with electrical flex. Her decomposed body was found by a farm labourer in the ruins of an old farm cottage on the down at Ecchinswell, Hampshire.

She had been there for three weeks, but it was five years before the police identified her. They later arrested her husband, Ulf Hinsch, after his mother-in-law, Mrs Gretchen Bartelt, became suspicious about the disappearance of her daughter whom she called "Puppe," a pet name meaning doll.

Mrs Bartelt, who lives in Hamburg, watched a programme on German television about the Watership Down murder mystery and got in touch with the police, Mr David Calcutt, QC, for the prosecution, said. The police matched fingerprints from the dead woman with those on a letter written by Mrs Hinsch to her mother.

Mr Hinsch, aged 43, of Orion Way, Braintree, Essex, denies murdering his wife.

Mr Calcutt said the police had been faced with a big problem since the body was discovered in September, 1975. Inquiries included the making of a death mask for circulation in newspapers.

He said Mrs Hinsch was 18 when she married Mr Hinsch in Germany in 1965. The couple moved to England and rented a house in Lyndhurst Avenue, Mill Hill, North London, where Mr Hinsch was the director of a shipping firm.

But Mrs Hinsch, dissatisfied with her standard of living, wanted to return to Germany, and the marriage broke down.

Mr Calcutt said Mr Hinsch explained his wife's disappearance by telling friends that she had gone off with another man. But he told his mother-in-law that she had walked out of the house

He promised Mrs Bartelt that he would make inquiries and began by putting a notice in the personal columns of *The Times* a month after his wife disappeared. It said: "Jeanette. Please contact Hambury. U.H.".

After Mrs Bartelt watched a television programme in December, 1975, on unsolved crime, which featured the Watership Down mystery, she wrote to Mr Hinsch begging him to make inquiries with the police. He replied saying untruthfully that he had checked with Scotland Yard but the dead woman had been identified.

For three years Mr Hinsch and his mother-in-law lost contact, but in Feb, 1979, Mrs Bartelt began writing again and questioning Mr Hinsch.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Bleak view of race relations

By Lucy Hodges

Many people think that race relations are getting worse and will continue to deteriorate, according to a survey carried out for the Commission for Racial Equality before this year's urban riots.

However, most of the white people questioned (67 per cent) say that they have *never minded the presence of* black people in Britain and say that they are aware that blacks have a worse status than themselves in British society.

Most of the people questioned in the survey believe that ethnic minorities have worse relations with the police than whites and find it more difficult to get jobs.

The survey, by the Opinion Research Centre, which was published yesterday, painted a sombre picture of race relations and the position of blacks, Mr David Lane, the commission's chairman, said. It underlined the commission's regular demand for government action, coming, as it did, just before the publication of Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton riots.

"This report by Lord Scarman is going to be so important and relevant that it would be disastrous if it was not acted upon", Mr Lane said. "The situation now is much clearer to politicians than it was a year ago."

But Mr Lane found it encouraging that people were becoming increasingly aware of the disadvantage suffered by blacks and said the survey suggested that the Government need not fear a white backlash if it introduced measures to improve the position of ethnic minorities.

The survey, carried out between December 12, 1980, and March 23 this year, shows that there is much greater pessimism about race relations than in 1975 when a similar survey was done. Six years ago only 13 per cent of those questioned thought race relations had deteriorated compared with 47 per cent this year.

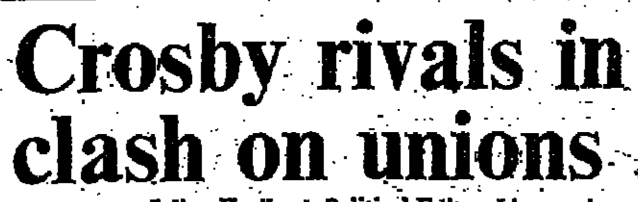
Ethnic minorities are inclined to be more pessimistic than whites and their children are particularly gloomy. West Indians are much more convinced than any other group that ethnic minority relations with the police are worse than white people's and their young are almost unanimous on the point.

Ethnic minorities blamed the police more than anyone else for trouble between them and minority groups; whites most commonly blamed young black people

The Chinese appeared to be most optimistic of all the groups.

The commission said yesterday that it was surprised by one of its findings, that white people living in areas with a big ethnic population were more likely to be pessimistic about race relations than those in white

Race Relations in 1981: An attitude survey, from the Commission for Racial Equality, Elliott House, 10-12 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH; no price).



PARLIAMENT November 23 1981

Closed shops to face test of periodic ballots

TRADE UNIONS

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, outlined in a statement his proposals for changes in the law covering trade unions. Immunities for trade unions themselves, he explained, would be brought into line with the immunity for individual trade union officials and their members.

Mr Eric Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, said the proposals were a kick in the teeth for the unions.

Mr Tebbit said: These proposals have been prepared in the light of the extensive consultations on the basis of the green paper on trade union immunities published in January of this year. These consultations have shown that there is a wide measure of agreement on the issues which need to be tackled and widespread support for a further legislative step in this session of Parliament.

Our proposals are therefore a direct response to those consultations. I have today published a document explaining the proposals in detail. They cover the closed shop, the definition of a trade dispute and the immunity for trade unions themselves.

In formulating these proposals our aim has been twofold:

(1) to safeguard the liberty of the individual from the abuse of industrial power;

(2) to improve the operation of the labour market by providing a balanced framework of industrial relations law: These aims are fundamental to any civilized and prosperous society. The need for further legislation to help to achieve them is clear and we believe the time is right.

On the closed shop we propose, first, that the compensation for someone who is unfairly dismissed because he is not a member of a trade union should be increased substantially; secondly, that existing, established closed shops should be subject to a periodic ballot; and thirdl, that anyone who is unfairly dismissed in a closed shop because of trade union pressure should be able to seek compensation directly from that trade union.

We also propose that the practice of requiring contractors to employ only trade union members as a condition of seeking or obtaining a contract should be made unlawful.

We propose to tighten up the definition of a trade dispute which is now unacceptably wide.

Our proposals are designed to ensure that disputes which are predominantly political or personal, and disputes which do not directly involve an employer and his own employees, are excluded from the statutory definition and therefore do not attract immunity.

Finally, we propose that the immunity of trade unions themselves should be brought into line with the immunity for individual trade union officials and their members. We do not believe that it is right or necessary for trade unions to continue to enjoy an immunity which, as the Donovan Commission pointed out, is wider than that of any other organization or person, even the Crown.

The Government's intention is to bring forward a Bill as soon as possible after the Christmas recess. In the meantime the document being published today invites comments on our proposals.

Mr Eric Varley, chief opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab): Can we now take it that the Secretary of State is so keen to make statements to the House that he will come here tomorrow (Tuesday) and make a statement about the unemployment figures? (Labour cheers).

His statement is shown to be what it is—an ill-thought-out, tawdry little gimmick to try to influence the electors at the Crosby by-election.

The legislation he has foreshadowed is nothing more than an irresponsible, irrelevant, diversion to hide the catastrophic failure of the Government's economic policies. How will the proposed legislation help the hundreds of thousands of firms which have gone into liquidation over the last two and a half years, all of whom had excellent industrial relations?

The proposals will not create one extra job; not solve one industrial dispute. On the contrary, they are likely, just as the Industrial Relations Act 1971 did, to provoke conflict and create strikes.

If he is so concerned about individual rights, will he restore the protection from unfair dismissal which the Government removed from one million workers two years ago?

If we are to overcome the serious economic problems that face our nation, the Government need to work in cooperation with the trade unions, because they will have to before this Parliament is finished. What he has announced will be fought from this side. It is a recipe for conflict and it is a kick in the teeth for the trade unions.

Mr Tebbit: When he talks about those who have lost their jobs, it is only fair to let him have the opportunity at some time to say whether he has a scrap of concern for those who have lost their jobs as a consequence of the closed shop directly (Labour protests) let alone those whose jobs have been lost as a consequence of inefficiency in British industry, which has been fostered by restrictive practices buttressed by trade union immunities.

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C): The Opposition learn nothing and refuse to understand the role which restrictive practices have played in destroying jobs.

Mr Tebbit: He is right. Unless we rid our industry of restrictive practices, unless we get a freer labour market and unless we protect people from the abuse of power, this House would have failed.

Mr Thomas Urwin (Houghton-le-Spring, Lab): Has he consulted the TUC and individual trade unions? What contribution does he think this announcement and the legislation will make to improve productivity and harmonize relations with the trade union movement?

Mr Tebbit: I welcome discussions with individual trade unions and the TUC. I have written today to Mr Murray to send him a copy of the statement and the papers inviting his comments and those of the trade union movement.

Mr Prior, when he published his green paper in February, made it plain that he welcomed the contribution which might be made by the TUC or trade unions and a number of these have been received. I have taken them into consideration.

Answering further questions, he said: I am concerned at the manner in which some local authorities have been seeking to extend the closed shop against the will of employees in small firms, particularly by the use of union labour-only practices. I am determined that should end.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab): In his concern for the rights of the individual will he think of the other end of the scale, where an employer forbids trade unionism and where it is impossible to join a trade union? Will he recall the Grunwick case where there are still hundreds of Asian women who are not permitted to join trade unions?

Mr Tebbit: I recollect the Grunwick case and a certain distinguished lady standing on a picket line and acting in a manner which would be unlawful today under the 1980 Act. I hope that sooner or later she and her friends will say whether they want to keep the 1980 Act on the statute book or to give freedom to go back to the picket line.

My concern for these matters is such that increased compensation for those dismissed as a result of not being members of a trade union will be extended to those dismissed for being members of a trade union.

Mr Tom Bradley (Leicester, East, SDP): I assure Mr Tebbit that Mrs Shirley Williams will be here next week and will take an opportunity to answer his point about Grunwick personally.

Why did Mr Tebbit not take the opportunity to introduce legislation to ensure that all senior national trade union officers should be elected by an individual secret ballot? That is fundamental to the credibility of union policy.

Mr Tebbit: I note that. It would have been nicer if Mrs Williams had answered the question before polling day rather than after. I have not taken the step he proposes because I have the natural reluctance of any good trade unionist — (laughter)— for imposing the law on to the internal arrangements of trade unions. That would be a major step I am not yet ready to take.

I hope that trade unions will see the need for reforming their own procedures because that is the proper and democratic way it should be done.

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid-Sussex, C): In what specific circumstances does he see union funds being subjected to claims for damages in the civil courts?

Mr Tebbit: In general in exactly the circumstances where an individual taking part in industrial reactions would be personally at risk.

For example, one might refer to a dispute which is political and overwhelmingly political in its nature.



Pavitt: Asian women cannot join union

If a trade union organizes a dispute in circumstances wholly aimed at a political objective and not concerned with a trade dispute, the union itself would be at risk.

Mr Reg Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab): Does he imply that a dispute over dismissal of a shop steward would not attract immunities? What is the definition of a political strike? That is the crux of the matter. Would a strike against Government pay policy be regarded as a political dispute?

Some Conservative MPs: Yes.

Mr Tebbit: The definition will be the same as that on the statute book today. The example he gave as being taken out of protection would not be taken out, in general terms. The question rather relates to disputes between workers and workers.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Would Mr Tebbit's proposals afford any comfort or relief to those of my constituents who recently have been faced with the sack if they do not return to work and the withdrawal of their union card if they do return to work?

Mr Tebbit: Mr Miller has asked in essence for action to be taken to deal at its root with the closed shop. I do not think that the time is appropriate for that, I do not think public opinion is ready for that.

I can only, in that direction, move so far as to give much greater protection to individuals who are unfairly dismissed as a result of trade union pressure or as a result of a closed shop agreement.

One of the factors which is always brought up by foreign companies when they are considering investment in Great Britain (he said later) is the question of the state of industrial relations and their ability to achieve satisfactory negotiated agreements, and in particular they find it extraordinary that in some cases they should be faced with ten or a dozen unions all anxious to be involved in bargaining.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C): If there is a fault in his statement it is that he did not go further. He does not envisage giving an enforceable right to join or not to join a union or to remain in one. What about damages rather than compensation?

Mr Tebbit: I am a moderate and modest man and this is the moderate and modest step forward to take at this time.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab): He admits that this legislation will do nothing to solve the British Leyland dispute. What use will the legislation be in a dispute where employers take an action out of procedure and refuse to reconsider this action?

Mr Tebbit: Is he advocating that I take powers to enforce procedural agreements? I am not prepared to do that at this stage. He must not expect that industrial relations law can solve all industrial relations problems. (Interruptions.)

Mr Gerrard Neale (North Cornwall, C): Will he ensure that consultations do not cause the proposals to be dealt with next session?

Mr Tebbit: Yes. I am determined that the Bill should be introduced early in the next year. As we have had eight months of consultations following the green paper, I think to ask those concerned to let me have their observations by the close of the year is reasonable.

Mr Varley: What he has demonstrated is his hostility and hatred of the British trade union movement. Would he agree with what Lord Justice Scarman said about political strife and putting the courts in the driving seat on industrial relations? This is likely to bring chaos to many of our major firms.

The difference between the two sides of the House is that we on this side believe trade unionism is a right to be enjoyed and exercised responsibly; he regards trade unionism as something criminal that has to be punished.

If this legislation gets on to the statute book we shall wipe it off just as we did the 1971 Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Tebbit: That attitude shows clearly why the Labour Party has become a spent force in British politics. Does he want to use trade unions to start political strikes. Is he so afraid he cannot make his case on the hustings he has to make recourse to political muscle to make it?

Does he really believe what I have said is an attack on the trade unions, or an attack on the irresponsible abuse of trade union power?

British troops to join Sinai peace force

MIDDLE EAST

Formal British acceptance of a part in the multinational force in Sinai after Israeli withdrawal from the area, was announced in a statement by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal and principal Foreign Office spokesman in the Commons.

Mr Atkins read a response agreed by the Governments of France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom which said that the decision to agree to the request had been made by those governments after consultations with other members of the EEC.

He pledged support to the multinational force and observers in Sinai, or MFO, and said that the decision was a symbol of British determination to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement.

He reemphasized the policy following the Venice meeting of June 1980, which, while insisting on guarantees for the state of Israel, also emphasized equally the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Mr Atkins, in his statement on the request of the United States Government for a British contribution to the proposed multinational force and observers in Sinai, said: "We and the Governments of France, Italy and The Netherlands, who received similar requests, have notified the United States, Egyptian and Israeli Governments of our agreement in the following terms:

"The Governments of France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, after consulting their partners in the Ten, have decided, subject to their constitutional procedures and to agreement on the practical and legal arrangements, to accede to the request of the Governments of Egypt, Israel and the United States to contribute to the Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai.

"The four Governments state that their participation in the MFO is based on the understanding that:

(1) The force exists solely for the purpose of maintaining peace in Sinai following Israeli withdrawal. There is no other role.

(2) The force is being established in its present form in the absence of a United Nations decision on an international force and its position will be reviewed should such a decision become possible.

(3) Participation by the four Governments in the force will not be taken either as committing them to or excluding them from participation in such other international peacekeeping arrangements as have been or may be established in the region; and

(4) Participation in the MFO by the four Governments is without prejudice to their well known policies on other aspects of the problems in the area."

This decision (he went on) is a symbol of our determination to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement following negotiations between the parties which would bring justice for all the peoples and security for all the states of the area. We welcomed the achievement of peace between Israel and Egypt as a first step towards that goal.

Similarly, we welcome the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai as the first step towards the realization of the call for withdrawal contained in Security Council resolution 242, which specifically declared inadmissible the acquisition of territory by war, and we believe that the international community has a duty to play its part, as necessary and with the agreement of the parties concerned, in peace arrangements in the Middle East.

We are ready to participate also in such arrangements in the other territories currently occupied in the context of Israeli withdrawal.

We regard our support for the arrangements associated with the implementation of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty as quite distinct from and independent of the rest of the Camp David process.

In addition, we wish to express our firm support for the Egyptian Government and people and our belief in the need for stability and continuity in Egypt.

Our decision to participate in the MFO follows from the policy, as stated in the declaration issued at Venice in June 1980 and in subsequent statements.

This policy, while insisting on guarantees for the security of the State of Israel, places equal emphasis on justice for the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. It also holds that the PLO must be involved in the process leading to a comprehensive peace.

We pledge ourselves to support the MFO. We also repeat that, together with our partners in the Ten, we will continue to work for the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East in all ways consistent with the principles to which we hold.

The Ten as a whole have made a statement in support of our decision to participate in the following terms:

"The Ten consider that the decision of France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom to participate in the multinational force in Sinai meets the wish frequently expressed by members of the Community to facilitate any progress in the direction of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East on the basis of mutual acceptance of the right to existence and security of all the states in the area and the need for the Palestinian people to exercise fully its right to self-determination."

Mr Denis Healey chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East Lab): Is Britain planning to provide troops as well as equipment to this force and are the other parties to the agreement also providing troops as well as equipment?

As I understand it this is not connected with the Camp David agreement and that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai is seen by the Government and the other contributors to the force as implementing resolution 242 of the Security Council and that their decision follows from the Venice Declaration rather than anything else.

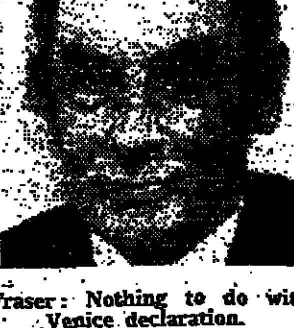
If I am right in believing this to be the case, can the minister tell us whether the Israeli Government has accepted this statement as the basis on which we should contribute troops, and does the PLO also approve?

Has the United States clarified its Middle East policy which is in a state of extraordinary confusion? There would be a good deal of concern on the Opposition side if in practice our contribution to this force implicated us in developments of American policy in the Middle East which we could not support. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Atkins: Mr Healey asked if we were contemplating the provision of troops. This remains to be worked out in detail. (Labour interruptions.) It is our understanding and our offer that troops will be available. We are given to understand that they will not be very many and that they will be troops of a support kind. So the answer is "Yes" and that applies to our other European colleagues.

I have already said that we regard this as separate from the rest of the Camp David process. I hope the Israelis will accept it. They have been informed of our acceptance. It is our hope they will accept this offer made by us and other governments.

The United States are clearly aware of our position and the position of the Ten and accept that we are not departing from it although we are glad to make this contribution in the manner I have described.



Fraser: Nothing to do with Venice declaration.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): There does not exist inside this House or outside it that full-hearted consent necessary for the commitment of British troops otherwise than for the purpose of a national agreement to which we are a party, or for the defence of the interests of this country.

The Government should desist from using the EEC as a stalking horse behind which the Foreign Office can pursue foreign policy which is its own and not that of those countries.

Mr Atkins: This is in pursuance of a request from the United States supported by the governments of Israel and Egypt and is designed to secure peace in the Middle East after the Israelis have withdrawn Sinai. I do not believe Mr Powell would think that is an unacceptable motive.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C): It would be more satisfactory especially when the Israeli Government had not been fully consulted, if a more generous contribution was made to the biggest step forward to peace in the Middle East.

It has about as much to do with the Venice declaration as the Battle of Hastings.

Mr Atkins: Our understanding is that our contribution will be of the order of 100 men. The bulk of the forces are being provided by the United States, Fiji, and Columbia. We are being asked for a small contingent of support troops. There is no point in providing more than we are asked for.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Is the Government still committed to the concept of a transitional period with West Bank autonomy as part of the Camp David process, or is it now advocating a Palestinian state on the West Bank to be instantly negotiated?

If the latter, it must realize that is not possible. It would be better to try and widen and extend the Camp David process.

Mr Atkins: We have done nothing to impede the Camp David process. We are contributing to the peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel which will have the support of the House. The further processes are proceeding and need reinforcement.

That is why, in conjunction with our EEC partners, in June 1980, we made a declaration about how we believed matters in the Middle East should proceed. That remains our position.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South East, Lab): It is a matter of common sense where two former enemies are gradually gaining confidence in each other that we should for a limited time supply a number of troops in well-defined conditions to ensure that confidence is retained when one side withdraws.

It is also necessary we should publish the period we would stay there in order confidence may be seen to grow and not drift away in mutual recriminations about what its role is.

While I support the move and hope the sub-clauses are not going to mean one side or the other is going to veto the proposal, a time limit should be put on.

Mr Atkins: I am grateful for his support and take note of his point. We have not imposed a time limit on our contribution.

Benefit changes mean fewer staff

SOCIAL SECURITY

The reforms proposed in the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill would lead to a net saving of about 4,700 public sector staff, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said when he moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr Fowler said there were two major social reforms in the Bill. The first proposal, on sick pay, meant that there would be a minimum level of sick pay which employers would pay to their staff during the early weeks of sickness and which they would recover from the Government.

The second, on housing benefit, meant that in future there would be one system of providing help for those who needed assistance with their housing costs, rather than the dual provision provided by local and central Government which at present caused confusion both for claimants and staff.

They had a common objective. Both would substantially avoid duplication of effort. There was no point in having two systems of sick pay and two systems of housing benefit running side by side unless there was some overwhelming reason for it.

At present sickness benefit was not taxed but under the proposed changes it would be. Benefits must be high enough for the risk of sickness to be faced without anxiety and hardship but not so high that people would have no incentive to return to work. This was an unsatisfactory position and the Government was tackling it in the Bill.

He did not see how the dual housing benefit system could be justified either from the point of view of the claimant or that of administration.

The Government would ensure that generally no one with an income below the needs allowance would lose under the new simplified system. The interests of the poorest rebate recipients would be protected and the Government would ensure that anyone with an income above the needs allowance would lose no more than 75p a week.

At the moment there were about 6,250,000 householders currently receiving rebates or supplementary benefit assistance with rents and rates who would be covered by the new legislation. About half would receive the same level of assistance in housing benefit. Almost a million would gain benefit by an average of just under £1 a week and some—mainly old age pensioners—by as much as £3 a week.

Two million would lose under the proposals but nearly half would be losing 25p a week or less. None of the poorest recipients would lose at all. Future losers would be protected. People who would receive less housing benefit than they would have received from supplementary benefit under the existing rules would receive topping-up benefits of supplementary benefit.

The cost of protecting claimants in the ways he had set out would mean that total expenditure on benefits would not reduce but increase by £10m in a full year, paid for from the savings in the number of civil servants which would now be freed.

This department would take responsibility for housing benefit. It had been agreed that it was most appropriate for this to be placed with his department.

Mr Norman Buchan, chief Opposition spokesman on social security (West Renfrewshire, Lab), said the Opposition regarded the Bill as another invasion of the structure of the welfare system.

The provision in the Bill removing the requirement for unemployed people claiming supplementary benefit to be registered for employment had been attacked in the past as an attempt to conceal the unemployment figures. They would be removing large numbers of unemployed people who should be keeping in close contact with job centres.

The proposals discriminated against the family and the low paid.

Even the CBI agreed that sick pay should be equal to normal earnings if these were lower than the standard sick pay rate. The Government had ignored this and the low paid faced a harsher situation.

The Government must come forward with changes to make it easier for an employee to force an employer to pay statutory sick pay. The only way now was for the worker to sue in the county court.

While the Opposition did not object in principle to taxation of benefits or, at least, to making them taxable, this should not be done until the value of benefits had been restored and tax thresholds raised to the level so that those entirely dependent on benefits would not pay tax.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said that unless it was amended many people would be worse off under the new scheme than under the present arrangement. Those with dependent families would lose out while the single would benefit. Lower earnings would mean a lower rate of sick pay so the lower paid workers would be worse off.

Mr John Major (Huntingdonshire, C) said the present system of national sickness benefit was a cumbersome mess and full of unfairnesses.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L), said the Liberals would vote against the second reading. In principle they would approve of unified housing benefits but the provisions requiring employers to pay statutory sick pay toto employees would place a severe administrative burden on small businesses. It would take from those who had least and introduce administrative burdens on those least able to cope with them.

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby, C) said this measure would save money and improve the quality of services. It would strengthen the relationship that existed between employer and employees as well as reduce form-filling, bureaucracy and red tape.

Mrs Ann Taylor (Bolton, West, Lab), winding up for the Opposition, said many vulnerable people would be worse off as a result of the Bill. Under the guise of making simple administrative changes the Government had attacked the whole concept of the welfare state.

It was wrong to introduce a system whereby the low paid were to be treated as second class citizens and receive a lower flat rate of sickness pay. It was also wrong that the Government should propose changing the linking rule so that many people would have to go without benefit more frequently.

Changes in housing benefit were necessary, but the Government's proposals were administratively unacceptable. They caused too many people to lose out and would do more harm than good.

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, said the very poor, those with incomes beneath the needs allowance, would not lose at all. Those with incomes of less than £10 above the rebate needs allowance would not lose more than 50p.

The great majority of those losing over 50p would have incomes of at least £75 a week if they were a couple on a pension, or £110 if they were a working couple with two children.

The Government had not sought to disguise the fact that there were bound to be losers but it was a travesty to say it was bent on harming the poor. On the contrary the Government was passing on administrative savings of £10m by way of extra rebates.

The Bill was read a second time by 295 votes to 233—Government majority, 62.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social Services; Prime Minister. Transport (Finance) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

First gas gathering pipeline

ENERGY

Agreement on the construction of the first gas gathering pipeline in the North Sea will almost certainly be signed within a matter of weeks, Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, announced during question time in the Commons.

He said the Northern Leg pipeline would collect about 100 million cubic feet of gas per day from the Magnus, Murchison and Thistle oilfields when it came into operation in 1983.

He predicted that companies would come forward with proposals for collecting gas from other North Sea fields.

Mr Gray, asked for a statement on initiatives by North Sea operators on gas gathering systems, said: I expect the private sector to cooperate on schemes to bring gas and industrial gas liquids ashore in an efficient and timely way.

I am pleased to be able to tell the House of the first example of this: namely the Northern Leg pipeline which is planned to collect gas from the Magnus, Murchison and Thistle oilfields. The operators have agreed with Shell and Esso that this gas should be delivered through the FLAGS system to St Fergus starting in 1983.

I am informed that full agreement covering construction, transmission and sale are expected to be signed in a matter of weeks.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): How many jobs will be available, bearing in mind the abandonment of the original gas gathering scheme. Would he indicate whether his approach will optimize the advantage to the United Kingdom economy, because that is what we expected from the gas gathering system?

Mr Gray: I am a little surprised

Gray: In operation in 1983

he is being churlish. I would have thought he would have been sufficiently gracious to welcome this scheme. Of course it will mean the provision of jobs.

It relates to only three fields. There are many other fields from which gas will be collected and the companies will come forward in due course, as this consortium has done.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab): He is unconvincing because we know he was a passionate supporter of an integrated pipeline. It was his failure to persuade the Prime Minister which has led to this partial solution.

When will the rest of it come? When will he make specific statements about the rest of the pipeline which is so essential and which he called "vital to the national interest"?

Mr Gray: I hope to come to the dispatch box before too long and from time to time. This takes time. You cannot construct and plan a pipeline overnight. This is a marvellous example of how minds have been concentrated in order to achieve this stage.

No speeches from galleries

The Speaker, Mr George Thomas, in a statement on last Monday's incident in the Commons when the Rev Ian Paisley (Antrim, North Dem U) and two other Northern Ireland MPs spoke from a side gallery of the chamber said:

I wish to make it clear that until the House instructs me otherwise, I do not in future propose to call members who speak from the side galleries unless their reason for being there is that the floor of the House on their normal side of the House is already full. (Cheers.)

He pointed out that the House had authorized a continuous tape recording of the proceedings for the purpose of sound broadcasting. The side galleries were not equipped with microphones and no adequate recording could be made of speeches or interventions by those occupying those galleries.

Crosby rivals in clash on unions

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Liverpool

Diametrically opposed attitudes to the role and value of trade unions as well as to the question of new union laws were displayed yesterday by the leading candidates in the Crosby by-election.

Mr John Butcher, the Conservative, blamed the "pig-headed stupidity" of trade unions for unemployment on Merseyside. Mr John Backhouse, Labour, said that new laws would be a further assault upon working people. And Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance candidate, approvingly quoted the Prince of Wales on the responsibilities of management, without quite claiming his support for her party's views.

Mr Butcher appealed to Merseyside unions "to get together and put forward a package of proposals to industrialists." There should be guarantees about no industrial action without long and proper consultation and guarantees not to impose unreasonable restrictions on work. "I have no doubt that that would be of great interest to many industrialists and would generate jobs."

Merseyside had been held back in the past by unions which had undermined the confidence of potential investors, Mr Butcher said. "What saddens me is that so many people in this part of England have suffered not through government but through the pig-headed stupidity of trade unions." He welcomed any steps that might be taken to cut down on trade union abuses.

He did not accept the verdicts of two opinion polls that suggest that he is heading for a spectacular defeat by Mrs Williams. But he sharply attacked her and the SDP for dishonest economic prescriptions, in a leaflet which was based (he said, with a chartered accountant's authority) on a total misconception of the basic rules of economics.

Mrs Williams, he said, was promising at the same time to bring interest rates down, to hold the pound steady, and to invest £2,000m or £3,000m a year in public works. He would like to know of an economist who thought all that could be done without increasing inflation.

Mrs Williams, having faced the press earlier, did not have to answer that. Instead, she mounted her own attack on the Government for holding back announcements that the value of pensions, benefits, and student grants were to be cut. It was clear that pensions, unemployment benefit, and child benefit would be raised by less than the rise in inflation, she said. Pensioners were losing in two ways because the taxation allowance against the pension had itself been raised by less than the rate of inflation.

Mrs Williams said that the two big parties were "happily heading towards another pointless confrontation in the industrial field". Criticizing the Conservatives, for wanting to "bash the unions" but do nothing about management, Mrs Williams quoted Prince Charles in his interview with *The Sunday Times*: "If management really concentrated on the way the employees were looked after, and dealt directly with them, they would never need the same extent of trade union activity".

The Prince had made clear, she said, that trade unions had a legitimate place in society.

"Amen to Prince Charles," Mrs Williams said, because the Alliance would combine a move forward on industrial democracy with some tightening up on the trade union side.

But having introduced the subject of trade union law, Mrs Williams did not want to be pressed about her party's intentions. There was some case for reducing union immunities, and perhaps for putting union funds at risk. The qestion would be looked at but she was not prepared to discuss it in detail.

Mr Backhouse, too, was ready enough to comment on the question of new trade union laws. "The trade union movement", Mr Backhouse said with conviction, "is the last defence of working people and unemployment is an assault upon working people. I fail to see why people should think it necessary for there to be a further assault."

Frank Johnson, back page

Left defeats Foot over chairman

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn and left-wing allies on Labour's national executive inflicted a further humiliating defeat on Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, yesterday.

A meeting of the executive's finance and general purposes committee decided by nine votes to seven to oust Mr Russell Tuck, of the National Union of Railwaymen, the moderate chairman.

Mr Benn and his supporters replaced Mr Tuck with Mr Alex Kitson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, after a procedural wrangle over voting rights.

It was argued at the meeting that ex-officio chairmen of other executive committees should not be entitled to vote. But in the end they did indeed vote, carrying the decision.

Those for Mr Tuck were: Mr Foot, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Eric Varley, the party treasurer, Mr John Golding, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr David Williams, of COHSE, the health service union, Mr Neville Hough, of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, Mr Roy Evans, of the Steelworkers' Union, and Mr Tuck himself.

Those for Mr Kitson were Mr Benn, Miss Joan Maynard, vice-chairman of the party, Miss Jo Richardson, Miss Joan Lestor, Mr Eric Heffer, and Mr Leslie Huckfield, who are all MPs, Mr Laurence Coates, of the Young Socialists, Mr Eric Clark, of the mineworkers union, and Mr Kitson himself.

Mr Golding said afterwards: "Michael Foot must accept responsibility for this. This result has been swayed by the presence and votes of left-wing chairmen of other committees, who just came to the meeting to get rid of a good, trade union, centre chairman.

"It appears very clear that the consequences of Foot supporting Benn and Heffer for their chairmanships on the executive is that they use their positions to exert even greater influence on the party. This is going to alienate moderate opinion even further."

Aid to glass farmers extended

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has agreed to extend heating oil subsidies to growers of glasshouse crops so that they can meet competition from Dutch growers, who receive a preferential gas tariff.

Next year the subsidies will be 3.5p a gallon on fuel oil and 4.7p on gas oil and kerosene, and are estimated to cost up to £4m in the financial year 1982-83.

They are lower than this year's figures of 5p and 8p respectively, but as Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday, they are the maximum permitted under EEC rules.

The preferential tariff granted to growers in The Netherlands has brought complaints of unfair competition from Britain and other EEC members, and the Commission has threatened to take The Netherlands to the European Court if the matter is not settled by next September.

Mr Walker said the decision showed the Government's determination to maintain a viable glasshouse industry. If it were allowed to go, there would be an added import bill of £60m a year, as well as increased unemployment.

Ex-MP chosen to fight Derby

Mrs Margaret Beckett, former Labour MP for Lincoln, has been selected to contest Derby South, at the next general election. The seat is now held by Mr Walter Johnson, who is to retire at the end of this Parliament.

There were six nominations for the Derby South, prospective candidature, and Mrs Beckett, who supported Mr Wedgwood Benn for the party's deputy leadership beat Mr Michael Parker, who had been backed by Mr Johnson, by 28 votes to 26 on the fourth and final ballot.

£50 licence vital for future of TV opera, Cotton says

By Kenneth Gosling

Opera would be the first art form to suffer if the BBC failed to get the full licence fee of £50 that it was asking for, Mr Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television told a Commons select committee last night.

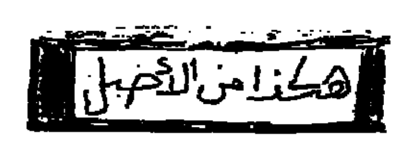
In terms of television, opera was the most expensive thing it could embark upon; putting an opera on in the studio was a desperately expensive business, Mr Cotton said in evidence to the Education, Science and Arts Committee.

Mr Stephen Hearst, controller of the BBC's future policy group, said that although it was assumed that opera was not very popular on television, it was slighly more so than on television in Italy, which was generally assumed to be the home of opera.

Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, said that there was no doubt that the squeezing of programme budgets, certainly in television, was becoming visible. "If it were to continue, it would degrade the quality of programmes in the artistic field," he said. Given the full licence fee it wanted, the BBC could replace imported programmes and put on fewer repeats.

In written evidence to the committee, the BBC said it spent £105m on drama, serious and popular music, and arts features in 1979-80, of which £40m was paid to artistes. The BBC was the world's biggest single employer of professional symphonic musicians, spending £13.5m on serious music on radio and about £5m on television, it said.

Programmes involving live musicians made the biggest single contribution to Radio Three's musical output and Britain was one of the two world leaders in concentration of musical output.



Appeal judges allow evicted man to continue his fight

By Richard Ford

A builder whose family were evicted from their cottage when a solicitor insisted on his right to buy it back was yesterday allowed by judges in the Court of Appeal to fight for his home at a full trial.

As the judgment was being made the solicitor's daughter, Mrs Daryl Brotchie, who had planned to live in the cottage on her marriage, was recovering in hospital from an overdose of drugs.

Her father, Mr. Richard Langdale, blamed press coverage of the dispute with Mr Thomas Danby, aged 43, for the breakdown of Mrs Brotchie's health, saying: "The doctors say the press coverage is at least part of the problem, caused by the odium heaped on my wife and myself". He said of the judgment: "Naturally I am disappointed, but I cannot say any more at this stage."

He had heard Lord Denning, sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Fox, rule that a full trial should hear the issues of whether Mr Langdale could have given disinterested advice to Mr Danby in the sale of his own property and if the sale agreement was "unconscionable" because it was between a solicitor and a working man in desperate need to house his family. Those issues, Lord Denning said, had not been raised at a hearing in 1979 when the validity of the "buy back" clause was upheld.

The cottage in Dale Road, Elloughton, near Hull, was sold to Mr Danby, and his wife by Mr Langdale for £2,650 in 1964, with a clause that the solicitor could buy it back at its original price at any time during the next 21 years. The solicitor arranged an introduction with a building society and the balance of the pruchase price, £400, was advanced by him on second mortage.

During the next 14 years, Mr Danby paid off the mortgage and did work and odd jobs equivalent to the interest on £400 for Mr and Mrs Langdale.

In 1979, Mr Langdale exercised his option to buy back the cottage because one of his three daughters was marrying. He offered Mr Danby, married with three teenage children, the original price plus a payment of £3,500. *The house is now* worth £25,000.

In September this year the Danbys were evicted from the cottage which remains empty and locked. They had been rehoused by relatives and offered a council house. They had not come to the court hearing because they were believed to be on holiday in Wales, Lord Denning said.

The eviction, he added, had been carried out in the full glare of publicity. The effect of the story was that a solicitor had taken advantage of Mr Danby and was using the process of law to evict him.

Lord Denning had symathy for Mr and Mrs Langdale, who had rushed back from holiday in France to face the crisis. "Their friends have looked askance at them, others have had nothing to do with them. *Their daughter* has suffered a collapse. By contrast, the Danbys did not suffer much", he said.

He hoped the issues would be aired at a full trial and said that an action alleging negligence brought by Mr Danby against Payne and Payne, solicitors in Hull for whom Mr Langdale is a *consultant, should be heard* at the same time. The publicity had "cast a black shadow over Mr Langdale. The innuendo left by the publicity is that he, a lawyer, has in the course of duty taken an unfair advantage over a poor man who was not represented and that he has followed this up by the process of the law."

Lord Denning added that it was important for Mr and Mrs Langdale that the black shadow should be removed. It could only be done at a full trial.

Agreeing with Lord Denning, Lord Justice Fox said the transaction was an unusual one because it gave Mr Langdale the right to repurchase over a long period, making no provision for an increase in the property's value or inflation.

He added that Mr Langdale was a solicitor and drew up the documents, while Mr Danby did not have any experience of property matters, did not have independent advice, and might have misunderstood.

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Whitehall brief

Thatcher's new-style man for all summits

By Peter Hennessy

At the beginning of this month Sir Robert Armstrong, aged 54, the cultivated, music-loving Secretary of the Cabinet, was already the most powerful public servant in the kingdom, calibrating the flow of business through the Cabinet and its committees and supervising the work of the security and intelligence services on behalf of the Prime Minister.

In the second week of November, thanks to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's desire to disband the Civil Service Department and the departure of Sir Ian Bancroft into early retirement, Sir Robert, as joint Head of the Home Civil Service with Sir Douglas Wass of the Treasury, acquired responsibility for senior appointments in the public service, the honours system, the efficiency, management and security of the Civil Service, and another substantial tranche of influence.

Whitehall has not seen such a concentration of administrative power into a single pair of hands since the period 1956-62, when the late Lord Normanbrook combined the offices of Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service.

Two questions are raised about Sir Robert's role as a result of the bureaucratic consequences of the Prime Minister's dislike of the old CSD. Does he now wield a degree of power inappropriate in an appointed person as opposed to an elected person? Is the burden of his new "Pooh Bah" position too onerous for a single official, even one with a track record as good as his?



Sir Robert Armstrong: A style that camouflages power

Lord Normanbrook, for example, took his duties as head of the profession very seriously but though a supremely efficient man he was rarely able to devote the time to the Civil Service that he thought it deserved.

The workload both of the Cabinet secretaryship and managing Whitehall has increased enormously since 1962, when the tasks were divided between two permanent secretaries on the retirement of Lord Normanbrook.

A quick glance at the international element of Sir Robert's brief will illustrate the point. In addition to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, a gathering dear to Lord Normanbrook's heart he must prepare the Prime Minister for the economic summit of world leaders, EEC summits, plus regular bilateral meetings with the Federal German Chancellor, the French President and the Irish Taoiseach.

Such diplomacy means he is out of the country for *substantial periods*. Even with a second permanent secretary to look after the Management and Personnel Office or him, in the person of Mr John Cassels, Sir Robert will need to become involved every time one of the permanent secretaties in charge of a commanding height of the bureaucracy *resists the reformist* impulses of Mr Cassels and his team.

Power sits easily on Sir Robert's shoulders. His relaxed style camouflages the immense of his office in a way that the brisk, overtly efficient manner of his predecessor, Sir John Hunt (now Lord Hunt of Tanworth) did not. As one seasoned Cabinet Office watcher put it last week: "John was the iron hand in the iron glove. Robert is a much more sympathetic figure."

But the power is certainly there, stemming not just from his position at the heart of the government machine but also from the esteem in which he is held by the Prime Minister, who inherited Sir John but appointed Sir Robert. The Hunt-Armstrong comparison has been a prominent feature of Whitehall table talk since the changeover in October, 1979.

A typical example involved the observation, "Mrs Thatcher had an enormous respect for John, but she thought he tended to push her along when she was not quite ready. She trusts Robert's judgment, trusts him to get a solution, to smooth out problems. She listens to him a good deal about what is going on in Whitehall and about summitry. John was always sorting things out; Robert behaves in a less autocratic manner."

Sir Robert is a traditional small "c" conservative. He gives the impression of never having entertained the *slightest doubt* about highly convenient if somewhat threadbare constitutional conventions like collective Cabinet responsibility and ministerial responsibility.

Although by no means immune from new thinking, he has no time for reformist concepts like freedom of information which he would see as a transatlantic notion alien to British constitutional practice.

For all his recent accretion of power, his old-fashioned, highly estimable propriety makes Sir Robert the last person to capitalize on the leverage it affords him.

It will be intriguing to see in the five and a half years left to him in the Cabinet Office whether he can succeed where Lord Normanbrook failed in successfully managing both Cabinet business and the Civil Service while warding off the appellation of "deputy prime minister" that plagued Lord Armstrong in his last years at the summit of the hierarchy.

Control unit prisoner seeks Lords appeal

By Frances Gibb

A prisoner sought leave yesterday to claim damages in the House of Lords for his detention for six months in the controversial control unit set up in 1974 at Wakefield Prison to deal with troublemakers.

Mr Michael Williams, who at the time was serving a 14-year sentence for armed robbery, is appealing on the strength of one of the findings of Mr Justice Tudor Evans, who ruled last May that although his detention was lawful, the Home Office had breached prison rules.

Yesterday Mr Michael Beloff, QC, for Mr Williams, told the Court of Appeal that it was on that one crucial point that Mr Justice Evans had found in Mr Williams's favour: that the Home Office had broken solitary confinement procedure laid down in Prison Rule 43.

The breach arose "in that there had been no full reconsideration, as the rule required, on a monthly basis, for the appellant's continued *detention in the control* unit", he said.

Mr Williams, whose action is supported by the National Council for Civil Liberties, was detained in the now-disbanded unit between August 23, 1974, and January 18, 1975.

Last year he attempted to sue the Home Office, claiming that his detention constituted false imprisonment; that it was not authorized under the Prison Act, 1952, nor by the rules made under that act; that it constituted a cruel and unusual punishment; and was contrary to the Bill of Rights.

He also claimed that it involved a breach of the rules of natural justice, which should give him an opportunity to make representations on why he was there, Mr Beloff said.

Mr Justice Evans had dismissed his claim except on the crucial point that there had been a breach of the prison rules. But on that, the judge had said it was not for the court to adjudicate and he had refused to award damages. The same would be true for the Court of Appeal.

Rather than appeal to the Court of Appeal, therefore, where his case was certain to be dismissed, Mr Williams had sought to go straight to the Lords.

Mr Justice Cumming-Bruce, sitting with Mr Justice Brightman and Mr Justice Ackner, agreed that at first sight he thought that, as a matter of constitutional law, the principle was one of general importance.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

More jail riots feared

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

More trouble is likely in the prisons unless there are reforms *Mr Andrew Macfar*lane, chairman of the Association of Members of Boards of Visitors, said yesterday.

Boards of visitors are made up of members of the public appointed to act as watchdogs in prisons.

He said that if the indefensibly squalid conditions in many prisons continued *there would almost certainly* be further disturbances by prisoners and staff industrial action. The introduction of partly suspended sentences, a proposal by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, would provide no solution.

Mr Macfarlane was expressing support for Mr John McCarthy, the governor of Wormwood Scrubs, who in a letter to *The Times* last week described himself as managing a "large penal dustbin"

FUNGICIDE KILLED 2M LETTUCES

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Two neighbouring nurserymen lost their winter crop of more than two million lettuces when they treated them with a fungicide. Yesterday three years later, the growers, Mr Robert Bond and Mr Roy Lyons, of Hesketh Bank, near Southport, Merseyside, won damages in the High Court in Manchester.

Lawyers talked in a corridor for three hours before *settling their dispute with the* fungicide suppliers, Robert Lund & Sons, of Exchange Street East, Liverpool, and Crow Chemicals of Huddersfield. Mr Bond was awarded damages of £150,000 and Mr Lyons, £24,000. The defendant firms will also pay £62,500 costs.

The court was told that in October, 1978, when the two growers applied the fungicide, Tubergran, the lettuces died. It was found to contain a weedkiller, atrazine.

Attack on move to alter performing right law

By Kenneth Gosling

The Performing Right Society has criticized a motion by Mr Leslie Huckfield, Labour MP for Nuneaton, calling for the society's reform.

In a letter to Mr Huckfield, Mr Michael Freegard, the society's chief executive, asks him to correct publicly statements made in the House of Commons earlier this year.

Mr Huckfield's motion, which he has put down for debate next Friday, calls for the reform of the whole system of compulsory payments to the society "so that composers, *lyricists* and workers throughout the British music industry may receive their due reward". He also wants the Government to introduce a system to waive royalty payments for small premises such as workingmen's clubs, public houses and hairdressers.

The society says there is no valid reason why any enterprise, large or small, which uses the copyright property of others should not pay a reasonable fee.

The society has called an extraordinary general meeting for December 16 to seek approval of an amendment to the articles of association giving all members access to the list of top-earning full members, whose earnings through the society entitle them to additional votes. All full members get ten votes each and associate members, one. The top-earners get ten extra votes and are known as 20-vote members.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Japanese denial on Allen cash

Tokyo.—The management of the Japanese magazine *Shufuno Tomo* formally denied that Mr Richard Allen, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, had received $10,000 (£5,250) for arranging an interview with Mrs Nancy Reagan, the President's wife, last January.

The Justice Department is reported to be investigating the possibility that Mr Allen received $10,000 for arranging the interview instead of the $1,000 admitted by the White House.

Mr Katsuro Ishizaka, speaking on behalf of the Japanese women's journal, said the magazine only paid $1,000 to Mr Allen, and that it had been understood from the start that the money would be given to some charitable institution.

Jail sentence on editor

Madrid.—A Spanish court sentenced a magazine editor to six months and one day's imprisonment for insulting the head of state. Señor Javier Sánchez Erauskin, who was the editor of *Hora y Punta de Euskal Herria*, a Basque magazine, last February, when the insulting material was published, was the second journalist to be convicted in less than a week (Harry Debelius writes).

It was not immediately certain whether Señor Sánchez Erauskin would actually have to serve the sentence, since normally in Spain anyone convicted to a sentence of less than one year is released on probation.



Heikal removed to hospital

Cairo. — Mr Muhammad Heikal, Egypt's best-known journalist, arrested on President Sadat's orders in September, has been moved from prison to a hospital to be treated for kidney trouble.

Mr Hashem Fouad, a kidney specialist and chairman of the Cairo University Hospital, said Mr Heikal, who was admitted to the Kasr el-Eini hospital, "was doing fine." He added that Mr Heikal suffered from kidney stone troubles for several years.

S Africans kill 114 guerrillas

Windhoek. — South African troops killed 114 Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas during the past two weeks, according to Defence Force headquarters.

The largest number killed in a single incident was 17, when a group of about 20 was ambushed crossing the border into Namibia from southern Angola. Some guerrillas committed suicide when attacked by security forces in the past week, the statement added, without giving figures.

Briton in Iran jail 'well'

Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman held without trial in Iran, has received his first consular visit for nearly six months and is apparently in reasonable health, the Foreign Office said.

Mr Nicholas Barrington, the head of the British interest section based in the Swedish Embassy in Tehran, saw Mr Pyke in Karaj prison, 25 miles west of the Iranian capital, and reported that parcels appeared to be getting through to him.

EEC meeting postponed

The meeting of EEC ministers on November 30, at which it was expected that a common fisheries policy could at last be agreed, has had to be postponed because of the Danish general election, on December 8.

In the long negotiations, the Danes have proved to be most resistant to proposals which have the general support of the other member states.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, who is in the chair of this Council of Ministers until the end of the year, is pressing for a settlement in December

Haig arrives in Mexico

Mexico City.—Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, arrived here for a 24-hour visit to try to persuade Mexican leaders that a communist military buildup in Nicaragua must be taken seriously.

The visit comes a day after big anti-American protests here.

British troops in Sinai will act in support role

By David Spanier

Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands announced yesterday that they will contribute troops to the proposed Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai next March, after the Israeli withdrawal. Their decision, which is the result of intense diplomatic manoeuvring, has the support of the European Community as a whole.

The British contingent will be about 100 men, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, told the Commons yesterday.

They will be support troops, such as Royal Signals and Royal Engineers, and will presumably, as is normal in such operations, carry small arms.

Although the Egyptian Government welcomed the European acceptance of the United States request to participate in the force immediately on being notified, the official Israeli response was still awaited last night. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tel Aviv, in an initial reaction, however, said that Israel was unlikely to accept the European offer.

Throughout the past six weeks of negotiations on the issue, Israel has raised a number of objections to the European attitude, notably on Camp David, and it is understood that Mr Begin intends to hold a cabinet meeting on the matter, before delivering the Iraeli verdict under the terms of the agreement, Israel and Egypt have a veto over the participants in the force.

The diplomatic problem of trying to devise a form of words which would carry the support of the ten members of the European Community itself, satisfy the United States which has responsibility for the force, avoid alienating the more extreme Arab states on the one hand and satisfy Israeli objections on the other, was immense.

It has been attempted by drafting two statements. The first announced, in identical terms, their acceptance by the four—handed to the Israeli and Egyptians the day before—plus a further statement explaining their position, delivered yesterday.

The acceptance by the four is based on four conditions:

"(i) The Force exists solely for the purpose of maintaining peace in Sinai following Israeli withdrawal. It has no other role.

(ii) The Force is being established in its present form in the absence of a United Nation decision on an international force and its position will be reviewed should such a decision become possible.

(iii) Participation by the four governments in the Force will not be taken either as committing them to or excluding them from participation in such other international peace keeping arrangements as have been or may be established in the region; and

(iv) Participation in the MFO by the four governments is without prejudice to their well-known policies on other aspects of the problems of the area."

The second statement, issued by Britain as President of the European Community, sets out the position of all 10 EEC members. This was also delivered yesterday, shortly before the official announcement. The British Ambassador in Tel Aviv handed over the document personally.

It said:

"The Ten consider that the decision of France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom to participate in the multinational force in Sinai meets the wish frequently expressed by members of the Community to facilitate any progress in the direction of a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East on the basis of mutual acceptance of the right to existence and security of all the states in the area and the need for the Palestinian people to exercise fully its right to self-determination."

The ingenious point about these two separate statements, according to diplomatic comment yesterday, is that taken by themselves they do not mention Camp David, which would offend most Arab opinion, nor the Ten's Venice Declaration itself, which would offend the Israelis.

Instead, these touchstones of Middle East policy are referred to in the accompanying statement, explaining the European position, issued separately to the text of the formal acceptance.

Whether the explicit reference here to the Palestine Liberation Organization will prove too much for the Israelis to swallow, however, is another question. The gloss states that European policy "holds that the PLO must be involved in the process leading to a comprehensive peace", and reaffirms the Venice Declaration. This was particularly important for the new Greek Government, which has raised the status of the PLO in Athens on a par with the Israeli embassy.

As a whole this explanatory statement of the four countries' position—delivered by Mr Atkins to the Commons and by the other three countries in their capitals in identical terms — emphasizes their decision as a symbol of European determination to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement through negotiations.

It welcomes the achievement of peace between Israel and Egypt as a first step towards that goal. But it adds that the four regard their support for the arrangements as quite distinct from and independent of the rest of the Camp David process.

In addition, they express their firm support for the Egyptian Government and people and their belief in the need for stability and continuity in Egypt.

Israel hint of probable veto on Europeans

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 23

The Israeli Foreign Ministry hinted strongly tonight that Israel would press ahead with an earlier threat to veto the participation of Britain, France, Italy and Holland in the multinational force due to start peacekeeping patrols in the Sinai desert next April.

Within hours of the joint publication of the EEC conditions for joining the force and the speeches made to the individual parliaments of the would-be participants, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem commented tersely: "Statements made public up to now seem to be in contradiction of the Camp David accords."

The spokesman would not amplify his remark beyond stating that a final announcement of Israel's stand would be made after a cabinet meeting soon which "would discuss and decide upon the whole complex of problems linked to the participation of the European countries".

In private, Israeli sources have indicated that the conditions laid down by the Europeans are unacceptable. The governments of Britain and Greece are being primarily blamed for preventing the EEC as a whole adopting a public position that Israel could have accepted.

Foreign observers foresaw no chance of the various statements made by EEC ministers today healing the wide gap which has grown up between the European and Israeli approaches to the Middle East peace process. There was anger here that public reference should have been made to the Venice declaration, which has been flatly rejected by a large majority in the Knesset.

From the outset of the present bitter dispute about conditions for joining the force, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, has insisted both that the EEC contingents should be sent in the context of Camp David and that no reference be made to the Venice document, which advocates bringing the Palestine Liberation Organization into the peace negotiations.

Israeli sources indicated that Mr Begin would be guaranteed wide support in the Cabinet if he were to use the power of veto granted to Israel under the terms of Camp David. Although Israel would have welcomed the additional international legitimacy the Europeans would have added to the mainly American force. Officials are adamant that it is capable of functioning without them. In recent weeks Mr Begin has made pointed reference to the extremely small contingents which the EEC nations were planning to send.

If the Israeli Government does decide to exercise its veto, it is likely to make further recruitment to the controversial force even more difficult, as some countries had hinged their offers to EEC participation. To date the only three countries in addition to America to have formally notified Jerusalem of their intention to send troops are Columbia, Uruguay and Fiji.

□ Washington: The United States today "warmly welcomed" the decision by the four European nations to take part in the Sinai force (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was due to have talks with the Administration about Britain's role in the force as well as the European initiative on the Middle East when he arrived in Washington later today.

The force will total 2,400 men of whom about 1,100 will be American. According to a senior member of the force's coordinating group here, the Europeans are expected to be asked to provide specialist units such as signals and medical teams, naval coastal patrols, engineers and transport experts.

□ Damascus: Syria today warned Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands against contributing to the Sinai force, saying this would jeopardize Arab-European relations (Reuter reports).

□ New York: The United Nations Security Council today approved a six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, on the Golan Heights.

□ Cooperation talks: It has been confirmed that General Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, is to visit Washington at the end of this month for talks on strategic cooperation (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Saudi peace plan runs into rough weather

From Godfrey Morrison
Fez, Morocco, Nov 23

The Saudi Arabian Middle East peace formula—the eight-point Fahd Plan—ran into heavy weather today at a meeting of foreign ministers preparing for Wednesday's Arab League summit.

The plan, submitted formally yesterday by Prince Saud al Faycel, the Saudi Foreign Minister, met strong opposition from some hardline Arab states such as Libya, Syria and Iraq at a four-hour closed session, conference services said.

The plan is widely interpreted as offering implied *de facto* recognition of Israel in return for major Israeli concessions. Comment appeared to have expected the opposition the plan would arouse among Arab hardliners.

A supplement of the Saudi newspaper *Okaz*, widely distributed here today, published the text of the eight-point plan with three additional points the Saudis have said are necessary for Middle East peace.

These are an end to unlimited United States support to Israel; an end to Israeli "arrogance", of which Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, "represents the worst form"; and an acceptance that the Palestinians are the basic element in the Middle East equation.

So polarized has opinion in the Arab world become that in some hardline quarters the very fact that the Fahd Plan is Saudi Arabian in origin makes it automatically suspect —that in some way it must have been inspired by Washington.

Also expected to be discussed later today is the proposed participation by four European countries—Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy—in a Sinai monitoring force. Sir Simon Dawbarn, Britain's ambassador to Morocco gave a statement today on this to the delegations attending the conference.

Once again the polarization of opinion in the Arab world is such that European participation in the Sinai force—one aspect of the Camp David process—is interpreted by many in the Arab world as implying total root-and-branch European commitment to Camp David. Such a view persists despite the reservations about Camp David expressed by the Europeans and their open support for new initiatives such as the Fahd Plan.

As if the anguish about the Fahd Plan and the divisions between moderates and the hardline "steadfastness front" (the PLO, Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen) were not enough, this week's talks will also have to deal with bilateral quarrels among Arab states.

□ Beirut: Syria in its first positive statement on the Saudi peace plan said it will study and discuss the plan in a "brotherly spirit" at the Arab summit, Damascus Radio reported.



Prince Saud: Arab hardline opposition.

MODERATE ARABS ASK FOR ARMS

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Nov 23

Palestinian Arabs advocating coexistence with Israel today asked the military government to supply West Bank villagers with weapons to defend themselves against terrorists.

Mr Mustapha Dudeen of Hebron, and Mr Bishara Qumsieh of Beit Sahour, spoke to reporters at the funeral of Yusuf el-Khatib, another moderate, who died yesterday from wounds sustained in a terrorist ambush last week.

The man headed district branches of the Village League, promoted by the Israeli military government to counter the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the West Bank. The PLO has called them quislings. Mr el-Khatib was chairman of the Ramallah District Village League. His son was also killed in the ambush.

Mr Dudeen, a former Jordanian Cabinet minister, arrived in Bal'in village for the funeral with an armed bodyguard. He said the villagers were not requesting Israeli protection but means to protect themselves.

"I say to all Palestinians all over the world that the murderers will never represent the Palestinian nation", he said. The true Palestinian leaders were those who remained at home and were seeking peace and life for everybody, Arabs and Jews. "We condemn political assassination everywhere . . . whether Arabs or Jews", he added.

The funeral was attended by Mr el-Khatib's neighbours in Bal'in but there were few outsiders. Officials of the military government were conspicuously absent but the Governor of Ramallah and a party paid a condolence call on the bereaved family directly after the interment.



President Reagan announcing that he had vetoed the stopgap funding resolution.

Backing for apartheid deplored

Afrikaners attack own church

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 23

The Dutch Reformed Church (DRC), the biggest and most influential of the Afrikaner churches, has been attacked from within its own ranks for its support of racial segregation and its close identification with Afrikaner nationalism and the ruling National Party.

The attack, which is seen here as one of the most remarkable developments in the recent history of the church, is contained in a newly-published collection of essays, Storm Compass, by 24 leading DRC theologians, ministers and members.

The traditional English-oriented churches, such as the Anglicans, Methodists and the Roman Catholics, have long opposed apartheid, but while they have built up a large following and helped to create a politically articulate black church elite, they have had no perceptible influence on Government policy.

By contrast, the influence of the fundamentalist calvinism of the DRC, brought to the Cape by the first Dutch settlers, remains deep and pervasive, continuing a tradition of Church-State partnership dating back to the days of the early Boer republics.

As the Boers spread out from the Cape armed with Bible and gun, they developed a strong sense of affinity with the Jews of the Old Testament, guided by God in their search for the promised Land in a wilderness peopled by heathens and persecuted by the British imperialists.

In one of the controversial essays, Dr Frans Geldenhuys, a former director of ecumenical affairs and information of the General Synod of the DRC, says that the Afrikaner churches, with their policy of racial separation, are isolated from mainstream Christianity and "becoming totally irrelevant in the fast-changing situation in South Africa".

The other churches in South Africa, who belong to the multi racial South African Council of Churches (SACC), are supported by the entire Christian world in condemning apartheid as evil and sinful, Dr Geldenhuys writes. The Afrikaner churches stand alone in maintaining that "there is biblical justification for the system of separate development".

In another essay, Dr Jacques Kriel, Rector of the University of Bophuthatswana, criticises scathingly the DRC's close links with the Afrikaner Broderbond, the elitist secret society to which only white, Calvinist Afrikaner males can belong. More than 60 per cent of DRC ministers are members of the brotherhood, he claims.

So long as these links persist, Dr Kriel says, the DRC will never be able to help to bring about constitutional change in South Africa because it "will never be clear whether the church is acting in obedience to Christ or the Broederbond".

In a summing-up, the editors of the collection of essays write that the commitment of most DRC clergy to Afrikanerdom and government policy has rendered them incapable of applying the teachings of the Gospel to the social and political situation in South Africa.

They urge the DRC to end its support for apartheid and to join hands with other South African churches in working for "a society of true justice, peace and well-being for all". In no society, they say, should skin colour be made the judge of human worth.

The criticism of the DCR and its links with the Broederbond has been given prominent, and generally sympathetic treatment in the Cape-based stable of Afrikaans newspapers considered loyal to Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister. Although a Broeder himself, like all previous National Party prime ministers, Mr Botha is regarded as a *verligte* (liberal) politically.

His cautious policy of apartheid reform is currently under strong attack from the National Party's right-wing, led by the powerful Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the party's Transvaal branch.

Dr Treurnicht is a former DRC pastor, and at the recent congress of the Transvaal party, he quoted Calvin on the "tyranny" of forcing people of different race together.

When apartheid became formal government policy with the coming to power of the National Party in 1948, the DRC furnished scriptural justification for separation of the races, cloaking in modern terms the notion that the sons of Ham were cursed by being black and degenerate and fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Today the DRC, together with two smaller offshoots, commands the allegiance of more than 90 per cent of Afrikaners (about 60 per cent of the white population). About 28 per cent of (mixed-race) Coloured people and six per cent of Black Africans also belong to the DRC, but worship in separate churches.

'Terrorist suppliers spied on Libya' claim

By David Cross

British and United States intelligence agencies may have turned a blind eye to some of the terrorist activities of a group of former American spies who have been supplying the Libyans with war materials and military training.

In return the agents, who once worked for the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), could have been providing useful information about the workings of Colonel Gadafi's regime in Tripoli.

This remarkable possibility was aired on the BBC television programme *Panorama* last night when it investigated the illegal business dealings of Mr Edwin Wilson and Mr Frank Terpil, both former CIA agents.

The claim is based on the evidence of Mr Kevin Mulcahy, a former CIA computer specialist, who was once a business associate of the two former agents but who has severed all links with them.

Mr Mulcahy told *Panorama* that he originally thought he was simply selling military equipment to the Libyan Government until he found a document which made it clear that Mr Wilson and Mr Terpil were providing the Libyans with terrorist equipment and training.

He then contacted a senior CIA official to find out whether the deals were being organized by the agency as he had been led to believe. The CIA official was very vague but did not categorically deny that the agency was involved, Mr Mulcahy told *Panorama*.

According to *Panorama*, its reporters had indeed established close links between top American intelligence men and Mr Wilson and Mr Terpil. It claimed: "Wilson and Terpil gave them information in return for freedom to continue business as usual."

Moreover, Mr Mulcahy insisted that Mr Wilson and Mr Terpil were trying to establish the same relationship in Britain.

Mr Mulcahy said he did not know whether the British intelligence authorities were providing his former associates with information. But it was clear that "we were never interfered with as far as our negotiations and deals in London (and other parts of the United Kingdom) were concerned".

ZIA SEES EYE-TO-EYE WITH EVREN

Islamabad, Nov 23.—General Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of State, today met President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan here for talks on the international situation, with emphasis on developments in Europe and South-East Asia, official sources said.

The two leaders expressed an "identity of views" on all issues and "absolute solidarity" on political matters, the sources said.

President Zia briefed General Evren on Pakistan's efforts towards reaching a political settlement on Afghanistan, while his Turkish counterpart gave his views on East-West relations and developments in Europe and elsewhere.

At banquet speeches yesterday, the two heads of state had expressed concern about increasing tension in the world and the threat of war. Both President Zia and General Evren backed the Saudi Arabian peace plan for the Middle East and demanded an end to the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq.—AFP.

□ Adana, Turkey: Martial law authorities here said they had arrested 33 suspected members of a Kurdish separatist gang, along with weapons, explosives and leflets.—AP.

Greece snubs Turkey on Aegean

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 23

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, told Parliament tonight that his Socialist Government was not prepared to continue discussions with Turkey over the Aegean continental shelf. He said: "If Turkey has any claims let it appeal to the international court."

The Prime Minister was replying to opposition criticism of his foreign policy on the second day of a confidence debate.

Mr George Rallis, the former Prime Minister and main opposition leader, said it was absurd for the new government to claim that Greece's continental shelf boundaries were non-negotiable. He said: "This is what the dialogue with Turkey is all about."

Mr Papandreou said that as far as Greece was concerned the Aegean continental shelf was already determined by the Geneva Convention of 1958. This accepts that islands are entitled to a continental shelf. It would give Turkey only 3 per cent of the Aegean shelf under international waters and the rest to Greece. Turkey rejects this and invokes equity to claim a larger share.

During the debate of the Government's socialist programme Mr Papandreou said foreign banks as well as the smaller Greek banks are to be exempted from nationalization.

He said nationalization or rather "socialization", as he terms it, is to begin with the large Greek banks which, in any case, are already state-controlled.

The difference is, he said, that their main criterion for business will be to serve the social whole rather than the big vested interests, as hitherto.

The list of key enterprises the Socialists intend to "socialize" include energy, public utilities, public transport and the arms industries which are already state-owned as well as the big mining concerns, shipyards, steel, cement, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.

The Prime Minister did not explain where the line between "big" and "small" is to be drawn, but he did promise that there would be circumspection in each case. Compensations would be paid as the constitution required.

The Prime Minister reaffirmed his party's dedication to a pluralistic parliamentary democracy and promised to introduce a system of simple proportional representation for the next elections and, at the same time, reduce the voting age from 20 to 18.

Leading article, page 11

Navy will close Gibraltar dockyard

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Government has decided to close the Royal Navy's dockyard at Gibraltar, starting in 1983. A total of 950 jobs will be lost, 800 of them held by local people.

The RAF airfield there is also to start operating for fewer hours each day, saving more than £1m a year from the defence budget.

The decision, which will be bitterly opposed in Gibraltar, follows the Government's recent defence review, in which it was resolved to run down the number of surface warships in the fleet.

The naval base in Gibraltar will remain, but the ending of the historic dockyard will mean no more repair and refit work for Gibraltar. Preparatory work before the final closure process gets under way will begin next year.

Meanwhile consultations are about to start with the Gibraltar Government with a view to finding alternative uses for the facilities, including the commercialization of the yard.

The changed opening hours for the airfield, which is used also by civilian traffic, will bring these "more into line with those required for military purposes".

There has long been speculation over the future of the Gibraltar dockyard, whose usefulness had diminished with the withdrawal of a permanent Royal Navy presence from the Mediterranean.

There could be some criticism from allied navies, who would no doubt prefer to see British facilities remain as they were in case they might be needed in an emergency. But Gibraltar, though strategically important, is not as important as it once was.

The main impact of the Government's decision will be felt by the local economy. Talks with local trade unions will also be held with a view to easing the job losses.

The defence review, which resulted in a White Paper in June, also decided that the dockyard at Chatham should close and the one at Portsmouth should be severely run down because of falling requirements.

□ Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, last night described the RAF airfield as the Rock's lifeline and said he was "very worried" about plans to cut operating hours (Press Association reports).

"This is something we will have to resist most strongly", he aid. "I don't think this is going to be workable. The airport facilities must be available for civilian flights."

Sir Joshua said that a team of officials from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Overseas Development was flying from Britain to Gibraltar today for consultation.

He was not so worried about the planned closure of the dockyard. "We've been prepared for it and done a lot of homework," he said. "With help from the British Government we hope to save the bulk of the dockyard workforce."

□ Gibraltar: Closing the dockyard would mean eventual loss of employment for some 3,000 people of which half are Gibraltarian (Jonathan Searle writes.

The closing down of this, the largest employer, represents some 15 per cent of the workforce and will reverberate throughout a largely supportive economy.

A recent economic survey showed tourism to be the main feasible alternative for Gibraltar's 19,000 population. But this was very dependent on an open frontier with Spain. There is already unemployment in the building industry, which depends on development aid from Britain.

Tug-of-war over EEC expenditure

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Nov 23

The annual tug-of-war with the European budget resumed here today in a special meeting between finance ministers and representatives of the European Parliament. It was an attempt, in the words of Mr Nicholas Ridley, presiding, to bridge the apparently unbridgeable gap between the Council and Parliament about how much should be spent and on what.

This special meeting was something of an innovation of the British presidency of the Community. It was held in an attempt to head off the perennial rows between the Council, which wants to restrict spending, and the Parliament, which wants to spend more.

There were, however, no signs today that the meeting had succeeded in averting a clash. Britain and Germany, the two main contributors to the budget, were set to block some spending on agriculture. Britain, Ireland, Italy and Greece, the poorest countries in the Community, were pressing for more to be spent on the regional and social fund.

In July the European Commission proposed a budget of £11,700m. The Council lopped £364m off this amount but last month Parliament voted to restore £240m.

Under Community rules a decision must be reached by midnight or else by default the Parliament's proposal goes forward automatically. Faced with such deadlines in the past, Councils have stopped the clocks in the council building to allow more time to reach a decision.

Solidarity problems as key regional members resign

By Roger Boyes

The talks between the Polish Government and Solidarity have opened up serious problems in the ranks of the independent union. In Gdansk, Mr Andres Gwiazda and 14 other members of the regional executive of Solidarity have resigned because they consider that Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, has been too concilatory in the talks

Meanwhile in Warsaw, dissident intellectuals frustrated by Solidarity's slow progress in achieving major political reform, have established a new social-democrat orientated group that challenges the monopoly of the Communist Party, seeks greater national autonomy within the Warsaw Pact and aims to fill an important political vacuum.

It is expected that Mr Walesa will try to persuade the Gdansk executive to withdraw their resignations and will renew his promises to consult more closely. But, Solidarity sources reported yesterday that the gulf between Mr Walesa and Mr Gwiazda, once one of Mr Welesa's closest aides, appeared to be very wide.

In Warsaw, police yesterday briefly held Mr Jacek Kuron, a leading dissident, for an hour of questioning after a raid on his home on Sunday. Mr Kuron is now one of the moving forces behind the new political grouping, the "Club of the Self-governing Republic." Officials justified their raid by saying that the Club's founding document was "anti-constitutional and anti-communist."

The details of the document are still somewhat blurred, but it is clear that it is designed to set up a new ideological programme that carries the political impetus of the Solidarity movement a significant step further, creating medium-term goals out of spontaneous idealism.

"The belief that a social protest movement would soon lead to the emergence of a democratic and independent state has turned out to be an illusion," the document is reported as saying.

But the document seems to stop short of calling for a complete withdrawal of from the Warsaw Pact — an understandably sensitive point. Rather, it argues that a logical extension of a multi-party democracy — the Club's principal aim — was a renegotiation of Poland's relations with Moscow.

"Poles, bereft of civil rights, had no influence on the model of Polish-Soviet relations that emerged in the Stalinist era and has remained intact until today. In future negotiations with the USSR, in which authentic representatives of Poland take part, a new arrangement should be worked out in which necessary self-limitation does not violate national sovereignty."

The new grouping has sprung up for two principal reasons. First, there was tangible disappointment, especially among dissident intellectuals, that the reformist zeal of the Solidarity unionists had not translated into fully fledged political change of the communist system.

Mr Kuron, a dissident of some 17 years standing, felt this most acutley — he played an important part in establishing Solidarity 15 months ago and was one of the key figures in the now disbanded Committee for Workers' Self Defence (KOR).

This disappointment has turned into alarm in intellectual circles, with the emergence of the chauvinist Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN) which is preaching a programme of total independence and anti-Russian activities. KPN, in the view of the new Club, pose a considerable threat to hopes of political reform.

Despite Mr Gwiazada's criticisms of the union chief, there seems to have been no progress in talks between the Polish Government and Solidarity. One of the central questions remains that of Solidarity's role in a proposed "Front of National Understanding."

The lack of progress on the talks seems set to unleash a new round of labour unrest by workers, some of whom have already written off union-governmental dialogue as a pointless exercise.

Student strikes have spread to 25 new colleges — the total of institutes on strike is now 56 — farmers have begun new sit-ins, taxi drivers are also threatening a token work stoppage on Wednesday.



Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, prepares to take off his raincoat after being asked jokingly by President Brezhnev why he needed it in the mild weather that has marked the Russian leader's visit to Bonn.

Four years jail for anti-tax campaigner

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen, Nov 23

The Danish High Court today sentenced Mr Mogens Glistrup, a tax lawyer and leader of the controversial anti-tax Progress Party, to four years imprisonment, debarring his from his legal practice and fining him 4m kroner (£300,000) for gross tax fraud.

The sentence, against which Mr Glistrup is to appeal to the Supreme Court, is much more severe than the 5.5m kroner in fines and costs originally imposed by a Copenhagen magistrates court in 1978. When repayment of back taxes and costs are taken into consideration, today's ruling will cost Mr Glistrup a total of almost 10m kroner on top of the prison sentence.

In a radio interview Mr Glistrup described the sentence as political persecution and said it would in no way affect his leadership of the Progress Party during the current election campaign for which polling is on December 8.

Today's High Court ruling is the latest development in a gruelling marathon series of court cases initiated by the state against Mr Glistrup for tax offences in 1974. With more than 450 sessions in both the local and high courts the Glistrup case is the longest and costliest proceedings in Danish legal history.

Mr Glistrup, aged 55, is a fiery millionaire from the Baltic island of Bornholm, who describes himself as "the most famous Dane in the world since Hans Christian Andersen". He first came to the attention of the public in 1971, when he appeared in a television programme and strongly criticized the Danish tax system, pointing out glaring loopholes and illogicalities in the country's complex tax laws.

Claiming that he paid no tax whatsoever on an annual income of millions of kroner, through clever juggling with the tax regulations, Mr Glistrup became something of a national hero in this overtaxed welfare state.

An author of treatises on taxation and a former lecturer at the University of Copenhagen, Mr Glistrup likened tax evaders to Denmark's Second World War resistance fighters. In 1972 he founded an anti-tax, anti-welfare state, anti-bureaucracy protest party, the Progress Party.

The party embodied Mr Glistrup's beliefs that all income tax should be abolished, along with bureaucracy, 50 civil servants being sufficient, in his opinion, to run Denmark.

On defence, Mr Glistrup advocated the dismantling of the military, and its replacement by an automatic telephone answering service announcing; "We surrender" in Russian.

S Africa to legalize multiracial sport

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 23

Mr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education, has said that the last remaining legal barriers to multiracial sport in South Africa will be removed by the Government at the next session of parliament starting at the end of January.

But at the same time he has made clear that sport will continue to be segregated in principle at school level. If schools with pupils of different colour wished to compete against each other, they would have to seek special permission from the Department of Education.

Enlarging on the Government's latest position in an interview with *The Times*. Mr Viljoen said the aim was not to compel integration but to "de-politicize" sport and enable sports clubs and other bodies to "exercise the local option".

The two laws which will be amended at the next session, Mr Viljoen said, are the Urban Areas Act and the Group Areas Act. The first, among other things, requires a non-African to have a permit to be in a black township, while the second prohibits "ocupation" by people of one race or group of an area reserved for those of another.

These will be changed so as no longer to apply to people taking part in or attending sporting activities . The Liquor Act, which limits premises licensed to sell alcohol to serving only one race group, was changed at the last session to exempt sports clubs from its provisions.

There would still be times, Dr Viljoen admitted, when "a conflict of competing autonomies arises between, say, a sports club which wishes to have a multiracial meeting, and a local authority owning the facilities which is not willing to make them available".

Such a refusal on the part of the authority might not be unreasonable, Dr Vilojoen argued. "For example, let us say a municipal authority rents a bowling green to a club in a white residential area, and the club decides to go multiracial. It would thereby disturb the whole racial composition of that residential area, and that would clash with the Government's policy of having segregated residential areas".

"in such a case I would not consider it unreasonable if the municipal authority refused to rent its facilities to a multiracial club inside a white residential area", he said. But there would be nothing to prevent a club with its own premises and facilities from going multiracial, even in a white area.

This nicely-judged distinction, coming from a minister considered a *verligte* (liberal) in the Afrikaner political spectrum, illustrates the clear limits that will still be set — legal barriers or no — to the deracialization of sport.

Both Pretoria and Johannesburg municipal authorities, in fact, often refuse the use of their facilities to black sportsmen.

Multiracial sport in schools was "very sensitive", Dr Viljoen admitted, in clear reference to the entrenched opposition to it from the right-wing of the ruling National Party. He blamed the situation in part on private schools which had enrolled more black pupils than they were entitled to.

Ukraine repression attacked in report

By Denis Taylor

The degree of repression in the Ukraine conflicts with the official line that the nationalities problem has been successfully resolved in the Soviet Union, according to a new report published by the Minority Rights Group.

This "estimates" that Ukrainians form at least 40 per cent of the political prisoners in Soviet labour camps and jails.

The 45 million Ukrainians, inhabiting a Soviet republic bigger than France and with substantial frontiers with Poland and Romania, are described as "probably the largest nation in the would today to have been denied real and lasting independent statehood".

Because of "the regime's unwillingness to allow the same sort of expressions of Ukrainian patriotism as it permits, and to a considerable extent promotes, in the case of the Russians, there exists a situation in which even a moderate interest in the preservation and development of Ukrainian national identity is regarded as nonconformist or even disloyal behaviour," the report says.

"Many Ukrainian dissenters, best characterized as national democrats, have sought permission to leave the USSR; but the Soviet authorities have ignored their requests, preferring to rearrest former Ukrainian political prisoners rather than permit them to emigrate."

While concluding that nationalism remains strong, at least in the Western Ukraine, the report finds that dissent "has still successfully to extend its roots from the intelligentsia to the working class.

"The latter, with the exception of the workers' rights campaigners from the Donbas, Vladimir Klebanov and Alexei Nikitin, both of whom are currently forcibly detained in psychiatric hospitals, has remained largely politically inert.

The Ukrainians and Georgians by Bohdan Naiaylo and C. J. Peters (Minority Rights Group, 36, Craven Street, London, WC2 N5NG, £1.20 plus 30p postage).

'Naval role for neutron warheads'

By Henry Stanhope . Defence Correspondent

Neutron warheads would offer military advantages during a war at sea as well as on land, according to Jane's Weapon Systems 1981-2 which is published today.

President Reagan has authorized production of components to make the controversial warhead because it is said to be more effective than other nuclear weapons in stopping enemy tanks in a crisis.

Jane's editor, Mr Ronald Pretty, argues however that the warheads, which release proportionately more of their energy in the form of radiation and less in blast and heat, would be equally lethal against ships' crews.

Moreover the electromagnetic pulse effect of a nuclear explosion would destroy a ship's communications systems even if its hull remained intact.

Mr Pretty also foresees an application for such weapons in anti-missile and anti-satellite systems. Effective "kill mechanisms" for use against electronic apparatus in space are already a subject of considerable importance to the superpowers.

Mr Pretty says in the foreword that last year's disclosure that the United States was developing a Stealth aircraft which would be virtually "invisible" to radar might have been expected to mark the impending end for aircraft detection and tracking radars.

The Americans were said to have achieved "very promising results" by adjusting the size and shape of the new Stealth bomber design and by using radar absorbent materials on the fuselage. Such techniques seem more promising, however, in respect of small robot aircraft than the large bomber now envisaged.

Mr Pretty says that radar designers have several possibilities to help counter aircraft using Stealth technology. These include the adoption of a wide frequency coverage

He also says that an effective air defence system to combat Stealth might be developed from the kind of air surveillance system now being designed for Britain's Civil Aviaton Authority.

Mr Pretty points out that the Soviet Union has beaten the United States in putting a vertical launch missile system to sea, in the Kirov cruiser.

Mitterrand remains popular

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 23

The "state of grace" enjoyed by the Socialist Government, or the "state of shock" of French public opinion as the opposition prefers to call it, is continuing six months after the Socialists came to power.

The two latest opinion polls, one in the news magazine *Le Point*, the other in the opposition daily, *Le Quotidien de Paris*, confirm that President Mitterrand's popularity is still considerable even though it has slipped a little in the past couple of months. But, rather paradoxically more French men and women are worried about the future, and pessimistic about inflation and employment prospects.

The Gaullist and Giscardian opposition are not reaping the fruits of this erosion of public confidence, however. Less than one Frenchman in two has a good opinion of the leaders of the outgoing majority.

M Philippe Tesson, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Le Quotidien de Paris*, remarks in a cruelly lucid leading article that since they became the opposition they have not succeeded in making themselves credible. Why? because "the men who were defeated on May 10 were inhibited men who had remained in power too long and were as ill-prepared to recover it as they were clumsy in preserving it".

"The old majority is acting as an obstacle to the birth of the new opposition", M Tesson goes on. "Can anyone believe that the centrist or right-wing voters who backed Mitterrand because they took exception to Giscard would today, on the pretext that Mitterrand is beginning to disappoint them, be ready to vote for Giscard if he were the alternative?

"It is not in the name of Giscard or Chirac that one must explain to the country the errors of Mitterrand, but in the name of the rejection of Socialism and of the future".

According to the findings of *Le Point*, the leaders of the left-wing majority are on the whole more popular than those of the opposition. M Mitterrand's standing in the popularity stakes remains stable at 45 per cent. That of M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has slipped by two points since last summer.

M Michel Rocard, the unsuccessful younger challenger of M Mitterrand for the Socialist nomination, is still by far the most popular figure in politics, and M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, another standard bearer of the "moderate" Socialists, has substantially improved his image.

The President is not concerned by the slight erosion of his popularity. But he has decided to address the country on television early in December — for the first time since he took office in May — after his state visit to Algeria because he thinks the policy of the left over the unpopular increases in social insurance contributions is not being properly explained.

Unlike his predecessor, M Giscard d'Estaing, he cannot be said to abuse television.

New plea granted in Broglie trial

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 23

There was excitement and expectancy in court this afternoon when proceedings were resumed in the case of the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie. This followed the explosive statement of M André Giresse, the presiding judge, on Friday, describing the case as a "French Watergate", and accusing M Michel Poniatowski, then Minister of the Interior, and the most senior officials of the police hierarchy, of making a mockery of justice.

Today, neither the public prosecutor, nor counsel for the defence, nor counsel for the family of the victim, raised objections of principle or law to what M Giresse had said or suggested.

There was, however, a formal plea by Maître Paul Lombard, counsel for M Pierre de Varga, The business associate of the Prince, and the alleged instigator of the crime which occurred in December 1976, that because the presiding judge's statement "marked an important turning point in the trial, and indeed, in the opinion of some commentators, an important moment in judicial history", it should be consigned verbatim in the official minutes of the proceedings.

The opinion had been formally expressed by the bench that this was no ordinary criminal case, in which a prominent figure of the Fifth Republic has — as the indictment maintains — been murdered for a paltry debt of 40,000 francs, and therefore the real guilty men were not those in the dock.

The plea was granted and the court settled to the routine of hearing the evidence of medical experts.

The question debated by counsel and reporters on the fringes of the court today was whether M Poniatowski would turn up on Thursday and testify, even if he had not received the reply he insisted on to the questions in his open letter to President Mitterrand, yesterday, alleging that M Giresse was in breach of the impartiality, serenity, and discretion required of a judge by the code of criminal procedure.

Le quotidien de Paris notes that "it would have been easy for M Poniatowski, rather than accuse the judge of failing in his duty of discretion, to proclaim that it would be child's play for him to clear himself of all allegations".

French Senate rejects nationalization Bill

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 23

As expected, the French Senate today threw out the Government's nationalization Bill. It voted by a majority of 184 to 109 what is called technically the previous question, the adoption of which means that there is no case for debating a Bill.

This demonstration of the hostility of the upper House to the Government's plans has the effect of delaying them, not of thwarting them.

The text of the Bill, as voted by the National Assembly last month, is submitted to a joint committee of seven members of both Houses, which has to agree it, after which it is sent back for approval to both houses. If agreement cannot be reached, the National Assembly votes again on the original text which, if approved by the Assembly, then becomes law.

The conservative majority in the Senate followed the report of its special committee on nationalization which recommended rejection of the Bill on economic, social and constitutional grounds. M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, a former Giscardian Minister of Finance, had argued last week that the Bill lacked cohesion and pragmatism. "It is wrong to equate state control and job creation", he said.

Nationalization meant the loss of qualified personnel, of commercial partners, foreign markets, banking networks and subsidiaries. Its cost, including that of litigation, would be exorbitant. It went counter to the Government's decentralization policy by concentrating powers of decision.

OPPOSITION WALK-OUTS IN INDIA

From Kuldip Nayar Delhi, Nov 23

The opposition in both Indian Houses of Parliament walked out on the opening day today to register their protest against the caste killings of 24 Harijans in Uttar Pradesh last week and the Government's agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a 50,000m rupees (about £3,000m) loan which opposition parties have termed a "sellout" of the country.

Pandemonium broke out on both houses and for minutes bothing was audible. Members of the ruling Congress Party and the opposition were shouting at each other, with the Speaker a helpless spectator.

Lok Sabha (Lower House) members blocked question time by raising the issue of the "Harijan massacre". Lok Dal party members surrounded the speaker and threatened to stage a sit-in unless an adjournment motion was admitted.

The Speaker would not allow the "discussion" because, he said, it was against the rules "made during the colonial days".

Mr Zail Singh, the Home Minister, said that he would write telling state governments to arm Harijans for self-defence. He said the Government was investigating an allegation that the police had refused to give licences to Harijans who had given evidence against Thakurs (upper caste Hindus), in Uttar Pradesh.

In the Rajya Sabha (Upper House), the Opposition tried to insist that the Government disclose all relevan documents connected with the agreement with the IMF. When Mr Ramaswami Venkataraman, the Finance Minister, said he could not do so, most Opposition members walked out.

☐ Delhi: Outside Parliament, 200,000 workers held an anti-Government rally and the Central Trade Unions organisation and the National Federation of Workers called for a nation-wide strike on January 19 mainly against the Government's new anti-strike powers (Reuter reports).

Trudeau sets deadline on Indian rights issue

From John Best, Ottawa, Nov 23

As parliamentary debates on Canada's constitutional reform plan resumed this afternoon, behind-the-scenes efforts continued to overcome two centres of vociferous opposition to the plan.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, has given the 10 provincial premiers until tomorrow night to tell him their views on how to incorporate protection of aboriginal rights in a new constitution.

Native groups across Canada have been vehemently protesting at the exclusion of aboriginal rights from a charter of rights and freedoms approved by Mr Trudeau and nine provincial premiers — all except Mr Rene Levesque of Quebec — at a federal-provincial conference on November 5.

The charter is part of a constitutional reform package, now before parliament, the effect of which would be to bring home to Canada the 1867 British North America Act and end Britain's residual control over it.

Women's rights were also left without full protection in the accord struck on November 5, and feminist groups are protesting loudly.

Opening parliamentary debate on the reform package last Friday, Mr Jean Chrétien, the Justice Minister predicted that negotations now in progress would lead to the incorporation of both natives' and women's rights clauses.

14 hurt as Malta election campaign turns violent

From Our Correspondent, Malta, Nov 23

Fourteen people were hurt yesterday in the first ugly incident in Malta's election Campaign when rival political supporters clashed in the village of Zebugg, in central Malta. Fifteen arrests were make.

The incident began when supporters of the opposition Nationalist Party barricaded themselves inside a club as their opponents from the ruling Labour Party demonstrated in the streets.

The demonstrators overcame police barriers and vehicles parked against the door and made three attempts by breaking in, with the police apparently unable to prevent them. Club members appeared on roof and, using explosives, toppled the stone balustrade on to the demonstrators and the police.

Luckily, a police bus took the full brunt of the balustrade. and no-one was seriously hurt. The injured, who included a police sergeant, two women and a child were taken to hospital where six were detained.

Cars outside the club were set on fire. The army was called in and a helicopter circling overhead dropped tear gas on the club roof.

Meanwhile Mr Mintoff's supporters continued to "besiege" the club, with armed police and soldiers standing by until, in the evening, police managed to escort the Nationalists from the building.

At one time, Mr Mintoff appeared on the scene and appealed for calm.

The election will be held on December 12,

Civil servants clock-in

Malaysia's efficiency drive

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, Nov 23

Before 8 am every working day a man with glossy black hair, glasses framing an open, direct expression and wearing a neatly pressed safari suit pushes a yellow card into a time clock on the ground floor of his office building. The Prime Minister of Malaysia has arrived for work.

Throughout the Malaysian capital civil servants are doing the same. They are not to talk business until they are inside their offices: it might give way to a highly-prized Malay pastime, conversation.

By 8 am most of them are in their offices and ready to begin another day of work for Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's new Government. There is little sympathy for back-sliders, clock in late three times and your job is in jeopardy.

Dr Mahathir means what he says when he wants a government of good management by example. So far about 12 government agencies and four ministries have introduced clocking in. The experiment has been so successful that from the beginning of next year all government departments will introduce the system, and some state governments have followed suit.

"It's working like magic as far as efficiency is concerned", a government planner said.

Some civil servants are not quite so keen about Dr Mahathir's *berseh, cekap, licin* (clean, efficient, smooth) or BCL government. New goverments have been known before to make similar idealistic declarations of intent on taking office, but most of Malaysia's leaders have placed a priority on avoiding domestic controversy. Dr Mahathir is certainly not known for that.

Dr Mahathir: Wants Malaysia clean, smooth, efficient.

He is determined the country will have a strong sense of direction, will work hard and be disciplined, the very qualities which worked so successfully in the European colonization of South-East Asia and which he is convinced will reward Malaysia.

There are incentive schemes and prizes for civil servants indicative of the Government's accentuation of the positive which is mirrored by a drive against corruption at all levels.

While Dr Mahathir says corruption is not institutionalized in Malaysia the problem becomes infinitely more complex outside the federal goverment.

Dr Mahathir may turn out to be a difficult Prime minister from the foreign point of view, but he will almost certainly be good for Malaysia.

Israeli wins Medicis

Paris, Nov 23.—The 1981 Medicis Literary Prize for a foreign writer was today awarded to David Shahar, the Israeli author, for his book *Le Jour de la Contesse*.

The work is the last in a trilogy that depicts the daily lives and dreams of the jews, Muslims and Christians who live in Jerusalem. Mr Shahar who is 55, was born in Jerusalem where his family has lived for five generations. He teaches literature at the University of Jerusalem. The Femina Prize for Fiction, chosen by a jury of women, was awarded to Catherine Hermary-Vielle for her first novel, *La Nuit du Grand Vizir*. The book is set in Baghdad in the ninth century.

Francois-Olivier Rousseau won a the Medicis prize for his *L'Enfant D'Edouard (The Childhood of Edward)*.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Close encounters of the Oriental kind

Gilded straw hats toss and tumble among the russet maple leaves. A rippling stream snakes its blue waters across a field of flowers. The large horizons and open vistas in the kimonos at the Royal Academy, are an astonishing example of uninhibited design within the rigid discipline of one single dress shape.

The kimono is to our eyes a flat square, hardly changed, except in sleeve lengths, for 250 years. Western clothing, by contrast, is dependent on shape and line: body-hugging jeans, swinging smock dresses, square shouldered jackets, long full skirts. Changing the silhouette is the very stuff of fashion to us.

The robes on display in the Japan Exhibition have different names, although they are hard to distinguish (except for the fantastic creations for the No Theatre). The distinctions come entirely in the decoration, mostly prints, patterns and embroidery drawn from nature — trembling cherry blossom, predatory hawks, or a plum tree pinned against a bamboo trellis. Sometimes the motifs are abstracted, like the swags of cotton spread out on a basket to bleach. Highly decorated Japanese letters with elliptical meanings ("cherry blossom the source of anguish") are clearly the early forerunners of the slogan T-shirt.

The inspiration and imagination in Japanese dress is very hard to re-create in a modern idiom. The lure of the East has been a recurring feature of Western fashion since the chinoiserie early this century. But current fashion brushes with the Orient tend to come in the grand style, like the extraordinary and striking Samurai shapes shown by designers in Italy last season.

The most insistent of these is Krizia's dramatic lion motif, tossing a lurex thread mane across the bosom of a hand-knitted sweater or stretching a gilded paw across the hipline of Samurai breeches.

The exhibition has spawned a myriad of objects, other than fashion, for sale in London. At the Academy itself are everything from paper fans to lustrous vases to well-dressed Japanese dolls, all selected by Neal Street's Christina Smith, who opened an enlarged version of the Academy selection (including books and Edo and Meiji prints) last week.

Liberty's oriental department (now in the basement) has a wide selection of Japonerie including some splendid nineteenth century vases, while shops like Mitsukiku and Mitsukoshi all sell Japanese goodies and art galleries all over London are hanging exhibitions on to the Academy's kite-tails.

The lack of Japanese fashion in London is ironic, considering the crucial influence of Japan's designers on Western fashion in the past decade.

The land that has given us video recorders, also gave us Kenzo Takada, one of the most directional designers working out of Paris. His contribution has been almost entirely to the shape of clothes and an exuberant sense of pattern and colour, Kansai Yamamoto (one of a cluster of other Japanese designer names in Paris) is truer to the Japanese spirit, with his bold oriental motifs and strongly-shaped sweaters and jackets.

Issey Miyake (also in Paris) probably works most closely to the Japanese tradition. I find Miyake's spare, clinical clothes, his bare sculptural tunics and trousers very difficult to understand. Maureen Doherty of the Elle Shops (who sell Miyake in London) is herself an afficionado of Miyake and says that his most faithful clients are people who understand architectural concepts.

Issey Miyake has the purest approach to line and space that one sees in the spare lines on the Japanese screens. There is certainly more art in him than in the dressing gown kimonos and happi coat bathrobes that currently masquerade as Japanese fashion.

■ The Great Japan Exhibition, Art of the Edo 1600-1868, at the Royal Academy until February.



In the Samurai tradition: pleated gold lamé jacket, fretted warrior's collar and black silk breeches appliqued with tiger-printed lamé. All by Mariuccia Mandelli for Krizia. £360 from Harvey Nichols. Shiny black earrings by Corocraft. Bronze cuff boots from Crocodile.

A kimono for today

Gensai of Kyoto is the bridge between the Sony generation and the Samurai, they told me as I looked at his twentieth-century interpretation of the kimono.

Japan's leading kimono designer was in London yesterday for the first-ever European showing of his work. From his atelier in Kyoto, where 18 artists paint freehand on pure silk, came sunbursts, swirls of colour, scatterings of flowers and butterflies. Down the catwalk, tiny Japanese and Amazonian Western models showed Gensai's kimonos and caftans, designed especially for the West and already big in America's Sun Belt.

Which of the polite and sombre-suited men hovering round the hotel suite was Gensai, I wondered as I homed in on a curly-headed young man in a chic silk suit. He, it transpired, was Nakano the make-up artist, who had been showing us his skill with the silk make-up from Kanebo, sponsors of the show. Gensai, the umbilical cord joining the old Japan with the new, was the tall, rumpled figure in blue jeans, dark glasses a leather jacket and Western boots.

"Women in Japan wear both Western dress and kimonos because all women have two selves: the quiet subordinate woman who expresses herself through a kimono, and a Western style to fit into contemporary life", claimed Gensai through his beard (and his translator).

A lady should not wear a kimono unless she knows how to wear it, as it cannot reflect her beauty if she does not understand it. He would never change or update the kimono

Gensai would, however like to change his own life by spending six months of the year in Switzerland, where he would design furniture and wallpaper (presumably not for the Japanese traditional white walls and rush mats).

Would he ever go out himself in traditional Japanese dress?

"Western fashion only", whispered Gensai in English. His interpreter explained that for men to wear the kimono they have to show dignity, and he did not yet have that dignity.

But then, could the noblest Japanese spirit look dignified in jeans?



Hand-painted pure silk kimono fixed with the traditional rice paste by Gensai of Kyoto, to order from Harrods. Japanese paper fan from the Royal Academy shop. Rain sandals from Liberty.



Own shop

Folk legend has it that Michiko arrived in London in 1974 with two words of English and a large parcel of brown rice from her mother.

From those uncertain beginnings, she has built a fashion business which last year culminated in her ultimate ambition: her own shop in Tokyo emblazoned in neon with the words "Michiko of London".

The 30-year-old designer has certainly managed to cross-fertilize the fashions of East and West. Her brilliantly coloured curved rain jackets have been much copied and her current collection of cheery separates, indiscreetly decorated with Japanese crests, is a far cry from the quiet kimonos of tradition.

Left: Hot pink crested cord blazer with blue suede collar £71, matching short skirt on hip basque £26, Japanese motif on hooded sweatshirt £15.95, All by Michiko at Teamwork, 12 St Christopher's Place, W1, Howie, 138 Long Acre WC2, Jig-saw shops in Hampstead, Bath, Richmond and Putney, XZ, Cardiff and Corniche, Edinburgh.

Wild wear

The head of a tiger by Gountei Dadahide (1858) appears on an arresting screen of the Edo period. It has been used as an inspiration for some of the most intricate and extraordinary knitwear ever made, although only knitting experts can really appreciate it.

The intarsia sweater, hand-inlaid in pure cashmere, has 97,000 stitches in the patterned area alone, is produced by a knitter after seven years' training and sells for a collector's price of £1,000.

In the same Japanese tradition from Pringle of Scotland, are a man's dragon sweater and a lambswool group featuring motifs from Samurai warriors' armour.

Right: Pringle's tiger intarsia sweater from Harrods, Selfridges, Hills of Old Bond Street and Simpson Piccadilly. Khaki silk Mao blouse £43.50, charcoal cream and khaki oriental skirt with applique belt £86, both by Emanuel Zoo from Whistles, Marylebone High Street, Walton Street and The Piazza, Covent Garden. Japanese sandals from Mitsukiku.



Rare skill

Japanese jewelry so detailed and delicate that you need to appreciate it through a magnifying glass, is on display in London in one of the spin-off displays from the Academy Exhibition.

Paul Longmire has an eye for the rare and the curious, from the tactile lapis animals to the fine jewelry and silver that is part of the tradition of the previous company which stood on his premises at 12 Bury Street, St James's.

Tiny pictures of birds or boats or Japanese scenes, are carved and inlaid in metal work in the exquisitely-wrought bracelets and brooches of this small Japanese collection. The Shakudo technique in gold and copper is descended directly from the extraordinary Edo sword hilt and sheath carvings.

The Japanese jewelry prices start at about £400. The ultimate gift from the East to finger in the toe of your Christmas stocking would be Paul Longmire's half peeled orange, carved with intricate skill out of ivory.

Photographs by Nick Briggs

Hair and make-up by Elenka for Kanebo, using their Silk Skin Care Collection

Model: Susi Purdi (at Annie Gilman Ltd)

Women in Politics/Shirley Summerskill

Why not make policy instead of tea?

I recently discovered a group photograph taken more than a quarter of a century ago on the terrace of the House of Commons, showing all the 26 women Members of Parliament at that time, including my mother. For a similar photograph today we could muster only 19 out of a total of 635 Members.

Why are there so few women surgeons, judges, ambassadors and professors, or company directors, newspaper editors and MPs? It is because of the combined effect of tradition and conditioning upon boys and girls, men and women. This influence cannot be eliminated within one or two generations.

When I was in the sixth form at school the careers mistress advised any girl wanting to study medicine to settle for nursing ("because it's easier"), and she laughed when I said I wanted to be a Member of Parliament. I hope that today the advice being given is more enlightened.

Yet ever since I entered politics I have always found strong support and loyalty from women within the Labour Party and among my voters. It is a complete myth that women do not support other women in politics.

Too many women simply do not believe in themselves and in their own competence. Their school performance may exceed that of their brothers but their expectations from life are often lower. They will be content to settle for less, especially when this attitude is encouraged by parents and teachers.



Shirley Summerskill

More of them should develop that capacity to insinuate themselves which is a characteristic common to MPs. Nobody at Westminster is ever backward in coming forward. During the recent SDP Conference in Bradford the chairman, himself an MP, made an appeal from the platform: "I hope that women members will not be shy and will speak". When are political men ever accused of shyness?

Prejudice is hard to define and impossible to prove. Even if there is not a positive male conspiracy, women who enter the political arena become aware of some discrimination against them. This is usually at the selection stage for parliamentary candidates, as countless able women who have been rejected could testify.

When I was fighting my first General Election in Halifax I was asked by a journalist (male) whether, being a woman, I thought I was capable of representing an industrial town. The question revealed ignorance, prejudice, stupidity and offensiveness in about equal proportions, but it is an example of a Dr Johnson attitude to a woman's ability which is still prevalent today.

The House of Commons is filled with men who are there because they were in the right place at the right time, They were nominated for seats through personal contacts made in their trade unions, local councils and at work, as well as through traditional political parties.

This is the entrée to Parliament which a women must penetrate if she is to make policy instead of tea. Her first election fight will probably be for a hopeless or a marginal seat and it's unlikely to be near home; mine was at Blackpool, So it is not surprising that most women with young children have neither the time nor the money to take this on. I remember Mrs Thatcher saying in an interveiw that she could never have combined politics with a family if her constituency had not been in London.



The photograph of the 26 women members of the 1935-45 Parliament recently discovered by Dr Shirley Summerskill, Labour MP for Halifax. It was taken on the terrace of the House of Commons to commemorate Lady Astor's 25th anniversary party on December 1, 1944. Dr Summerskill's mother, Dr Edith Summerskill, is standing second from the right. The other Members are (standing, left to right): Lady Terrington, Miss Irene Ward, Mrs Wright, the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs Runge, Mrs Mavis Tate, the Countess of Iveagh, Mrs Thelma Cazalet Keir, Mrs Sarah Ward, Mrs Copeland, Viscountess Davidson (now Lady Northchurch, having been created a peeress in her own right), Mrs Leah Manning, Lady Noel-Buxton, Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Miss D. Jewson, Viscountess Runciman, Dr Edith Summerskill and Mrs J. L. Adamson; (and seated, from left to right): Miss Picton-Turbervill, Miss Megan Lloyd-George, Mrs Wintringham, Lady Astor, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Eleanor Rathbone and Miss Mary Hamilton.

The problems do not vanish when a seat is won. Ellen Wilkinson was the first woman MP (but not the last) to say "I wish I had a wife". Member's wives often combine looking after the children with the supportive roles of chauffeur, secretary, cook, housekeeper and personal assistant.

Yet I have seen a busy woman Minister preoccupied with buying tomatoes at the Commons cafeteria ("because we've run out at home") and, as everybody knows, Helene Hayman had to feed her baby between division bells.

In the debating chamber a man can be "strident", "shrill", "hectoring" or "nagging" without causing comment, because these particularly barbed adjectives are reserved for describing women politicians. A man can get away more easily with making a fool of himself during a speech because he is submerged among more than 600 similar beings. However, the converse is true; he finds it harder than the women to draw favourable attention to himself.

Finally, an illustration of how in the House of Commons the more things change the more things stay the same. Recently a woman MP was allocated a small office to share with a male colleague. Soon afterwards he approached her in great distress announcing that he could not possibly agree to such an arrangement because he would need the room to change his shirt in the evenings and his wife would not approve.

I am reminded of Winston Churchill's remark to Lady Astor which was that when she first entered the House he felt as if she had burst into his bathroom and he had only a sponge to protect himself. To which Lady Astor replied: "Sir, you are not handsome enough to have worries of that kind!"

Maybe instead of asking "Why so few?" we should marvel that, during the past 60 years, 109 women have actually succeeded in becoming Members of Parliament.

Could Roy Jenkins be the real Crosby casualty?

The SDP's Gang of Four have made a regular habit of lunching together on Mondays before the fortnightly meetings of the party's steering committee. Yesterday, for the first time, the lunch did not take place. Shirley Williams is out of town with rather more pressing matters to attend to, Roy Jenkins was also away, and the others decided not to sit down with two empty places at the table.

By the time the four next come together, their relative positions in the party could well have undergone a subtle but significant transformation. At present it is generally agreed that Roy Jenkins dominates the steering committee and David Owen the parliamentary committee made up of the Social Democrat MPs which meets every Thursday.

If Shirley Williams wins the Crosby by-election on Thursday, as the polls suggest she will, and particularly if she wins it with a handsome majority, her standing in these two central organs of the party, and among the membership at large, will be considerably enhanced. Several leading Social Democrats are already beginning to ask themselves how much difference that would make to the leadership issue and to the future style and direction of the party.

There are three interrelated questions about the leadership: how will it be decided, who will get it and what effect will a single leader have on the nature of the party?

On the method of election, the SDP's draft constitution proposes that the leader should be nominated and provisionally elected by the parliamentary committee and then endorsed by the Council for Social Democracy, the party's 100-strong parliament which will be elected next year. Only if the council fails to endorse the MPs' choice of leader will the issue go to a ballot of all the members.

This proposal has the backing of Roy Jenkins, William Rodgers and a majority of the steering committee. It is, however, opposed by Shirley Williams, David Owen and a group on the steering committee led by Michael Thomas who argue for the leader to be directly elected by the party membership. To a certain extent the division on this issue reflects a difference between the more constitutionally and Parliamentarily minded of the SDP leadership and those of a more radical and populist hue. There is also an element of self-interest involved. Jenkins is generally considered to have the best chance of becoming leader if the electorate is restricted to MPs, while Williams and Owen are seen as having a better chance in a contest with a wider franchise.

A decisive victory for Shirley Williams at Crosby could strengthen the one-man, one-vote lobby. It would also clearly improve her own chances in the leadership stakes. Not least important, it would also put her firmly in the race. Until Roy Jenkins also wins a seat, he cannot be counted as a certain runner.

The party's timetable gives him at least another six months to get back into Parliament. The draft constitution is to be discussed at a special conference in February and put to a ballot of the whole membership in March. There is likely to be a specific ballot on the method of electing the leader. If the result favours the one-man, one-vote formula, the leadership election is likely to take place by postal ballot in May or June, simultaneously with the election of the party's council and regional councils.

If, however, the party decides in favour of confining the election of leader to MPs, with endorsement by the council, the process will take much longer. It will have to await the election of the council and is unlikely to be completed before October. By then Roy Jenkins should be in Parliament and therefore eligible for election.



'A decisive victory for Shirley Williams would clearly improve her own chances in the leadership stakes ... until he also wins a seat he cannot be counted as a certain runner'

In fact, whichever method is chosen for the leadership election, and whatever the result at Crosby, Roy Jenkins, assuming that he is back in Parliament in time, must still be reckoned the favourite to win. His greatest strength is that uniquely among the Gang of Four he appeals to the two very different groups which make up the party both inside and outside Parliament.

The SDP's middle-class recruits, who have often come fresh to the party with no previous political affiliations, are attracted by what they perceive to be Jenkins' intellectual liberalism and Europeanism. Those from traditional working-class, right-wing Labour backgrounds see in him a man with roots similar to their own and free of the Fabian elitism with which some associate Williams and Owen.

Roy Jenkins' election as leader would, in fact, leave unresolved the central question about the SDP's future direction: is it to be more a Mark Two Labour Party representing the working-class, social-democratic traditions of the Gaitskell era or more a new-style radical centre party different from anything seen before in British politics?

He alone, perhaps, can keep these two elements in play and maintain the extraordinary and even contradictory coalition which is the Social Democratic Party. For all his claret-drinking image, Jenkins has in a curious way managed to remain more a man of the people than either of his two main rivals for the new party's leadership.

Ian Bradley

A chance for reform the EEC will bungle

by Joan Pearce

A mere mention of the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy is usually sufficient to stop conversation. But the EEC heads of government, meeting in London in the European Council on Thursday, cannot avoid discussing the CAP. Perhaps they are as perplexed and bored as the layman by the apparent stubborness and complexity of the problem. The real issues are, however, remarkably simple, as would be a solution, if they were properly understood.

The CAP was set up to serve French interests, but it no longer does so. Reducing agricultural prices would benefit France as well as Britain. France does not perceive this; Britain obscures it by agitating for special treatment on the community budget, and Germany loses all round. All would benefit, and the budget problem would be much less acute, if EEC agricultural prices could be brought down towards world prices. Instead, the search for a purely budgetary compromise will probably make things worse.

The discussions in London will focus on the commission's report on restructuring the community budget, requested as part of the British budget agreement in May 1980. Britain is a large net contributor to the budget because as a large net importer of agricultural products it receives very little from the CAP, which accounts for some two-thirds of budget expenditure. Hence the commission was asked to report on restructuring the budget so that a smaller share would go on the CAP.

This created a rare chance to reform the CAP fundamentally so as to benefit *all* member states, yet the opportunity will almost certainly be missed. The community's unsatisfactory progress is usually blamed on the narrow pursuit of national interest. But in the present context of the CAP, the member states, particularly France and Britain, are failing to pursue their national interests.

The establishment of a unified market was to enable France, a large low-cost producer, to become the preeminent supplier of agricultural goods in the community. The French did initially gain from the CAP as intended, but for a decade their proportion of the community's agricultural production has been stable. France's share of intra-community agricultural exports has declined, and its balance of agricultural trade with the community has deteriorated: imports amounted to 43 per cent of exports in 1973 but rose to 66 per cent in 1979.

The reason for this little-known paradox is simple, and it is indeed the basic flaw of the CAP. On German insistence 15 years ago, the common agricultural price levels to be applied throughout the community were set too high. Despite some decline in real terms, prices have been kept too high, so high-cost producers have been able to remain in business and often to increase production. Consequently all member states except Italy have become more self-sufficient rather than more specialized since joining the community.

France has responded to this development by pressing the community to adopt a more aggressive export policy. Since community agricultural prices are almost invariably higher than world market prices, exports outside the community usually require a subsidy, and so increase the budgetary costs of the CAP.

These are not the only costs of the CAP. The community is producing more than it can sell at the price set. The implied misallocation of resources represents real costs for the EEC economies. There are costs to consumers, since prices would be lower without the CAP. Non-EEC countries are also hurt, because they have to compete with increasing quantities of subsidized exports from the community.

Though the British Government professes earnestly to seek a reform of the CAP, instead of making serious proposals it has simply demanded a reduction in Britain's budget contribution. This reflects partly the current obsession with reducing public spending and partly the CAP's benefits to our farm sector, a traditional bastion of the Conservative Party.

The persistent attachment of France and other exporting countries to the CAP, and the British and German emphasis on its budgetary costs led the Commission to propose leaving the CAP virtually intact and dealing with the British contribution by a financial mechanism for partly reimbursing it. This is an unsatisfactory outcome.

It would be preferable to tackle the CAP directly by holding down prices until they no longer induced ever-increasing excess production. Such an approach would require direct income aids for poor farmers, to whom falling real prices would

'Attitudes have frozen on the basis of long outdated or short-sighted appreciations of national interest'

otherwise cause hardship. Because the poor farmers tend to be concentrated in the poor countries of the community, income aids would need to be financed, at least in part, from the community budget.

France and other exporters would have to be convinced of the benefits to them of lower prices. Their comparative advantage as low-cost producers would enable them to increase their share of the community market, and as community prices drew closer to world prices it would be easier to export outside the EEC. Farmers tend to resist income subsidies as hand-outs so they must be persuaded that prices maintained at an artificially high level also comprise subsidy. All would have to recognize that the budgetary costs of the CAP would rise in the short run.

The short-run benefits would lie in reducing the non-budgetary costs of the CAP, that is, a better allocation of resources and lower prices to consumers, and in a more rational distribution of budget expenditure, towards poorer farmers and poorer member states. Obviously major shifts in attitudes must precede such a change, but unfortunately attitudes have frozen on the basis of long outdated or short-sighted appreciations of national interest. True progress in the CAP and the community is being blocked by misunderstanding of the basic issues and political posturing which ignores the economic realities.

The writer is Research Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs and author of the Chatham House paper, The Common Agricultural Policy: Prospects for Change, *published today by Routledge & Kegan Paul.*

Bridesheads unvisited

or hard times for Britain's stately homes

The sun shone fitfully on Ragley Hall, a seventeenth-century Palladian mansion near Alcester, in Warwickshire. Its owner, the Marquess of Hertford, shirt-sleeved and clearly hotfoot from some estate duty, parked his Land Rover in the front drive, greeted the handful of sauntering visitors and urged them to essay the newly opened restaurant.

How was business, one asked, as one does with marquesses. "Bloody awful" was the succinct reply.

For stately home owners, as for most of the rest of us, these are dismal times. As they gather in London for today's annual meeting of the Historic Houses Association, they are acutely aware that the bubble has burst; that the prospect of financial salvation from the pockets of eager tourists, first proffered by the Duke of Bedford and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu a generation ago, has proved a snare and a delusion.

This year, for the first time, the number of paying visitors to Britain's historic houses has fallen. Although in some areas, such as the West Midlands, recession has bitten particularly sharply, the pattern is general throughout Britain, and more than one speaker is expected to tell today's meeting that opening his home to the public is no longer financially worth while.

That does not of course mean that the drawbridges are about to be raised against the invading hordes. Big commercial enterprises like Woburn, Beaulieu and Longleat will doubtless continue to function for the foreseeable future, their profits derived largely from extraneous attractions like museums, fairgrounds and safari parks.

Short of a rampaging ideological left wing government, there is little danger either to those houses whose owners and their predecessors have been prudent enough to retain substantial estates of farms and woodlands, instead of selling them to pay taxes. For their owners, opening to the public is primarily a means of qualifying for tax concessions and for grants from the Historic Buildings Council towards the cost of repairs and maintenance.

What is worrying the association particularly is the plight of the so-called smaller houses, which have neither revenue-producing estates nor enough attractions to draw the paying public in large numbers. "Smaller" still means uncomfortably large when it comes to paying maintenance bills, a burden increased by the requirement that repairs and alterations to listed buildings be carried out to approved plans and using specified materials.

Even those owners who appear to have done quite nicely out of opening their homes to the public have, in many cases, borrowed large sums for the purpose and have found that the income from visitors comes nowhere near to covering the cost of interest and repayments.

A growing number are therefore likely to seek alternative solutions. Institutional use has proved the salvation of some houses, but large companies do not seem as interested now as they were a few years ago in acquiring country mansions for use as training or conference centres.

Conversion to a hotel is another possibility, but usually entails undesirable internal alterations. There are also likely to be difficulties over fire regulations.

Often the best solution, and one that is becoming increasingly popular, is dividing a large house into flats. This can often be done without damaging the interior, and it certainly makes more sense than a family of three of four people continuing to rattle around in a house built for 30 or 40. But there is a risk of subsequent disputes over responsibility for upkeep.

An association working party is expected to recommend that owners of listed buildings should be able to offset the cost of repairs and maintenance against income tax, a privilege at present confined to those able to convince the Inland Revenue that opening to the public is a full-time business, intended to make a profit. The working party is also looking at the possibility of rates exemptions, although that would pose problems for local authorities in cities like Bath and Chester.

Those who resent the idea of granting financial concessions to an already privileged minority might care to suggest some other way of preventing more and more houses falling into ruin. At a time when the Government is reducing staff, cutting back on maintenance and seeking to "hive off" direct responsibility for those historic buildings and monuments already in its care, this is hardly the time to be talking of state ownership.

John Young

Ragley Hall, Alcester: business 'bloody awful'

The most popular historic houses 1980

	visitors
Beaulieu	565,000
Blenheim Palace	354,000
Broadlands	315,000
Leeds Castle	269,000
Harewood House	251,000
Chatsworth	250,000

Source — English Tourist Board Report. Visitor numbers for Longleat and Woburn are confidential.

Music to match the new mood of Poland

Twenty years ago Krzysztof Penderecki was the rising star of the avant garde, composing works with titles like *Anaklasis* and *Polymorphia* which bent the orchestra into bold new realms of sound. Now he has turned himself into the late Romantic composer Poland never had. His god is Bruckner. His music has gradually recovered all the old proprieties of melody, secure harmony and continuous development. His present works are in the standard genres of symphony, concerto and oratorio. Opera too, as the audience at the Festival Hall will discover tonight when an excerpt from his *Paradise Lost* receives its British premiere.

Of course, a disenchantment with the musical manners of the 1960s is not unusual, even among composers, but Penderecki is very much alone in trying so deliberately and decisively to recapture the musical flavour of a century ago. As far as he is concerned, though, this stylistic change was a natural one, inevitable once he had started to concern himself with clear-cut musical themes in the early 1970s. He also feels that the expressive quality of his music has remained pretty much the same throughout his career, and indeed all his works do act with a raw force on the emotions.

But equally, as he also recognizes, his musical evolution has been closely connected with political and cultural change in Poland. Born in 1933, he had no opportunity to acquaint himself with Stravinsky's music, let alone Schoenberg's, until he was in his early twenties, so exclusive were the artistic ideologies of succeeding Nazi and Stalinist powers.

Then in 1956 came a brief moment of liberalization, enough to open the doors to music and literature that had been banned for two decades, and in common with many of his countrymen Penderecki quickly took hold of what was new.

At first he was influenced by the most advanced among his Western colleagues, particularly Pierre Boulez and Luigi Nono. But before long he was finding his own voice, which he now feels first emerged clearly in his *Threnody to the Victims of Hiroshima* for a large orchestra of strings, completed in 1961.

Certainly this was the work that made his international reputation, thanks not only to its regrettable title but also to the tearing, savage, searing sound it made. Here was music that was indisputably "modern", but which was simple in its construction and very direct in its statement, far removed from the complexities of Boulez or Stockhausen.

Penderecki has often been criticized, especially in this country, for being so straightforward and emotionally explicit, though this is to castigate Tchaikovsky for not being Brahms. It is also to ignore the Polish situation which is so important to an undertstanding of Penderecki. For, in the 1960s, when the regime had once more become repressive, Poland needed a composer who was both avant-garde and popular, a composer who could challenge the Government's blinkered cultural policies and who could also attract an audience so wide that he could not be dismissed as some kind of freak.

Penderecki, whose growing fame abroad made it impossible for him to be ignored at home, thus fulfilled a valuable function in helping to keep the artistic corridors open between Poland and the West.

His cultivation of religious music was also stimulated, he says, by the wish to sound a dissenting voice, since before the advent of Solidarity the Church was the focus for opposition to the government. In 1965, therefore, he aligned himself with the Church by writing his *St Luke Passion*, a work which not only dramatized Christ's death but also opened the way for concerts to take place in churches in Poland for the first time since the war.

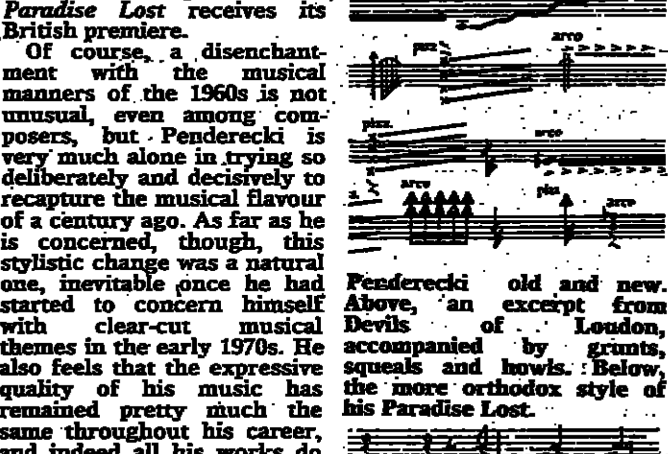
But at the same time, as the composer himself admits, he is not so very religious. He is a practising Catholic, but he would not feel comfortable composing a Mass; He prefers subjects which excite his sense of drama as much as his sense of awe.

Moreover, his continuing production of religious works he sees also as a continuing volley of barbs against the Government, and within the last two years he has been able to become more open about this. His *Te Deum* of 1980 was written for and dedicated to the new Polish Pope, and, in its use of an old Polish hymn, was as much a patriotic as a religious declaration of faith.

One might also understand the new solidity of Penderecki's musical language as a response to changed conditions in Poland. In the first place, the government's way of dealing with the avant-garde experiments of the 1960s and early 1970s was to institutionalize them: the composer who stands out in Poland today is the one who adopts a conservative style.

Again, Penderecki's recent output has a degree of strength, integration and purpose that makes it arguably the music of Solidarity: opposition no longer needs to be carried on underground.

Paul Griffiths



Penderecki old and new. Above, an excerpt from Devils of Loudon, accompanied by grunts, squeals and howls. Below, the more orthodox style of his Paradise Lost.

By courtesy Schott and Co

How the stars may help you to shine

New scientific evidence suggesting that the positions of the planets when we are born do significantly influence our personalities will be presented to the second Astrological Research Conference at London University's Institute of Psychiatry this weekend. Michel and Françoise Gauquelin, the French psychologists known for their work in this subject, have discovered that introverts are more likely to be born under Saturn while extroverts are more often born under Mars and Jupiter.

The Gauquelins' conclusions come in the wake of some recent and equally extraordinary work which suggests that there is a relationship between the profession people choose and the sign they are born under. Thus scientists are more likely to be born under Saturn, sportsmen under Mars and actors under Jupiter.

The latest work has involved studying the personalities of eminent deceased people in France and the United States, and came after a suggestion from Professor Hans Eysenck that personality rather than profession might be correlated with the movement of the planets. He himself has just completed a monograph on sportsmen and personality which suggests they are more likely to be extrovert than introvert.

The husband-and-wife team examined the biographies of the eminent for attributes relating to personality. This information was interpreted "blind" by Eysenck's wife Sybil, a senior lecturer in pyschology at London University, who classified the subjects according to whether they were extroverts or introverts. The Gauquelins' then fed the information into a computer together with the relevant birth signs.

Cube warning

I am not a Rubik Cube fan — quite the opposite, in fact — so I welcome *Not another Cube Book!* by W. C. Bindweed and David Godwin, due out from Pan on December 4.

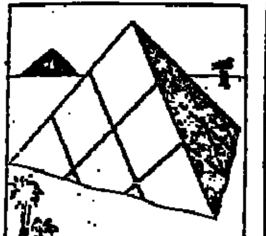
For me it does for the cube what John Wells has done for Denis Thatcher. I reproduce here some of Mahood's drawings on the unofficial history of the cube plus these extraordinary facts:

● The Massachusetts Institute of Technology holds "cube-ins" for the best brains in Boston;

● In West Germany there are cube brokers — people who charge other people for helping them to solve the cube;

● Psychoanalysts now recognize the phenomenon of the cube dream in which the sufferer dreams of solving the damn thing only to awake depressed in the morning, knowing he or she is still as far away from true happiness as ever.

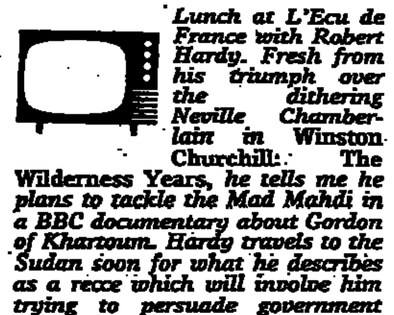
Time, I think, for the cube to carry a Government health warning.







THE TIMES DIARY



Lunch at L'Ecu de France with Robert Hardy. Fresh from his triumph over the dithering Neville Chamberlain in Winston Churchill: The Wilderness Years, *he tells me he plans to tackle the Mad Mahdi in a BBC documentary about Gordon of Khartoum. Hardy travels to the Sudan soon for what he describes as a recce which will involve him trying to persuade government officials to assist his researches, speaking to the grandchildren of the Mahdi and uncovering Gordon memorabilia. The result will be a lengthy documentary which he will write and narrate.*

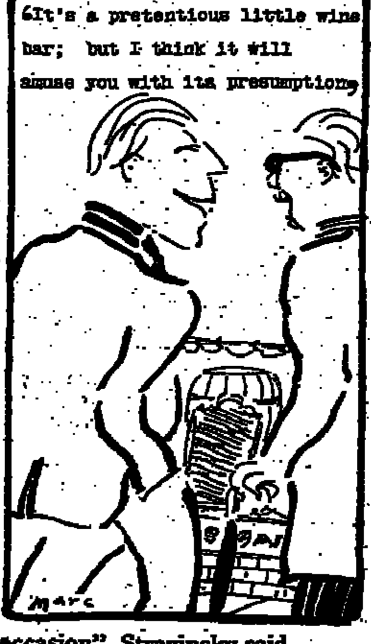
During our meal we were joined by the delightful Samira Osman Abu Affan, a half-Sudanese girl descended by marriage from the Mahdi who wrote to offer her help when she heard of the project. Hardy said: "It is a fascinating story. Gordon was an extraordinary eccentric who is respected still in the Sudan as a great man. And, just think, it happened less than 100 years ago."

After a three-course history lesson, interposed by the occasional Churchillian growl which Hardy slips in at the drop of a cigar ("I am reluctant to let go of the shreds of my last part," he says) I am beginning to suspect that Hardy would have been more happily born in an earlier era.

Igor who?

Igor Stravinsky would have been 100 next year, and to celebrate the centenary one record company is issuing a complete set of his works in a 31-LP boxed set. That's a lot of listening, but I now hear that the master's *oeuvre* would have been larger but for an outbreak of British narrow-mindedness.

The poet Ronald Duncan, whose collected verse appears this week from Heinemann, tells me that he invited the exiled Russian to London in 1938 to conduct his new *Jeu de Cartes* at a memorial concert for a mutual friend. "I will not only conduct, I will compose a new work for the occasion", Stravinsky said.



The delighted Duncan hastened to the Royal Philharmonic Society, which has prided itself as a sponsor of new music ever since it commissioned Beethoven to write his Ninth Symphony. "They were not interested", says Duncan. "I still have their abrupt letter of rejection."

Duncan had an equally frosty reception from Boosey & Hawkes, Stravinsky's British publisher. "Stravinsky?" said Ralph Hawkes. "He hasn't written anything decent since *Firebird* 30 years ago". With no alternative, Duncan had to decline Stravinsky's offer. He reciprocated in a small way, however, with a recent epitaph at the grave of the peripatetic composer in Venice:

Here Igor and Ez lie beneath
their eiderdown of stone;
Each unusually at rest
Both unnaturally at home.

Les folies

My colleague Bernard Donoughue, policy adviser to James Callaghan when he was Prime Minister, was in Paris last weekend where he was struck by the way in which President Mitterrand's new government has begun to spawn a series of jokes. Two examples are:

● What is a sardine? - A socialized whale.

● The President is discussing France's future with an economic adviser.

President: What will the rate of inflation be in 1984? Adviser: Zero per cent, Mr President.
President: Good. And what will be the number of unemployed? — Zero, Mr President.
President: Excellent. Now how much will a baguette of bread cost? — Two thousand kopeks, Mr President.

Our more cosmopolitan readers may be familiar with other Mitterrand *blagues*.

Back to Africa

On the eve of publication of Lord Scarman's eagerly anticipated report on the Brixton riots I hear that the Society of Black Lawyers has invited him to be its principal guest at a Christmas reception in Lincoln's Inn. The society's members include barristers, solicitors, articled clerks and final-year law students from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

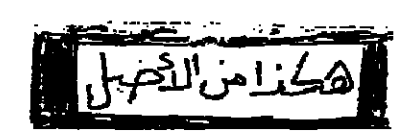
Inside favourite?

It might be a good idea to have a small flutter on John Thompson in the BBC D-G Stakes. Mr Thompson has done some solid work as the Independent Broadcasting Authority's director of radio for the last seven years and there are now 33 independent stations. And it may be significant that his nomination for the BBC's director-generalship came not from the IBA, as suggested in a weekend report, but in an invitation from top brass at the BBC. He is 53, about the right age, and has been a newscaster and reporter with Independent Television News, New York correspondent of the *Daily Express* and news editor of *The Observer* as well as editor of its colour magazine.

Late news

Now I know where we journalists get our bad habits — inaccuracy, exaggeration, ignorance — you know the sort of thing. We pick them up from our elders and betters at college. Mr Mike Wagstaff, lecturer in Journalism at Harlow Technical College, has just written to the editor of *The Times* asking for help with his courses. A reasonable request, except that he addressed his letter to Mr William Rees-Mogg. I think the first piece of help Mr Wagstaff needs is some gentle advice that Sir William Rees-Mogg (knighted in the June honours) has not been editor of this paper since March 7 this year.

Peter Watson





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MR TEBBIT'S LOST CLAUSE

The first thing to be said about Mr Norman Tebbit's proposals for trade union reform is that they do not go for the jugular vein. He came to his job with the handicap of a reputation for ferocity, with his predecessor, correspondingly, having been dismissed for his lack of it. Opponents of the new legislation will be only too eager to build on this factor in an attempt to represent the bill as an attack, in Mr Len Murray's words, on "the heart of trade union means and methods". A fundamental attack of that kind would be ill-judged not only because of the immediate conflict it would cause but also because in our society it could not be sustained.

But yesterday's proposals would leave a virtually unaltered scope for conflict between employers and employees in dispute over their pay and terms of work. The effect would be to strengthen the safeguards for individuals innocently penalized in such a clash of forces, and to exclude from the protection of the law any action devoted not to safeguarding the interests of the groups involved, but to imposing on someone else a course of action not directly affecting the strikers themselves. The labour movement's understandable and traditional emphasis on communal action often induces it to overlook the distinction between solidarity and busybodying, but there *is* a distinction, and the plans outlined by Mr Tebbit yesterday show that the law can and should recognize it.

In basic approach the plan is not a reversal of the policies associated with Mr James Prior, but a reasonable development of them. In some important respects, indeed, it does not go as far as a concept of measured progress might have dictated. If the Bill is to gain the eventual acceptance that it deserves, it is important at this stage that it should not be presented as the kind of fundamental assault on trade unionism that some Conservatives would like. The 1971 Act never recovered from the dogmatic and inflexible manner in which it was driven through Parliament; Mr Tebbit should be at pains to avoid giving his own offspring an equally bad start in life. There is no reason to doubt that the basic aims of the proposals would be widely endorsed even among trade unionists.

The plan to improve control over the closed shop is well judged. Compensation for a worker unfairly dismissed through the operation of a closed shop will be increased, and he will be able to seek redress from the union that engineered his dismissal (at present only the employer is able to ask for the union to bear its share: compensation from the union is no innovation in principle). Union-labour-only contracts will be made ineffective, and the rules on dismissal of strikers will be changed, though not in such a way that victimization of strike leaders will become possible. The plans for closed shop balloting do not attempt to impose it by compulsion, but merely define reasonable conditions upon which closed shops may be acknowledged by the law. There is no threat to the peculiar institution as such, so long as it operates humanely and with the support of its members.

Similarly the proposals on corporate union immunities from civil lawsuits are no threat to those immunities in ordinary disputes. It is only in secondary action already banned, and in action not principally related to a trade dispute between the parties themselves that this most sacred of all sacred cows will be touched. The ceilings on damages and the proviso that the union can escape liability by repudiating the actions of its members rule out any possibility that the change could weaken central union authority (such as it is) or be used to exhaust a union's funds, as Mr Murray fears. It will be necessary to ensure that the repudiation is no mere matter of form but involves a genuine effort to impose internal discipline, whether successfully or not.

The main omission from the Green Paper is the lay-off clause. This would help to protect employers from action by small groups in close-knit industries where a few strikers can stop thousands working. It would enable an employer legally to lay off the work-force without pay (but with safeguards) during a dispute, whether or not this is explicitly provided for in contracts of employment. This would make it possible to resist opportunistic claims threatening the interests of the concern and its wider work-force, and would enlist the latter's influence in securing a quick settlement. It affronts no sacred cows and opens no paths to martyrdom. If Mr Tebbit had been as bold here as he promises to be over union immunities, his plan would offer a real prospect of at last setting up a genuinely fair balance of power in British industrial relations.

MR REAGAN CHALLENGES CONGRESS

President Reagan's veto of the stop-gap budget resolution is an indication both of his alarm at the level of public spending and of his determination to continue to take a strong line with Congress. It was evident that not all his senior advisers expected him to go so far. After the damage done to the Administration by the controversies surrounding Mr Haig, Mr Stockman and Mr Allen, the President might have considered it prudent to have a period of consolidation rather than risk the high drama of an open conflict with Congress.

But he has decided to play for higher stakes in the knowledge that his veto would not be overturned on Capitol Hill. He is thereby retaining the initiative in his relationship with Congress that he secured by his earlier victories, most recently his triumph over the Awacs deal. He is also emphasizing in the most dramatic possible fashion the need to curb expenditure.

The immediate effect is inevitably to create a good deal of confusion, but that will not matter much to the Administration if the impasse is resolved in the near future to its satisfaction. The President is well placed. He has retained much of his personal popularity in the country. He has the enviable record of having won his previous battles with Congress, an institution with an ingrained respect for a winner. The need to restrain public expenditure is widely accepted, and the Democrats who control the House of Representatives are aware of the political danger of being labelled "big spenders".

So Mr Reagan will not be going unarmed into the fray. But no matter what the outcome of this particular contest of wills, it will not solve the deeper problem over the budget that the Administration will face in future years. The prospect is of massive and increasing deficits. There are some who believe that this will not matter, either because the economy is headed for such a severe and prolonged recession that the only consideration will be how to revive activity or because they think that tax cuts will bring about such a revival that extra revenue will close the deficit.

There is no evidence, however, that the President has really embraced either of these schools of thought. He certainly favours tax cuts. He has approved those reductions in direct taxation which have been enacted, and he has resisted proposals to reduce the deficit by compensating increases in indirect taxation — a move which would have been broadly along the lines adopted by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his first Budget in 1979. But while Mr Reagan wants lower taxes, there is no sign that he is relaxed about the mounting budget deficits that are partly a consequence.

His veto of this stop-gap funding resolution is an indication that he is not prepared to give up the fight against multiplying deficits. But he is not as yet willing to take the more difficult, if perhaps less dramatic, decisions that would be required to reduce future deficits substantially. Not only has he refused to raise taxes, but he is also unwilling to reduce defence expenditure. He has further limited his freedom of action by effectively committing himself not to cut the real value of social security payments until the report of a bipartisan commission which *does not as yet exist*.

The future of the Administration will depend a great deal upon whether Mr Reagan manages to resolve this dilemma. But if he wins the present trial of *strength* with Congress it will give a boost to his domestic policy which it now badly needs.

THE AMBIGUITY OF MR PAPANDREOU

If there is one European leader who can be sure of getting his share of attention at this week's London summit it is the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou. He will be not merely a new face but the head of a new government which is the product of a profound political change, and about whose foreign policy, not least towards the European Community itself, there are many unanswered questions.

His position is comparable to that of the incoming British Labour Government in 1974, which was committed to renegotiate Britain's terms of entry into the Community and then hold a referendum on the result. Mr Papandreou says *he* would like a referendum on Greek membership, but is careful to add that the President of the Republic, Mr Karamanlis, would be absolutely within his constitutional rights in refusing to *hold one*. Meanwhile, Mr Papandreou is coming to London to demand what amounts to a renegotiation, with a view to obtaining for Greece a status which "allows the application of our development programme in industry and agriculture, and safeguards our national independence".

His European partners, deeply embroiled in the argument about the Community budget, will listen to him wearily yet anxiously, hoping that what he really wants is a good case for staying in the Community rather than an excuse for making it more unworkable than it already is. His chances of winning concessions to Greece's particular interests much beyond those obtained by his predecessors in the original entry negotiations are not great. But there are a number of reforms from which Greece could hope to benefit, and which might have a better chance of being pushed through if the new Greek government gave them its active support. An increased regional fund is an obvious example.

Mr Papandreou's European colleagues will also be anxious to know how far his *general* foreign policy *is* going to allow Greece to continue playing her part in European co-operation. It was, after all, mainly his position that held up until yesterday the joint statement by *the Ten on* the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force: Greece was not willing to endorse any form of words which might seem to imply even indirect acceptance of the Camp David accords.

On that issue, the difference between Mr Papandreou's position and that of say, Lord Carrington may be one of nuance only. On others, the contrast could be much sharper. The thrust of Mr Pampandreou's policies is towards non-alignment. He disputes the relevance of Nato to Greece's defence, arguing that "there is no visible threat from the north", that is, from the Soviet Union, while the main threat to Greece's security comes from a Nato ally, Turkey. He proposes to "disengage" Greece from the Rogers agreement under which, after long and arduous negtiations, she rejoined the military structure of Nato little more than a year ago.

But here too there is ambiguity. Is Mr Papandreou telling us that Greece will again leave the military structure, or is he merely serving notice of his intention to seek better terms for remaining in it? It seems that he means the latter, just as his opposition to American bases in Greece *turns out to mean that he* wishes them to be regulated by an agreement of specified duration and to be subject to Greek control.

Mr Papandreou is not going to be an easy man to deal with, but nothing he has said in his first month in office suggests he will be impossible. His government has behind it the thirst for change, and for independence, of the Greek people, especially the younger generation. By electing him, the Greeks have exorcized the fearful memories of civil war and dictatorship. They have some reasons to resent the West, but their resentment may yet be overcome if the West reacts with imagination to Mr Papandreou's challenge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Paisley and British pledges on Ulster

From Professor Yorick Wilks

Sir, Am I alone in finding the treatment of Mr Paisley by much of the British press quite extraordinary? Yesterday's *Sun* carried a front page headline, "The Gospel of Hate" (and a number of other papers would serve my argument equally well) above a text that could easily cause one to think that he, and the Protestant community he represents, are in some way the killers, maimers, bank robbers and random bombers who plague us all.

I am not defending, in particular, Mr Paisley's call to make Northern Ireland "ungovernable", but is he not somewhere in the long tradition of politicians in the English-speaking world who have argued, as forcefully as necessary, that a Government cannot flout the will of a political majority beyond a certain limit? Their will at this moment is to be protected by the state from random murder. Is their will, and their subsequent complaints and anger, different from that of Londoners or even New Yorkers?

Perhaps Mr Paisley's real fault is that he takes the present constitutional position of his province, and the pledged word of this and previous British Governments, *seriously*, in a way that many influential sections of British opinion now do not. And it is this that makes him both comic and objectionable to them.

Poor Mr Paisley, if he finds himself in the end in that long line of individuals and peoples all over the world who have actually taken the British at their word, only to find that the French were right about us all along.

Yours faithfully,
YORICK WILKS,
University of Essex,
Department of Language and Linguistics,
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester.
November 18.

Implementing higher education cuts

From Professor D.M. Blow, FRS, and others

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph's claim that damage to the university sector will "only be slight and in a very few areas", and his statement in debate yesterday (Parliamentary Report, November 19) that the university system was being adjusted in favour of science and engineering with the dual support system for research being protected as far as possible, can all be countered by one specific example.

The Imperial College of Science and Technology is the country's largest scientific and engineering institution, and has a fair claim to be the leading institution of this type on the basis of its standards of teaching and research, in its postgraduate numbers, in its involvement with industry and Government research establishments, and indeed in its Nobel laureates. It consistently lies in the top four UK universities in terms of external research grant and contract income per head of academic staff and is comparable to at most five or six similar institutes of science and tech*nology worldwide*.

The entirely erroneous and misleading nature of Sir Keith's statements is exemplified by the fact that Imperial College is currently projecting its loss of recurrent income by late 1983 as 17 per cent, a percentage cut far higher than that applied to other parts of the public sector and almost exactly the average now being applied to the university system as a whole, despite repeated implications that institutions such as Imperial were somehow being protected.

The college does not have large numbers of aging academics for early retirement, nor does it have soft options as to what can be closed. As a result it is presently planning to reduce its staff by 10 per cent across the board, with the consequent probable destruction of entire research teams.

In these circumstances Sir Keith's claim that the damage will only be slight is clearly not sustainable. Our aim is not to parade the merits of Imperial College but rather to demonstrate some typical consequences of the Government's ill-conceived policies on higher education. Other *universities face situations that* are equally or even more disastrous.

If Sir Keith is a man of reason rather than of dogma, he must at once order a complete reexamination by the DES of the current chaotic situation. Further refusal by the Government to accept responsibility for the consequences of these massive cuts in university finance can only be interpreted as a complete loss of control and abnegation of national responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID M. BLOW,
DAVID BURGESS,
IAN BUTTERWORTH,
G. H. C. NEW,
T. W. B. KIBBLE,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
The Blackett Laboratory,
Prince Consort Road, SW7.
November 19.

From Professor D. F. Lawden.

Sir, The universities' case for special consideration in the difficult circumstances in which we now find ourselves in respect of surplus staff is not helped by exhibitions of sloppy thinking such as that offered by Mr Peter Mott (November 20).

The naive view that the breaking of a promise or contract is invariably immoral fails to survive the most elementary analysis. Clearly, when deciding such a question, the contract cannot be divorced from its consequences. The fulfilling of some contracts, such as Shylock's, would be decidedly immoral. Some contracts carry immoral consequences from the day they are signed, whereas others develop such effects as time passes and the position may not be clear-cut.

In regard to the universities' situation, we have to balance the breaking of a contract entered into with some members of staff, in circumstances radically different from those now prevailing, against possible bankruptcy leading to closure and redundancy of every member of staff. The decision taken is likely to be purely black or white in its moral aspect.

Yours truly,
D. F. LAWDEN,
Department of Mathematics,
The University of Aston in Birmingham,
Gosta Green,
Birmingham.
November 21.

Significance of Vickers sentence

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, A jury has found a distinguished surgeon guilty of murdering his wife. For that, the law prescribes a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment, leaving it to the Home Secretary, on the advice of the Parole Board, to decide when the prisoner may safely be released. But a trial judge is entitled to recommend that a prisoner should *not* be released for some minimum period, so effectively fettering the Home Secretary's discretion and imposing a determinate sentence that cannot be reduced either by parole or by remission for good conduct.

In the case of the surgeon the trial judge thought it right to recommend a minimum period of 17 years, and this prisoner cannot therefore be released until he is 64 from what a recent correspondent in these columns, who knows what he is writing about, has called our "penal dustbins". One is driven to wonder what purpose this can serve.

The purposes of imprisonment are supposed to be the reform of the prisoner, the protection of the public from his future depredations, and the deterrence of him and others from committing similar crimes. None of these seem particularly relevant in this case: surgeons seldom murder their wives, and if in exceptional circumstances they do they are decidedly unlikely to do it again, let alone to become a danger to others.

This recommendation must therefore be designed to serve some other objectives, such as retribution, punishment, and the public expression of anger and outrage at a respected member of a great profession committing a shocking act. Some would call that vindication, others vindictiveness. The similarity between those two words is no accident: they reflect the related notions of *avenging* and *revenging*.

This may perhaps be a suitable occasion for asking ourselves whether values of vindication (or vindictiveness) should continue to play such an important part — indeed, on some occasions such as this one, the only part — in our sentencing policy.

Yours, etc,
PAUL SIEGHART,
6 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.
November 23.

Nuclear defence

From Sir Bernard Burrows

Sir, In a book published in 1972 I said, in the course of a description of Nato nuclear strategy: "In *the event of a conventional* attack, which cannot be held by conventional means, tactical weapons would be used by the West in very limited numbers. This would have the object not only of improving the situation on the ground from the Western point of view and imposing a pause on operations, but of demonstrating will and readiness to escalate".

So there is nothing very new in the doctrine which is now being rather confusedly enunciated and denied in Washington.

For those who object to this possible use of nuclear weapons the remedy is clear. Either the superior weight of Soviet conventional forces should be reduced by arms control agreements, or Western conventional forces should be increased sufficiently to be able to resist by conventional means any attack which might be made against them.

The former course has been attempted without much success in many years of negotiation on mutual and balanced force reductions. The latter has usually been held to be politically unacceptable because of the additional cost to the defence budgets of Western governments. Must this continue to be so?

Pending complete disarmament on all sides the possession of nuclear weapons by the West would remain necessary in order to deter Soviet nuclear attack, but reliance on these weapons against conventional attack could be considerably reduced if we were prepared to meet the cost of better conventional forces.

The additional cost could be significantly limited if the European members of the Atlantic Alliance were prepared to pool *their* separate defence efforts and so achieve greater cost-effectiveness.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BURROWS,
Steep Farm,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.
November 6.

Saving film records

From Mr Michael Relph

Sir, David Robinson in his article (November 18) on the work of the National Film Archive is right to stress the vital importance of public funding of the nitrate film conversion programme.

For the very first time, and for a finite period of just about 50 years, a moving picture record of our history, culture, and taste was recorded on highly perishable film. Value judgments made so close to the events cannot be reliable in the light of history, and the preservation of this record in as complete a form as possible is something that we owe to posterity.

If the Government does not maintain and increase its funding of the BFI nitrate conversion programme unique historical records will literally go up in smoke.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL RELPH,
The Lodge,
Primrose Hill Studios,
Fitzroy Road, NW1.

Premenstrual tension

From Mrs Kenneth Ulyatt

Sir, Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* in 1874 Dr Henry Maudsley, then at the height of his fame, suggested that because of the incapacitating affliction of menstruation the higher education of women was undesirable. He was answered by Dr Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and his name has been held up to execration by convinced feminists ever since.

If news of two recent judgments has travelled so far, there must be a certain wry satisfaction on the banks of the Styx.

Yours etc,
FRANCES MARGARET ULYATT,
134 Knights Hill, SE27.

'Wilfred and Eileen'

From Mrs Marjorie Seldon

Sir, It is understandable that Mr Dennis Hackett should be sceptical (review of BBC1's *Wilfred and Eileen*) that a young woman in 1914 could have broken through official discouragement, got a passport to travel to France to find her wounded husband at a base hospital, and obtained the army doctors' reluctant consent to bring him home. Your reviewer's reference to lack of "validity and substance" seems to suggest that it could not have happened. It did. Wilfred and Eileen Willett were my parents.

The story was recreated by Jonathan Smith from my father's autobiographical material and letters. The passport signed by Sir Edward Grey (Foreign Secretary) for "Eileen Willett, aged 22" is a treasured family document. So is my father's citation for "gallant and distinguished conduct in the field" signed by Winston S. Churchill (Secretary of State for War). So is the letter written to my father in hospital by the soldier for whom he risked his life and lost the use of his right arm and leg as the result of *the sniper's bullet*.

Mr Hackett apparently does not know that tin helmets did not come in until 1916. I remember my father saying he didn't have one, and that very little was known about the treatment of head wounds in the early days of the First World War. He would have died if my mother had not been so determined to bring him home. She was, as Mr Hackett says with incredulity, a most resolute young woman and perhaps, as he speculates, the war with its slaughter would not have continued so long if there had been more like her.

I am grateful to the BBC for not only stating that the story was based on truth but treating it with great sensitivity as involving real people with family still living.

Yours truly,
MARJORIE SELDON,
The Thatched Cottage,
Godden Green,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
November 19.

Checks on prisons

From Mr Marcus J. Cummins

Sir, For one who purports to be writing with the authority of experience (November 9), Mr T. Dan Smith appears to be singularly ill-informed.

In the first instance he confuses boards of visitors with prison visitors and secondly (and more importantly) seems unaware of *the* mandatory requirement that in all enquiries by a Board into alleged breaches of prison discipline, the accused inmate must be asked if he wishes to call witnesses. The inmate has also to be provided, before a hearing, with a card which sets out fully the procedure which will be followed. Failure to have observed either or both of these requirements could leave a Board's decision open to judicial review.

In the case cited by Mr Smith (*Regina v The Board of Visitors of Blundeston Prison, ex-parte Fox-Taylor*), the learned judge had clearly satisfied himself, from a transcript of the Board's proceedings, that the Board had done everything that was required of them and that they were not themselves in breach; why otherwise would the judge have gone out of his way to exempt the Board as he did? On this point, the judge himself had this to say: "In certain cases an order of certiorari might quash the decision of justices where the failure had been that of another (see *R v Leyland Justices ex-parte Hawthorn*). The situation was similar to Leyland, where a failure by the prosecution led to a failure by the justices *who were not themselves responsible*."

Yours faithfully,
M. J. CUMMINS
(Member and Past-chairman, Board of Visitors, HM Prison, Maidstone),
Lark Rise, Boxley,
Maidstone, Kent.

Cost of road repairs

From the Chairman of the Civil Service Motoring Assocation

Sir, In the present general climate of spending cuts is *anyone* counting the costs of the reduced attention being paid to the nation's roads? I hear more and more disturbing reports from members in all parts of the country about repairs abandoned for long periods and road surfaces breaking up through neglect.

Inevitably this will lead to an increase in the number of road accidents, surely to be avoided even if at some cost. Shortly, the winter frosts will accelerate the speed of break-up and escalate the costs of repairs when the authorities are finally forced to deal with the problem.

Surely a case of a patch in time . . . saving lives and the tax payer's pocket in the long run.

Yours faithfully,
DERRICK A. HALL, Chairman,
The Civil Service Motoring Association Ltd.,
Britannia House,
Queens Road,
Brighton.

Festival Hall box

From Mr Ian Hunter

Sir, On November 9 we presented Claudio Arrau at the Royal Festival Hall and last night the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On Wednesday, November 11, I attended a concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society. On all three occasions the ceremonial box was empty.

The hall was full on each occasion and I feel it is an insult to the artists using the hall that the box should remain unfilled.

Even if the present administrators at County Hall are not interested, surely the mayors of the boroughs or members of the GLC services could be offered the use of the box.

IAN HUNTER,
Chairman and Managing Director,
Harold Holt Limited,
31 Sinclair Road, W14.
November 17.

Change in S Africa

From Mr Edward Grayson

Sir, Your leading article and report (*November 13*) on Mr Botha's meeting with South African business leaders each omit one area which almost daily keeps that country in the world's mind and eye — international sport and the way in which it can lead to peaceful rather than *violent change in the* universally objectionable apartheid laws.

Already South African sport has set the pace for the rest of its society's field with the impact on the government of its parallel commission to that for education chaired by the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor J. P. de Lange, mentioned by your leading article, under the Human Sciences Research Council. A legal group comprising six academics and one practitioner was appointed early in 1980 under the chairmanship of Professor J. C. Van der Walt from the same university to investigate and make recommendations about discriminatory legislation and practices which could be said to inhibit normal sporting relations within the republic. In September, 1980, a report was submitted to the government which announced in May of this year acceptance of its recommendations to amend the restrictive legislative areas affecting sport, ie the Group Areas Act, the Blacks (Urban Areas) Conselidation Act and the now already amended Liquor Act.

Encouraged by this response Professor Van der Walt more recently announced last September at an international symposium on sport and recreation held at Potchefstroom University that a "new legal committee is investigating discriminatory provincial ordinances, municipal regulations in major urban centres and the legality or otherwise of making public facilities, privately owned by local authorities, available for sporting events on a discriminatory basis". The completed report is expected by the end of this year.

These developments should be placed alongside the conclusions from the various fact-finding commissions into South African sport from Britain, France, New Zealand and the International Tennis Federation to the effect that changes in the organisation of South African *sporting governing bodies* have already created multi-racial structures to qualify for Mr Botha's alternative choice (to dying) of adapting. You are doubtless correct to claim for education that "the practical response to the Lange commission shows that adaptation has not started yet". The government response to Professor Van der Walt's legal sports commission creates a new dimension for the example which sport and leisure can give to the society in which it lives if allowed to develop naturally, peacefully and constructively.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWARD GRAYSON,
4 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
November 15.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mrs Adrian Webb

Sir, What a lot of fuss! We women won the battle of the sexes in the Garden of Eden; why do some of my sisters continue to labour the point?

I am terribly thrilled at being assessed at £204 per week. I can now occupy my endless hours of indolence in delightful speculation on how I should spend my (unpaid) wages.

Yours boringly contented,
NOREEN ST. J. WEBB,
Cowleaze Paddock,
Hartham,
Near Corsham, Wiltshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 23: The Queen this evening honoured with her presence a Royal Variety Performance in aid of the Entertainment Artistes' Benevolent Fund which was given at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Lady Susan Hussey, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, this evening attended an Auction in aid of the Scheme at Sotheby, Parke, Bernet and Company, New Bond Street, W1.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon opened All Saints Church of England Primary School in Wimbledon.

Her Royal Highness later visited homes on the All Saints Housing Estate, and the Youth and Community Centre.

The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish was in attendance.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening attended a Masked Ball, held at the Dorchester Hotel, in aid of the Royal Opera House Development Appeal.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 23: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief, today received Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Mattingley on relinquishing the Command of the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Toyne-Sewell on assuming the appointment.

The Duke of Gloucester presented awards to winners of the Philips "SL" Lamp Luminaire Competition at the Design Centre, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Richard Lane and Miss H. Nelson Parker
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Lord and Lady Lane, of St Ippollitts, Hertfordshire, and Hilary, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. L. Nelson Parker, of Tauranga, New Zealand.

Mr J. E. Southey and Miss V. F. J. Deedes
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, third son of Sir Robert Southey and the late Lady Southey, of Mount Eliza, Victoria, Australia, and Jill, second daughter of Mr and Mrs William Deedes, of Aldington, Kent.

Mr J. W. P. Garthwaite and Miss S. E. March
The engagement is announced between John, son of Sir William and Lady Garthwaite, of Matfield House, Matfield, Kent, and Sarah, daughter of the Rev Tony and Mrs March, of The Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Mr M. J. S. Eades and Miss H. M. J. Shenton
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Major and Mrs J. T. S. Eades, of Torteval, Guernsey, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr W. B. W. Shenton and of Mrs Lynne Shenton, of Havelet, Guernsey.

Mr M. E. Everist and Miss R. R. Pilgrim
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Mark Egerton, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. G. A. E. Everist, of Rownhams, Southampton, and Helen Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Pilgrim, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

Mr S. Fox and Miss M. C. Humphery-Smith
The engagement is announced between Steven, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Fox, of Chipping Warden, Oxfordshire, and Margaret Clare, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Cecil Humphery-Smith, of Alcroft Grange, Hackington, Canterbury.

Mr J. Hughes and Miss H. Gray
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Brindley Hughes, of Clifton, Bristol, and Helen, daughter of the late Mr J. I. Gray and of Mrs Audrey Gray, of Edenbridge, Kent.

Captain M. F. N. Mans and Miss J. P. Goode
The engagement is announced between Mark Francis Noel Mans, Royal Engineers, second son of Major-General and Mrs R. S. N. Mans, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, and Jane Philippa, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Goode, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Mr D. H. Necker and Miss A. V. Napier
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs F. Necker, of Ruislip, Middlesex, and Adèle, only daughter of Mr G. Napier and the late Mrs Napier, of Brookmans Park, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. Pendarves and Miss E. A. Dell
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of the late Mr J. G. D. Pendarves and of Mrs W. A. Pendarves, of Sydney, Australia, formerly of Minehead, Somerset, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. P. Dell, of Wootton Courtenay, Somerset.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Trefgarne was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of the Prime Minister of Vanuatu.

British Council
Mr T. J. Rutter, Assistant Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Professor A. Nieto, President of the Spanish Science Research Council, and Dr J. A. Munoz-Delgado, vice president.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner yesterday evening in Speaker's House in honour of General Daryatmo, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives, and Mme Daryatmo. The Indonesian Ambassador was present. Other guests were:

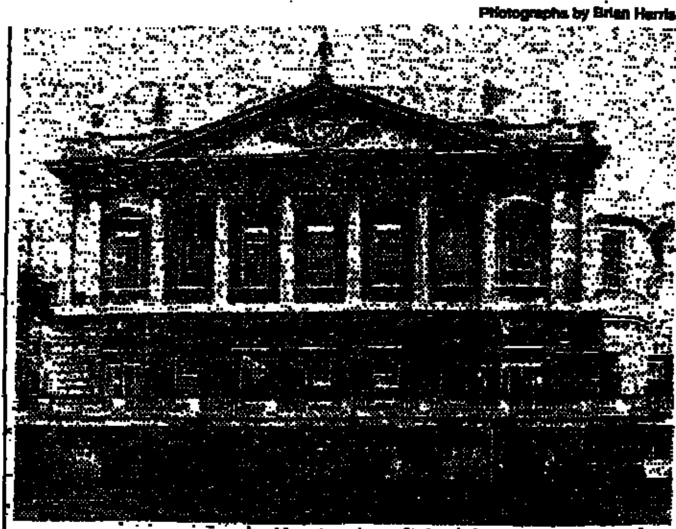
Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH, and Baroness Stewart of Alvechurch, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, and Mrs Armstrong, Mr Neil Marten, MP and Mrs Marten, Mr John Silkin, MP, and Mrs Silkin, Mr Donald Stewart, MP, and Mrs Stewart, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, and Lady Rosula Glyn, [illegible]

Pakistan Society
The annual dinner of the Pakistan Society was held at the Café Royal last night. The guest of honour was Mr Zia-ul-Haq, Minister for Information and Broadcasting. The Ambassador of Pakistan presided and the guests were received by Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, chairman of the executive committee, and Lady Bennett.

Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were the guests of honour at a dinner given by the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company last night at Stationers' Hall.

Wolfe Society
The Wolfe Society's annual dinner to mark the 254th anniversary of the birth of Major-General James Wolfe was held in Westerham last night. Mr J. St A. Warde presided and General Sir Richard Worsley was the guest of honour.

Photographs by Brian Harris





The future use of Spencer House, one of the grandest homes in London, is to be decided soon. Top, view from Green Park. Above, the Painted Room. Report, back page.

Memorial service

Mr J. Liggat
A memorial service for Mr Jimmy Liggat was held on Friday at St Paul's, Covent Garden. The Rev John Arrowsmith officiated. Mr Hubert Gregg read from *The Tempest* and Mr Donald Sinden from John Donne's *Devotions XVII, No man is an Island*. Miss Adrienne Corri, who was introduced by Mrs Katrina Bayonas (daughter), gave an address. Among those present were:

Miss Susannah Liggat (daughter), Mr Frood Liggat and Mr Stewart Liggat (brothers), Mrs Helen Liggat (sister-in-law), Mr James Liggat, Mr James Donald Liggat, Mr and Mrs Bruce Manders.

Sir Hugh and Lady Ford, [illegible]

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Today's Profile: Prince Nigel, the Dempster Royal.

Prince Nigel knew from a very early age that he was different from other people, and that he was destined to be a man apart. In his diary at the age of five he wrote: "I am daddy with a lady today". At the age of 10 he rang his headmaster to ask him to confirm or deny the rumours. He started his "I level essay on Elizabeth I: "It was no secret that playboy courtier Duke of Essex had been squiring the Queen around the night spots of London, but sources close to the romantic couple were adamant that wedding bells were not about to ring..."

He was a man marked, if ever man was marked, to be Dempster Royal (This is the Court post of social journal-writer. Dempster comes from an old form of "deem"; the motto of the post is: "If I deem it to be true, then it is true."). At the moment he is at the height of his powers. Yet, say his friends, Prince Nigel is not a happy man.

In lonely and isolated position, he has always been subject to a great deal of malicious and uninformed criticism by the British press; today that chorus of disapproval has, if anything, increased. Yet by tradition Prince Nigel cannot answer his critics back and must suffer in silence.

"Some of the things they've been saying about Nigel are really awful," says friend the Hon Magenta ffolkes-Vagen. "Gosh, I mean, like they say he mixes with grand people all the time and doesn't know about real life. That he gets a great deal of money for not doing what you or I would call work. Even that his undoubted talents have been wasted in a frivolous life. Awful things like that. They may well be true, but it's awful to say them."

Slightly less than average height, with a ready smile on his lips, some dark hair on top of his head and an ear either side, Nigel has a well nigh perfect public image. As he moves among his people, nobody is better than he is at putting them at ease and asking the right questions, such as Who's she going out with at the moment? and Can I quote you on that? To people who provide the right answers he is more than generous. His life is full of exhausting official engagements, too — always attending the opening of new restaurants, new cocktail bars, new discos.

Yet behind the brave smile and the half-raised eyebrow (the result of an accident while out hunting a story) you can sense the sadness. It is no secret that Nigel's relationship with his legal partner, the *Daily Mail*, is an on-off affair and that they have lived apart for weeks at a time, with rancorous bickering between them.

Nor is it unkown that Prince Nigel is conducting an affair with *Private Eye*, with whom he has been in love for some time. This sort of double life can cause stress even to someone as resilient as him, especially as *Private Eye* is not, frankly, the sort of partner that a lot of people would wish for our Prince.

"I feel very sorry for Nigel," says J. P. R. Llewellyn, the little-known rugby-playing brother of Dai and Roddy. "He has no private life at all. Wherever he goes, he is bound to recognize people and be forced to take them aside and have a hush-hush conversation with them. And of course any slips he makes are made in public, so people are getting at him the whole time. I think he behaves with perfect dignity, considering. Yet behind that brave smile you can sense the sadness. Am I getting paid for this, by the way?"

What Prince Nigel's inner feelings are, we cannot be sure. But there is a clue in something he said very early on in his career. "Yes, of course I am aware of the uninformed things I have sometimes written about people. But I can assure you I no longer read any of it."

Italian dealer pays £3,080 for circular Castelli dish

Two Italian dealers took the lion's share of the more expensive items offered yesterday at Christie's in a sale of Continental pottery and Italian maiolica. The sale was 36 per cent unsold.

Among the top lots, Rolano Graffi paid £3,080 for a circular dish from the Castelli workshop, *circa* 1745, depicting Judith with the head of Holofernes. Renato Squatriti paid £3,080 for a pair of istoriato dishes of Cardinal's hat form, from Urbino, *circa* 1540, and £2,090 for an Urbino dish painted by Nicola Pellipario with a sacrificial scene in a loggia, *circa* 1525.

The first part of a two-day sale of Russian printed books at Sotheby's yesterday included *Monnaies de l'Empire de Russie* by Georges Michailovitch in two volumes printed in 1916, sold for £660 to a French dealer.

A first edition copy of N. Gogol's *Revizor (The Inspector General)*, a comedy in five acts, was sold to Quaritch for £660 and *Monnayes des russes des Dernieres trois Siecles* by T. F. de Schubert, in two volumes, printed in 1857, sold for £550.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Thursday November 22 1956

Sir A. Eden to rest

The Prime Minister, who is "suffering from the effects of severe overstrain," has accepted the advice of his doctors to take a complete rest and he will leave London tomorrow to spend about three weeks in Jaimaca. Although his indisposition has come at an unfortunate time for the Government, Sir Anthony Eden's decision to go abroad for convalescence will be generally approved. It was obvious that there could be no real relaxation for him at 10, Downing Street during the present crisis. It is hoped that a period of rest in a warm climate will speed his recovery and shorten his absence. In the Prime Minister's absence.

Latest wills

Wing Commander Reginald Clarence Presland, RAF (retd), of Birchington, Kent, left estate valued at £253,252 net. Among other bequests, he left £1,000 to the RAF Benevolent Fund, £500 each to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Royal Masonic Institution for Boys and Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, £500 to his trustees to provide a stained glass family window or tablet at the Church of All Saints, Birchington, and £50 to the RAF Club.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Daus, Mrs Katja Maria Gertrude, of Avenue Road, Regent's Park £255,328

Visit postponed

The proposed State Visit by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Sweden next June has been postponed to the spring or early summer of 1983 because the Queen of Sweden is expecting a baby.

Queen's speech at Christmas

Special arrangements are being made to relay the Queen's Christmas speech to people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

A programme using sign language as well as subtitles will be shown on BBC 2, two days after the Queen's Christmas Day broadcast, which will be heard throughout the Commonwealth on radio and television.

In Britain it will be transmitted on BBC Radios One and Four at 9.30 am on Christmas Day. It will be repeated on Radio Two at 10 am on Radios Three and Four at 1 pm.

The television broadcast will be shown on BBC 1 and independent television at 3 pm and later on BBC 2. The programme for people who are deaf or hard of hearing will be at 10.55 am on Sunday, December 27.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev B R Barnes, former Curate of St Peter, Birmingham, diocese of Birmingham, to be Assistant Curate of St Mary, Portsea, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev B R Baxter, Priest in Charge of the Southgate Ecumenical Project, Bury St Edmunds, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Rector of Ringsfield with Redisham, Barsham, Shipmeadow and Mettingham, same diocese.

The Rev A Braithwaite, formerly Chaplain, Royal Navy, to be Assistant Curate (part-time) of St Jude, Southsea, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev E Close, Curate of St Wilfred, Harrogate, diocese of Ripon, to be Priest-in-Charge of Alconbury with Alconbury Weston, Buckworth and Upton and Copmanford, diocese of Ely.

The Rev A M Cole, Chaplain of St Saviours College, Ardingly, diocese of Chichester, to be Chaplain of St Boniface, Bonn-Bad Godesburg with All Saints, Cologne, diocese of Gibraltar in Europe.

Canon A J Comber, Rector of Farnley, Rural Dean of Armley and Honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, diocese of Ripon, to be Archdeacon of Leeds, same diocese.

The Rev A E Dadd, Assistant Curate of St Peter, Bishopsworth, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of St Christopher's Springfield, diocese of Birmingham.

Birthdays today



Mr Ian Botham, the cricketer, who is 26.

Mr Lynn Chadwick, 67; Sir Roger Fulford, 79; Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, 61; Lord John-Mackie, 72; Mr David Kossoff, 62; Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson, 54; Professor Sir Claus Moser, 59; Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, 93; Mr Alun Owen, 56; Mr Graham Price, 30; Mr A. J. Sylvester, 92.

Hyde Park sculpture

The bronze drinking fountain which appeared in a photograph in *The Times* on Saturday was sculpted not only by Theo Crosby but also by his collaborator, Polly Hope, who was responsible for the lower part of the work. The sculpture, which will be unveiled in Hyde Park, London, next month by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, commemorates a party for 180,000 children held in Hyde Park two years ago to mark the International Year of the Child.

OBITUARY

MR F. J. SHEED

Author and publisher

Mr Frank Sheed, the author and publisher who was the co-founder with his wife, Maisie Ward, of the publishing house of Sheed and Ward died on November 20 in Jersey City.

His own published works included *Nullity In Marriage*, *Communism and Man*, and a number of translations, the best-known of which was his new version in English of the *Confessions of St Augustine*.

Francis Joseph Sheed was born in 1897 in Sydney, Australia. After graduation at Sydney University where he passed his law finals with distinction, competed successfully for literary prizes and was prominent in debates, he surprised his friends by turning from the prospect of a brilliant legal career to enter journalism.

He came to London in 1919 as correspondent of Australian newspapers and was soon attracted by the work of the Catholic Evidence Guild, which had been founded a year earlier, with the active encouragement of Cardinal Bourne, to train lay speakers for outdoor platforms in Hyde Park and at London street corners.

Sheed became one of the most able speakers in the guild, and later its Master; he had a remarkable gift for the lucid exposition of doctrine of which he had a considerably deeper knowledge than is acquired by the average layman, a simply effective platform style, a sense of humour that won the goodwill of his hecklers, and the knack of using unforced apposite colloquialisms. He was equally successful on the platform and in training other speakers, and the guild owed much of its success in various parts of the country where autonomous guilds were formed, and in America and Australia to his leadership or guidance.

He collaborated also in the preparation of a syllabus of training with Maisie Ward, who, with her mother, Mrs Wilfred Ward, had spoken regularly for the guild from the time of its inception, and whom he married in 1926.

The house of Sheed and Ward was founded in 1926 to publish works on general subjects, mainly by Roman Catholic authors, with Hilaire Belloc as initial literary adviser and Chesterton and Mgr. Ronald Knox among the contributors to early lists. Sheed's work as author included his *Nullity In Marriage*, written during controversy over the Marconi and Marlborough decrees, a valuable guide to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church on the subject; his studies of human personality in the light of natural and Divine law, *Map of Life* and *Communism and Man*, and his several translations from the French, notably of the biographical works of Henri Gheon. In 1939 he edited a posthumous collection of G. K. Chesterton's essays *The End of the Armistice*, designed to show the extent to which Chesterton foresaw the war of 1939-45. Later he contributed a chapter on the trial for criminal libel of Cecil Chesterton, to his wife's *G. K. Chesterton* and in 1946 he published his new translation of the *Confessions of St Augustine*.

His wife died in 1975.

PROFESSOR J. A. BETTS

Professor J. A. Betts, Professor of Communications in the Department of Electronics at the University of Southampton, died in a motor-car accident on November 15.

John Betts was educated at the Waterloo Grammar School, Liverpool, and then at Nottingham University where he obtained a bachelor degree in Electrical Engineering in 1955 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1958.

He held industrial appointments from 1959 to 1963 with British Insulated Callendars Cables Ltd., Schlumberger Oil Exploration Services and Airmec Ltd. From 1963 until 1965 he was a senior lecturer at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and he joined the Department of Electronics at Southampton as a lecturer in 1965. Promotion to senior lecturer in 1972 and Reader in 1974, was followed by his appointment to the Chair of Communications in 1976.

He did much to help establish the reputation that the department now enjoys, and he will be sadly missed by his friends and colleagues there as well as in the profession at large. He will be remembered for his many contributions to his subject, not least for the design and development of JAGUAR, a very advanced microcomputer-controlled system for monitoring telephone-exchange traffic. This equipment has recently been installed in the university's private exchange and will also be supplied to a number of other universities.

Recognized as an outstanding teacher of his subject, he was also author of two widely-used textbooks, *High Frequency Communications* (E.U.P. 1967) and *Signal Processing, Modulation and Noise* (E.U.P. 1970). In all, four editions and several reprints of the latter book were produced.

John Betts was an eminent engineer, being one of this country's leading experts in radio communication techniques and systems, and was responsible for introducing important developments involving digital-signal processing. He was a consultant, and undertook contractual work, for a number of industrial and governmental bodies, including the Home Office. He led a very productive research group in the university and published many technical papers in the journals of learned societies.

He served on committees of the Science and Engineering Research Council, Electronics Research Council, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

He was married and leaves a daughter, son and stepson.

DR JOHN GLASSPOOLE

Dr John Glasspoole, who died on October 11 at the age of 84 devoted almost the whole of his working life to the scientific study of British climatology and especially of the variation in rainfall over the British Isles. He was the leading authority of British rainfall and his studies provided scientific data of great service to those concerned with the maintenance of the country's water supplies and with flood protection. In his work he inspected over 2000 rainfall stations throughout the country and he was a keen lover of the open air.

After obtaining a degree in Mathematics and Chemistry at London University he became an analytical chemist for a few years and then in 1919 joined the British Rainfall Organisation on its incorporation into the Meteorological Office—Air Ministry. He eventually became Head of the British Climatology Branch.

For his original work on British rainfall he was awarded the degrees of MSc and PhD at the University of London.

He held offices as Hon. Secretary and Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society was an Honorary Fellow of the Institution of Water Engineers and served on many scientific, technical and engineering committees.

He was joint author, with Dr. C. E. P. Brooks, of *British Floods and Droughts*, published many papers, maps of annual rainfall for the British Isles and prepared the yearly surveys of rainfall from 1941 to 1957 published in *The Times*.

He continued to further the study of rainfall during his retirement, lecturing at universities and genially encouraging all who came into contact with him, while at the same time taking an active part in bowls which superseded his earlier participation in tennis.

He leaves a widow, and one son.

MR W. T. O'DEA

D. H. F. writes:

William Thomas O'Dea, FIEE, FMA, who died suddenly on November 9, aged 76, was a leading figure in the museum world, nationally and internationally.

An electrical engineering graduate of Manchester University, he entered the Science Museum, London, from industry in 1930, as an Assistant Keeper, and after a break during the war years was Keeper of the Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships from 1948 to 1966.

His special skills lay in the presentation of museum collections to the visitor, layman and specialist alike. He was the pioneer of modern display methods in the Science Museum, setting a trend which was followed in due course by the museum world generally. He was in demand as an adviser to foreign governments on the establishment of science museums, and from 1966 to 1971 he was chairman of the committee for museums of science and technology, International Council of Museums (ICOM).

In 1966 he became founder Director-General of the now world-famous Ontario Science Centre, then in an early stage of its development, which he carried through with brilliant success to the opening in 1969.

His wife Kathleen Alice (Kay) survives him.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOUGLAS BLUETT

Major-General Douglas Bluett, CB, OBE, who died on November 8 at the age of 84, was Colonel Commandant of the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1958 to 1963. He was a former honorary physician to the Queen.

The son of the Rev. R. D. Bluett, of Delgany, Co. Wicklow, he was educated at St Andrews College, and Trinity College, Dublin and served in the First World War in Greek Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia and European Turkey. In the Second World War he was Assistant Director of Medical Services to the 10th and 11th Armoured Divisions in the Western Desert, France and Germany.

He was three times married.

Lady Talbot, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir FitzRoy Talbot, KBE, CB, DSO, DL, died on November 13. She was Joyce Gertrude Linley and she married her husband in 1940.

Law Report November 24 1981 Court of Appeal

Leave to defend 'buy-back' option

Langdale and Another v Danby
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Fox
[Judgment delivered November 23]

A man evicted from his home by the operation of a "buy-back" option has won an appeal against a summary High Court order in favour of a solicitor that the option be enforced. The issue will go for trial.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Tom Danby, of Elloughton, North Humberside, against the order of Mr Justice Oliver on December 13, 1979, made on application for summary judgment, that the contract constituted by a deed of March 12, 1965, made between the defendant and the plaintiffs, Mr Horace William Langdale, a solicitor, and his wife, Mrs Audrey Alice Langdale, of Peggy Farrow House, Elloughton, and the exercise of the option thereby conferred be specifically enforced.

The option gave the plaintiffs the power of repurchasing on notice at any time within 21 years a cottage and garden known as 33 Dale Road, Elloughton, which they had the same day sold to Mr Danby for £2,650.

Unconditional leave to defend was granted.

Questions as to costs and other matters arising out of the judgment were adjourned.

Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC and Mr David Porter for Mr Danby; Mr John Samuels, QC and Mr Francis Barlow for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that just over two months ago Mr Danby and his wife were evicted from a cottage in Yorkshire. Newsmen and television cameras were there in force. They gave it full coverage.

It had been said that someone on the *Danbys'* side must have told the newsmen and given them a story for publication. The story was that a solicitor had taken unfair advantage of Mr Danby and was using the process of the law to evict him.

Mr Langdale was a consultant in a leading firm of solicitors in Hull. His wife was a county councillor and had been mayor of Beverley. They were away when the story broke.

They rushed home to meet it, but had never been able to catch up with it. Their friends had looked askance at them. Their daughter suffered a collapse.

It did not look as if Mr Danby and his wife had suffered much hardship. Everyone stepped in to help them. They stayed with relatives for a while and had been offered a council house which they had not yet taken up.

In 1964 Mr and Mrs Langdale bought Brookdale, a Victorian house set in five acres in Elloughton with the cottage, known as 33 Dale Road, and moved in with their three daughters. They offered the cottage for sale but stipulated for an option by which they could buy it back at any time within the next 21 years; and a right of preemption at the same price if the purchaser should decide to sell it.

One prospective sale for £2,650 fell through. Then a builder, Mr Cogan, who was doing work at the house, told the Langdales that Mr Danby, who was in his employ, was in desperate need of a house.

So the Langdales saw Mr and Mrs Danby and told them that they were prepared to sell the cottage to them for £2,650 on the same terms of option and preemption for 21 years.

Mr Danby could not pay any deposit nor could he afford a solicitor. The Langdales were sorry for the Danbys, so Mr Langdale made all the arrangements. His firm, Payne and Payne arranged a building society mortgage for Mr Danby. The building society advanced £2,250 on a first mortgage, the balance of £400 being advanced by Mr Langdale on a second mortgage.

Four documents were executed on March 12, 1965: (1) a conveyance of the cottage by the Langdales to Mr Danby for £2,650; (2) a deed giving Mr and Mrs Langdale an option to buy the cottage back at the same price on giving written notice within 21 years; (3) a first charge by Mr Danby in favour of the Skipton Building Society to secure £2,250; (4) a second charge by Mr Danby in favour of Mr and Mrs Langdale to secure £412.

The Danbys then went into the cottage. All went well for the next 14 years. They paid the mortgage interest almost like a rent and Mr Danby did work for the Langdales equivalent to interest on the £412.

In January 1979 one of the Langdale daughters became engaged to be married. Mr Langdale wrote to Mr Danby saying that he wanted to exercise the option.

He offered to pay Mr Danby not only the £2,650 payable for such exercise but also an additional £3,500, making £6,150.

But he did not want to leave. So Mr Langdale advised him to see a solicitor. Mr Danby went to see a firm in Hull.

They advised that the option was unenforceable as Mr Langdale was a solicitor and Mr Danby had been unrepresented. Another firm told Mr Danby the same so he refused the offer of £6,150 and stayed on in the cottage.

Mr Langdale also went to a different firm of solicitors and counsel advised that the option was enforceable. So on July 2, 1979 formal notice was given to Mr Danby of the exercise of the option.

The cottage was now worth about £20,000 whereas under the option the price was £2,650.

On October 24, 1979, the Langdales issued a writ against Mr Danby in Chancery seeking specific performance.

They took out a summons for summary judgment under Order 86 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Mr Danby did not make an affidavit in answer.

The summons was due for hearing on December 13, 1979 and Mr Danby's solicitor swore an affidavit stating, inter alia, that Mr Danby "should have been separately represented in the transaction and that a reasonable option would have been to repurchase at a price to be agreed or . . . fixed by an independent valuer."

At the hearing before Mr Justice Oliver, junior counsel did not take the point about a solicitor's duty. He asserted that there was "no suggestion of any misconduct or anything of that sort against the plaintiffs" and that the only question was whether there was a clog, but the option was not a term of the mortgage.

On the evidence and on the submissions made to him, Mr Justice Oliver's judgment was absolutely correct.

Mr Danby's solicitors then took the advice of leading counsel who advised against an appeal but that proceedings should be taken against Mr Langdale's firm, Payne and Payne.

That action was stood over pending the present proceedings.

The Langdales' solicitors took the necessary steps to enforce specific performance. It was suggested that Mr Danby and his solicitors were indulging in deliberate, expensive delaying tactics. As a last move Mrs Danby had paid off the money owing to the building society and claimed to be a transferee of the mortgage.

On September 17, 1981 the sheriff's officers went to evict the Danbys.

Then at last Mr Danby's solicitors took the step which ought to have been taken nearly two years before. They sought leave to appeal from Mr Justice Oliver's decision.

Mr Danby's solicitor had sworn an affidavit stating that after Mr Danby and his family had been forcibly evicted he had taken other advice on his behalf and had been advised that although the time for appeal had elapsed Mr Danby had good grounds for appealing. A statement by Mr Danby of June 7, 1979, was exhibited saying that he had been under a misapprehension as to the effect of the deed of March 12, 1965.

While he had thought that Mr Langdale had told him about it, the impression which he had got was that he was doing it in order to protect himself as to who was to be his neighbour.

On October 6 leave to appeal out of time was granted.

Mr Godfrey contended that there were two triable issues: first the solicitor point. Mr Langdale had been acting not only as solicitor for himself but also for Mr Danby and the option could not stand unless it was fair in itself and in all the circumstances.

An independent solicitor would have advised Mr Danby that in a time of rising values the period of 21 years was far too long. It was said that Mr Langdale had disentitled himself from giving independent advice. Reliance was put on *Demerara Bauxite Co Ltd v Hubbard* ([1923] AC 673, 681-682).

Second, there was the "unconscionability" point: Mr Danby was a man without means and in grievous need of a house whereas Mr Langdale was a solicitor who stood to make a profit at a time of rising values. It was said that Mr Danby did not understand the nature of the option and that it would be unfair to allow Mr Langdale to enforce it. See *Pateman v Pay (Estates Gazette* October 26, 1974) and *Lloyds Bank Ltd v Bundy* ([1975] QB 326).

On those two points, his Lordship thought that there were triable issues.

Mr Samuels submitted that in view of subsequent events, Mr Danby should not be allowed to raise those points now.

He said that the failure to raise those points had been due to the way that the case had been handled by Mr Danby's lawyers, that before Mr Justice Oliver only the *clog* point had been deliberately taken and that leading *counsel* had advised against an appeal.

Assuming that Mr Danby's lawyers had been at fault in handling the case, Mr Danby should not suffer on that account his Lordship said.

Even admissions by counsel could be withdrawn unless the circumstances were such as to give rise to an estoppel: see *H. Clark (Doncaster) Ltd v Wilkinson* ([1965] Ch 694). Order 59, rule 10 (2) and cases like *Wilson v Liverpool Corporation* ([1971] 1WLR 302) did not apply to the summary procedure under Order 14 or Order 86.

The appeal against the summary judgment should be allowed and Mr Danby should be given unconditional leave to defend the action. Both the "solicitor" point and the "unconscionability" point would have to be tried in the pending action against Payne and Payne and the two proceedings should be consolidated.

a black shadow had been cast over Mr and Mrs Langdale. The innuendo was that he, a lawyer, had taken unfair advantage of a poor man who was not represented. It was important for Mr and Mrs Langdale, and for the law itself, that the black shadow should be removed. It could only be removed by the facts being fully and properly investigated at a trial of the action.

Pending the trial, no one should take anything amiss against Mr and Mrs Langdale; or against Mr Danby and his advisors.

Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Lake, Parry & Treadwell for John Bosomworth & Co, Leeds; Warren, Murton & Co, for Stamp, Jackson & Procter, Hull.

Television

Magic at the top

Invitations to preview BBC Light Entertainment programmes occur rarely and are not turned down. "How *are* you?" complete strangers are asked as they arrive, to which the correct reply is a fervent "I'm *very, very* well". Firm handshakes, comfortable weights, bright shining eyes and one glitter-top at eleven o'clock in the morning: this is LE all right, the Low Church evangelism of British Pop. The Press are firmly tucked into the best seats on the back row, shocking pink kits on their knees, eager to find out precisely what magic has unlocked the hospitality cupboard on behalf of Norman Stone's four-programme series called *Cliff!* (BBC 2). Quality has little to do with promotional budgets, although on this occasion it turns out to be high. *Cliff!* is lively, enthusiastic and far from idolatrous.

Several courses precede the unveiling of the opening programme, and the first is live, or rather raw: the Fantoms come on. Cliff Richard has stayed at the top for so long that we are now into Cliff Richard Revival — one of the remarkable aspects of the series is the way in which pale imitation and vigorous original exist side by side — and the Fantoms are the Neo-Shadows of the movement.

Then comes a taste of programme four, in which Cliff says that he has long ago been through all the debates as to whether or not he is any good, has ever truly sung Rock, or is gay; programme three in which he undertakes his first tour of America for twenty years and is (in 1980, this) besieged by screaming girls in New York who wish simply to get him on the ground — it is Sheffield Lyceum, 1961, all over again, with the mob trying to get in through the toilet window, apprentice hacks trembling at the sound.

Programme one, when we got to it, was very good indeed: slick, informative, funny and sad, full of good interviews and packed with songs. It was taken over completely, whenever he appeared, by the Oxonian Jack Good, original producer of *Oh, Boy!* and biggest eyeshiner of the lot, who taught Cliff how to clutch his left arm with his right hand in that tender, junky way, to wear pink jackets and smoulder whilst retaining his innocence. "THE BEE GEES!" exclaimed Mr Good, with triumphant disgust. "BORING AS HELL! I'm glad I've retired". It was hard to believe that he had or, if so, that he was.

Michael Ratcliffe

Galleries

Revelation of consistency

Late Sickert
Hayward Gallery

Sickert
Browse and Darby

Lutyens
Hayward Gallery

Gertrude Jekyll
Architectural Association

William Burges, "Art-Architect"
Victoria and Albert Museum

William Burges: Designs for Cardiff Castle
Geffrye Museum

I would not wish to suggest that looking modern is necessarily a good thing in a painter. But the fact remains that the very first thing which strikes one, arriving on the top floor of the Hayward Gallery, is the extraordinary modernity and immediacy of what one sees: everything there could have been painted yesterday, and if it had been we would all be extremely impressed. But it was not. It was painted between 54 and 40 years ago, at just the time when English painters were dipping a dainty toe in the dark waters of Surrealism or working their way painfully towards abstraction or continuing, with splendid if slightly ridiculous disregard for what was going on in the rest of the world, along the academic highroad to commercial success and artistic nonentity.

Of course Sickert was much too awkward an old cuss to do any of those things. But not too many people, then or since, liked what he did do very much. The significance of the starting-date 1927 for the Arts Council's new show Late Sickert is that it is the year when he painted the first of his "echoes" — paintings based on, and freely varying, popular Victorian prints. As if that were not bad enough as an admission of the sorry state the great man had come to, he also made no bones about painting many of his portraits from photographs and basing most of his figure compositions of the period on press pictures, film stills and random snapshots. He even had assistants, including his wife Therèse Lessore, to lay down the outlines of paintings and sometimes paint virtually the whole canvas, but for a few final touches of colour and the signature.

Terrible. How can one take such an artist seriously? Especially a once-great artist. No wonder there were rumblings about his "tragic deterioration", and a theory of the two Sickerts was born: good Sickert up to 1930 at the latest, and bad Sickert thereafter. But nothing in art is that simple. In the last few years we have got used to hearing about similar — and much less officially acceptable — studio routines from Pop artists without turning a hair, or thinking for a moment that all this rules the resultant works out of serious consideration. It has become a minor fashion, therefore, to see late Sickert as a herald of Pop Art, and to talk about his special relevance to new English painting. This ignores the fact that it is early Sickert most of our younger painters like, but it has also got a genuine observation the wrong way round. It is not so much that late Sickert has become relevant to us as that we have become relevant to him.

In this situation, the Hayward show is extraordinarily timely. First of all because it isolates this late phase in Sickert's career and enables us to look at it alone, instead of apologetically tagging on a few late works to a general survey. It does not insist on quality as the only criterion for admission, but seeks rather to show us a wide variety of late Sickert and let us judge for ourselves. And, taking that approach, it amazes us with the vitality and freshness of the man (who was, after all, 67 in 1927), the new brilliance of colour and the extraordinary inventiveness.

Yes, inventiveness. If Sickert's use of source material other than people and objects in the world about him, directly observed with his own eyes, is the stumbling-block, it need not be. The Victorian prints and news photos are only the starting-point, from which he evolved something entirely his own. And something entirely consistent with what he had done before. If you compare some of the early works in Browse and Darby's useful little companion Sickert show (until December 22), you will immediately see pictures like *Le Journal* of c. 1906 which you would otherwise swear owed their odd viewpoint to photography. You will see the same themes treated, generally with greater delicacy and more nuances it is true, but that need not make them better.



"The Old Bedford", c.1894: a starting-point from which Sickert evolved something entirely his own

But finally the Hayward show works, thrillingly, not just as an art historian's footnote but as a major reclamation job in its own right. It forces us to take the later Sickert seriously, but it also in effect presents us with a whole new painter, one we could never have expected to be so good and whom it is an uncomplicated delight to know. If, say, *The Plaza Tiller Girls* (1928), with its wonderfully garish, tawdry line-up, or *The Standard Theatre, Shoreditch* (1935-36), or *The Miner* of the same date, or *Easter* (c. 1928) with Dawson Bros window full of hats, or that incredible last landscape, *Bathampton* (c. 1941), all in bold patches of pink and green, had turned up under an unknown name in the famous 1964 *New Generation* show which introduced Hockney, Caulfield and the rest, we should not have been at all surprised; merely expectant of brilliant things in the future from this amazingly gifted young man.

Downstairs at the Hayward Lutyens (on, like *Late Sickert*, until January 31) is not surprising in quite the same way, but it does contain surprises too. The problem with the career of Sir Edwin Lutyens, English architect, is that it was so long, so fertile and so various that it has always been difficult to grasp as a whole. Instead we tend to take refuge in hazy generalizations about his being the architectural laureate of Imperial Britain, remember New Delhi, a few First World War memorials and the odd baroque bank, and conveniently forget the rest. That this show certainly does not allow us to do.

Through an amazingly transformed space (Lutyens would surely have detested today's South Bank) it leads us stage by stage from his beginning in an Arts and Crafts tradition, by way of the smaller country houses, to Castle Drogo, that extraordinary Devonshire Gormanghast, mansions in France, castles in Spain, churches (gothic or classical according to denomination) in Hampstead Garden Suburb, and a mass of unbuilt projects including a university in India, a mansion overlooking the Hudson River, an art gallery for Dublin slung across the Liffey, a new narthex for Westminster Abbey. . . .

And of course the lamented Roman Catholic Cathedral for Liverpool, victim of postwar economies after only the crypt had been built. The original model for this, painstakingly restored, comes as a sort of climax to the show, and demonstrates sadly what we are missing. But let us think of what we have got. Enough, certainly, and some — perhaps those who also find Elgar insupportable — would say more than enough. Yet again there is no doubting the brilliance of the man, or his versatility. His work is so diverse in style that one might think it impossible a consistent character could come through. Yet it does.

The show, cunningly staged to make most use of the space available, does right by almost every phase of Lutyens's career, in fine photographs, contemporary documents, models, pieces of furniture and fittings designed by Lutyens, and even re-created rooms. It is the opposite of a dry-as-dust academic approach, yet you find out just as much this way as that about the work, and much more about the man even down to the cartoons he used to draw for the amusement of his children and friends. Clearly the idea of Lutyens has really caught on: there are a whole pile of books, which I shall be reviewing in due course, a delightful (and informative) show at the Architectural Association devoted to his friend and sometime collaborator, the landscape gardener Gertrude Jekyll (until December 12), and even a show at Francis Kyle of works in various media by 12 modern artists based on Lutyens architecture and designed as a homage to him (until January 20).

Meanwhile, I should at least mention that the riveting show devoted to William Burges, "Art-Architect", which I wrote about at length when it opened in Cardiff, in close proximity to two of his greatest, maddest creations, Cardiff Castle and Castell Coch, has now reached London: it is ensconced in the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 17. At the same time, the run of a small travelling show of Burges's Designs for Cardiff Castle at the Geffrye Museum has been extended until December 20.

John Russell Taylor

Interview



London to the life

Helene Hanff is a New York writer who struggled through to late middle age on television scripts and children's history books. Not a bad living, but her standards were high, besotted as she is by the sense that her language is that of Shakespeare, Hazlitt and Newman. Then, ten years ago, she published *84 Charing Cross Road*, a collection of letters springing from her dealings with a London bookseller, and she was a success.

"I'm stupefied by everything that's connected with it, kid", she announced in a London hotel suite which is bigger than her New York apartment. The latest stupefying incarnation of the book is as a play at the Ambassadors, opening on Thursday, for which she has made her sixth visit to London since the first in 1971 which was documented in *The Duchess of Bloomsbury Street*, the sequel to the letters.

Her radiant enthusiasm for the city in that book is enough to embarrass the average Londoner and give tourism a good name. She is unafraid to rave about Wren or Nash or to weep at Vivien Leigh's plaque on the wall of St Paul's, Covent Garden. She also wept during the making of the television version of *84* when the actress playing her sifted through her books: "It was as if I was dead".

As for the stage version, which stars Rosemary Leach, she is encouraged by the reviews it received in the provinces but nervous and unsure of when she will see it. "You never can tell when it's going to get you. In the television version I thought I would cry when Frank Doel died but it was when she was there with the books".

So the book and its transformation of her life retain their intoxicating quality but the bookshop itself and even her view of London have now been modified by time. She does not visit the site of Marks & Co any more; it is in any case now no more than a plywood frontage in a renovated building. The turning-point was a painting.

"It was a water-colour by Ena Marks, the daughter-in-law of the owner, it showed the scaffolding outside, it looked as if the shop was fading away".

As for London: "It has become so xenophobic. It's startling that a city so old and so sophisticated should be so afraid of outsiders." But she still thinks Bloomsbury is as it was in Jane Austen's day and St John's Wood High Street has the feel of the 1790s.

And, although the book has been a success in the States, it remains the English who are most intoxicated by it. "It recalls an era to English people. In that time just after the war incidents that happened are very real to people — I didn't even know about them.

"Even the sequel . . . I didn't read it when I sent it off. But I read it later and it sounded like a parody of every gushing tourist but I got letters that absolutely melted me. I got a letter from an Englishman who lived in the Cotswolds, a postman who couldn't afford a car — he'd always wanted to visit London, I mean he was two hundred miles away!"

Seldom can success have failed so utterly to go to somebody's head. She still speaks with distant awe of writers, living and dead, as if she barely feels qualified to pronounce the syllables.

Bryan Appleyard

Opera

Pritchard's touch of class

Don Carlo

Theatre Royale de la Monnaie, Brussels

Around the Rue Leopold, the breeze of change is apparent and is causing the leaves of rumour to stir, sometimes uneasily. Gerard Mortier's term as director of the Opéra National at the Theatre Royale de la Monnaie has begun, and he has let it be known that a consistently higher musical standard in performances of opera is to be a major priority. To emphasize the point, John Pritchard has been appointed musical director, to bring a long expertise that ought to be a formidable asset in pointing things the way M Mortier would like them to go.

Helena Doese (left), Benjamin Luxon, Livia Budai

All this should be welcomed, but the Belgians love their ballet, and the triumphs of Maurice Bejart are guarded jealously in the memory. Can a new tradition of operatic excellence emerge other than at the expense of the ballet? It is the question one hears voiced as a cautious supplementary to the good wishes as M Mortier assumes command.

For good wishes there are in plenty. At the conclusion of the first night of the new regime, a new production of *Don Carlo*, the house rang to cries of "Mortier! Mortier!" It takes time for a new administration to stamp its identity on finished products, but portents are encouraging.

That Mr Pritchard will have plenty of work ahead before the Monnaie's orchestra can win promotion to the premier division was apparent; that they are capable of fine things was also apparent. Horn fluffs, a far from unanimous quality in the upper strings, and a total tone that blended effortfully rather than instinctively was noted, yet by the end of the evening one sensed eagerness to respond, and we were hearing the characteristics of a Pritchard Verdi performance in the eloquent shaping of postludes to arias, inner nuances of expression carefully nursed, and climaxes that developed inexorably.

The chorus needs attention, probably even weeding. The sound is less flexible than it needs to be and, in the case of the women, sometimes positively unattractive. Yet, for Mr Pritchard, it was a good start, with the score's peaks superbly fashioned, the accompaniment, if sometimes roughly textured, always compellingly relevant to the argument.

Darkness, in fact, was the dominant feature of Gilbert Deflo's production. The Fontainebleau scene, so important both in narrative explanation and as a reservoir of motifs from which the score flows, was omitted, and, while one regretted its loss, one was also left wondering whether, given the chance, M Deflo might not have decided to treat it as something taking place during an eclipse.

Ezio Frigrio's sets, minimal and easily manoeuvrable, and consisting mostly of tall pillars, added to an atmosphere of heavy claustrophobia.

Any production of *Don Carlo* that centres around an infanta so ill-equipped vocally and dramatically as Carlo Bini starts with a severe handicap, and, no matter how well things might be going elsewhere, he was always around to bring us back to earth with a jolt. Livia Budai had a success with "O don fatale", yet generally lacked the vitality to persuade us that this Eboli really did have a fatal gift of allure. Helena Doese was a sympathetic Elisabetta, albeit a restrained one, noble in her appreciation of the queen's emotional conflict if sometimes deficient in vocal warmth.

The evening's triumph on stage belonged to José van Dam as Philip II. Here and there one sensed that some of the music lay rather low for him, but he encompassed this with such artistry that it never mattered. He drew back a curtain on often unexplored human corners in Philip's make-up, affection lurking behind wrath and an iron façade. Benjamin Luxon, a Posa worthy of standing up to this Philip, was the other vocal success. Singing with generous expression, acting with poise and assurance, he followed a profoundly felt "Per me giunto" with an even more beautifully sung and deeply moving "O Carlo ascolta", and then a gasping slide into a realistic death.

In these two studies, and the intentions of Mr Pritchard's direction, we were in sight of the arena into which M Mortier would like to move opera at the Monnaie.

Kenneth Loveland

Concerts

Barbaric dance of pagan jubilation

LPO/Handley

Festival Hall

It was St Cecilia's Day on Sunday and I expected that Vernon Handley, a doughty, valuable champion of this country's music, would bring out, for his South Bank concert with the London Philharmonic Orchestra and its choir, an English work in honour of music's patron saint. The repertory of the Restoration, at the end of the seventeenth century, offers abundant examples.

In the event, his concert was built up to a modern festive hymn, Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast*, which I take to be as brilliant and pagan as any of Handel's oratorios, a choral jubilation which ranks, for my generation, only with Holst's *Hymn of Jesus* as relevant pseudo-oratorio of major importance from our lifetime, or thereabouts.

Belshazzar's Feast has never lost its exhilarating power: the Babylonian baddies and Israelite goodies are pure film material. Even the contemplative part of the choral finale makes sense, as a ceremony of relief and thanksgiving (modern and atheistic) for the end of a desperate war, soon to be resumed.

The dancers are performing on a volcano: the writing on the wall has appeared for the 1930s again, as for the Sumerians — and Walton's cantata brings that dance again into our own, Paisley-bedevilled decade.

The dancing element, Walton's chief innovation to oratorio since Handel (not jazzy; though I am sure it comes from jazz), came off least well in this performance, rather heavy and official, as if the Israelites were in charge, not the Babylonians.

The praise of the gods of gold, silver, etc, was quite sober, Jerusalem considered not seriously as a chief joy for which one would go to the execution block. Michael Rippon's solos needed the true steadiness, the LPO choir a firmer precision.

The audience was happy: only those who have adored this cantata, since we were children, know the intensity and brilliance of colour that it requires; we have heard it, and been changed for ever; on Sunday nobody is likely to have changed. Unless through Emmy Verbey's account of Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto, a physically thrilling interpretation which proposed the female alternative to the accepted male proposal of love that I took for granted in this music, not yet an achievement, but a suggestion.

William Mann

Nash Ensemble

Wigmore Hall

Halfway through its programme of six concerts, the Nash Ensemble's Russian series was gilded and fixed in the memory by the presence of Felicity Palmer. Those who had heard her extraordinarily moving performance in Shostakovich's fourteenth symphony recently on the South Bank must have come with high expectations: of a driving and completely unfettered emotional response, articulated through fluid, maleable Russian vowels and consonants, and an identification with each poem's mood so deeply absorbed and forcefully projected that the listener, in turn, is drawn deep inside each song.

These qualities were now at the service of seven Rachmaninov songs. Their contrasting moods were built and sustained with densely focused intensity, from the bright, ringing timbre of "Music" to the dark, tearing agony of "The Soldier's Wife". In the bending of line and dynamic level in "The Ring" the voice's core burned its way through as if forging the gold itself.

Ian Brown, who was Miss Palmer's empathic accompanist, led the way in Shostakovich's Op 57 Piano Quintet. Strenuous, uncompromising quartet playing sustained the musical intensity to the extent that a string of Roger Chase's viola broke and the Fugue had to be started all over again. Nothing deterred, it continued with a spare, austere beauty, a gently questing character as each part found its own level. The mellow, classical heart of the work was searched out here and in the Intermezzo's threnody, while Mr Brown's nimble, sweet-voiced piano playing added grace to the brittle jollity of the Scherzo and Finale even if it did throw into relief some rather strident violin playing.

Amusing, Shostakovich wryly observed, was an epithet freely used by Prokofiev — even of Berg's *Wozzeck*. Amusing, too, was Prokofiev's own Quintet in G minor, adapted from the Paris ballet music *Trapeze*. Oboe, clarinet, violin, viola and double bass tackled their quirky and testing writing with courage and gusto, though without quite enough assurance and finesse to stand back and smirk at its dry, strutting, poseur's wit.

Hilary Finch

Gary Karr

Wigmore Hall

Torelli's G major Sonata is not exactly a memorable piece, yet on Sunday it proved a useful one for gaining acquaintance with Gary Karr. He played it not on the expected instrument, but on the double bass; and he did so amazingly. To say that his articulation is at least as easy as that of a good cellist is almost certainly to miss the point, for it never sounded like anything except a double bass. Yet this was a double bass transformed, with a greatly enlarged personality, and potentiality, of its own.

The lyrical qualities that lie hidden in its vast recesses dwell best, however, in romantic terrain, and this was the matter at issue in Paul Ramsier's *Eusebius Revisited*. This was a recomposition of a series of Schumann piano pieces so arranged as to suggest the gradual emergence and then retreat of the most intimately poetic side of that composer's personality. Here Mr Karr displayed a quite extraordinary beauty of tone, shaded with many subtle inflections.

In the interview published on this page last Friday Mr Karr said he wanted to be associated not with a specialized double bass repertoire but with the main body of musical literature. He achieved that most notably on this occasion with a remarkable transcription of Aaron Copland's Violin Sonata made for him by the composer. To hear it played thus is a strange experience for those who know the work thoroughly, yet it undeniably works; and there was some distinguished playing here, too, from Mr Karr's pianist, Harmon Lewis.

Bruch's *Kol Nidrei* demonstrated again Mr Karr's beautiful sense of line, his command of rising and falling levels of intensity. We did finally reach the double bass repertoire, with Bottesini's *Sonnambula* Fantasy. This offered melodies and mock heroics, and was great fun throughout.

Max Harrison

Stock Exchange Prices

Slow start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 23. Dealings End, Dec 4. § Contango Day, Dec 7. Settlement Day, Dec 14

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99¼	88	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	99¼	..	8.363	14.575
97	81½	Treas	3%	1982	97	..	3.079	14.371
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99¾	..	14.018	14.236
98	85	Treas	8¼%	1982	96½	..	8.549	14.356
96	85¾	Exch	8¾%	1983	96	..	9.095	14.495
96	84½	Exch	8¼%	1983	95	..	9.210	15.067
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89¾	−¼	3.342	12.084
99	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	97¼	..	12.395	14.485
94½	84¼	Treas	9¼%	1983	93	−¼	9.947	14.134
102¼	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	97¼	−¼	13.811	14.882
94	84½	Exch	10%	1983	93	•−¼	10.868	14.670
88	76	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85¾	−¼	6.425	13.397
97	86	Exch	11¼%	1984	92¾	−¼	12.145	15.209
104	94	Exch	14%	1984	98¾	−¼	14.281	14.818
82	69	Exch	3%	1984	79¼	•−¼	3.786	12.712
95	88	Treas	12%	1984	93½	−¼	12.837	14.865
108¼	95	Treas	15%	1985	98¾	−¼	15.172	15.401
98	88	Exch Cv	12%	1985	91½	−¼	13.097	15.298
76	68	Treas	3%	1985	72¼	−¼	4.128	12.943
96	85	Treas	11½%	1985	88½	−¼	12.964	15.730
103¼	87	Exch	12¼%	1985	91½	−¼	13.406	15.206
97	84	Exch	11¼%	1986	88	−¼	13.275	15.506
69	65	Treas	3%	1986	63	..	4.372	12.309
97	84	Treas	12%	1986	89¼	•−¼	13.469	15.428
MEDIUMS								
89	78	Treas	8½%	1984-86	81½	..	10.429	14.089
105	90	Exch	13¼%	1987	97¼	−¼	14.289	15.302
81¼	70	Fund	6½%	1985-87	74	−¼	8.724	13.239

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

150	86	McCorquodale	126	+3	11.4	9.1	6.1
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	22	..	2.2	10.1	5.1
53	25	Mackay H.	40	+2	5.2	12.9	14.6
127	84	McKechnie Bros	88	+1	10.4	11.8	6.9
100	56	Macpherson D.	63	..	6.0	9.5	23.8
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	138	+6	7.1	5.2	9.9
217	97	Man Agcy Music	125	+2	12.5b	10.0	4.4
255	101	Man Ship Canal	103	+2	..	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	24	..	3.1	12.9	..
154	67	Marchwiel	110	−2	8.6	7.8	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	126	−1	5.8	4.6	17.2
51	33½	Marley Ltd	37	..	3.2	8.7	8.5

O—S

[illegible]

544	230	Standard Tel	437	+2	15.0	3.4	14.3
67	45	Stanley A. G.	46	+1	3.6	7.8	7.4
225	115	Steel Bros	219	..	11.4	5.2	8.4
222	154	Steetley Co	168	+2	15.0	8.9	8.1
25½	12½	Steinberg	25	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	99	..	12.1	12.3	24.0
56	9	Stone Platt	18	..	..	..	..
33	11	Streeters	24	..	..	..	8.2
80	48	Strong & Fisher	50	•−2	9.7	19.4	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	91	−1	3.6	4.0	7.5
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	107½	+1	..	..	..
201	140	Sytone	158	..	12.9	8.1	17.5

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 23	Market rates (close) November 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8900-9200	$1.9040-9050	0.57-0.47c prem	1.07-0.97c prem
Montreal	$2.2400-2660	$2.2520-2530	0.30-0.40c disc	0.55-0.75c disc
Amsterdam	4.68-72fl	4.69½-70½fl	1¾-1¼c prem	3¾-3¼c prem
Brussels	71.70-72.40f	72.00-10f	11-21c disc	30-50c disc
Copenhagen	13.76-83k	13.76½-77½k	335-245ore prem	310-175ore prem
Dublin	1.2070-2140p	1.2090-2110p	25-40p disc	90-115p disc
Frankfurt	4.27½-31½m	4.29-30m	2-1½pf prem	4¼-3¾pf prem
Lisbon	122.50-124.00e	123.20-50e	25-180c disc	65-385c disc
Madrid	183.00-184.50p	183.05-25p	par-30c disc	45-80c disc
Milan	2284-96lr	2285-87lr	10½-13½lr disc	36½-39½lr disc
Oslo	10.98-11.12k	11.01½-02½k	60-170ore disc	100 prem-10ore disc
Paris	10.80-85f	10.80-81f	¼-1¼c disc	5¼-6¼c disc
Stockholm	10.44-54k	10.45-46k	280-180ore prem	535-465ore prem
Tokyo	407-20y	414-15y	3.20-2.85y prem	7.60-7.30y prem
Vienna	29.90-30.25sch	29.95-30.00sch	20-10gro prem	40-25gro prem
Zurich	3.42-46f	3.44-45f	1¾-1½c prem	4¼-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 90.7.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15 Low 14

Week Fixed: 14¾-14½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

[illegible]

Other Markets

Australia	1.6415-1.6565
Bahrain	0.7114-0.7144
Finland	8.2880-8.3060
Greece	107-109
Hongkong	10.6875-10.7275
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5296-0.5326
Malaysia	4.2360-4.2880
Mexico	49.10-49.60
New Zealand	2.2585-2.2785
Saudi Arabia	6.4530-6.4830
Singapore	3.8670-3.8970
South Africa	1.8290-1.8440

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

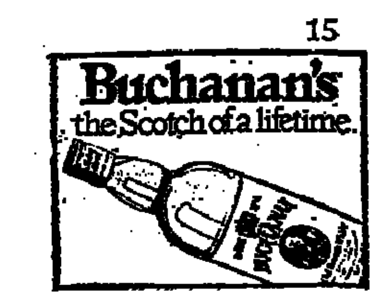
Gold

[illegible]

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Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday November 24 1981



1,100 more jobs lost at three companies

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industry was hit yesterday by a further round of redundancy and closure announcements affecting sectors as diverse as shoes, processed meat and hydraulic cranes and resulting in job losses in excess of 1,100.

The biggest cutback was announced by Clarks, the West Country footwear company, which is to close its Minehead plant in Somerset with the loss of 200 jobs and is calling for a further 650 redundancies throughout its 13 other factories in the United Kingdom and Eire and at the firm's headquarters at Street, Somerset.

The Minehead factory is being closed because of reduced demand for lined boots, the plant's principal product, and the company said a search for an alternative had been unsuccessful.

Clarks said the overall streamlining operation was the result of cheap imports and the recession. Voluntary redundancy terms and early retirement is to be offered initially.

The company employs about 8,200 workers, of which 5,500 are in the West Country. Many of the plants were put on short-time working recently and some have been operating a three-day week since October.

Almost 200 jobs will be lost following the decision by Leanstock, part of the Ross Foods Group, to close its meat processing factory at Shrewsbury in February. More than 90 employees at the Shrewsbury plant were made redundant in August in a bid to improve the plant's trading position but the company said yesterday that this had not occurred.

A drop in demand for hydraulic cranes has forced Atlas *Hydraulic Loaders* of Blackwood, Lanarkshire, to make 83 workers redundant—more than half of the labour force. The company said the effects of the current recession on its business had been worse than anticipated.

SHIPYARD TALKS DEADLOCK

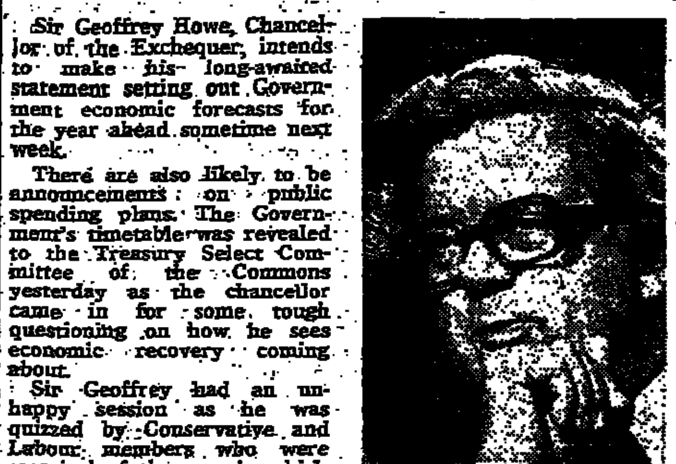
Talks between leaders of shipbuilding unions and British Shipbuilders broke down last night over the long-running dispute at Robb Caledon, the Dundee shipyard facing closure. Now the unions' shipbuilding negotiating committee is to recommend withdrawal from all national negotiations with employers on pay and conditions.

This proposal will be put to a national delegate conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at Newcastle on Thursday. If approved, it could mean an end to nearly three years of centralized bargaining in the industry which has seen British *Shipbuilders rise from the* ashes to an order book which is the best for years. At one time, each union bargained at plant level—a total 168 negotiations.

Employers said that to reopen Robb Caledon, even on a temporary basis, would only be raising false hopes.

Howe plans to release his new economic forecast next week

By David Blake, Economics Editor


Sir Geoffrey: sidestepping questions on money rates.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intends to make his long-awaited statement setting out Government economic forecasts for the year ahead sometime next week.

There are also likely to be announcements on public spending plans. The Government's timetable was revealed to the Treasury Select Committee of the Commons yesterday as the chancellor came in for some tough questioning on how he sees economic recovery coming about.

Sir Geoffrey had an unhappy session as he was quizzed by Conservative and Labour members who were sceptical of the way in which the chancellor expects recovery to come. He was accused at one stage of saying that, although most of the components of output looked gloomy, a recovery was bound to come, none the less.

He came to the meeting clearly determined to hammer home the point that a general improvement in economic performance, above all productivity, is needed if the economy is to recover.

The chancellor quoted the experience of the GEC Hitachi plant at Hirwaun, South Wales, where productivity had risen, and as a result, 400 new jobs had been created.

People had to break out of believing that Britain's economic decline was inevitable. They had talked themselves into the same position as the character in *West Side Story* who after a long catalogue of the social reason for delinquency came to the conclusion that it was because the people in question were no good.

There were repeated attempts by the committee to pin down the chancellor on the Government's policy on exchange rates and interest rates. These failed. The chancellor did agree with Mr Terence Higgins, Conservative MP for Worthing that interest rates could only fall if both the exchange rate and the money supply were behaving satisfactorily. But he ducked questions from a number of MPs designed to get a more detailed view of just what weight the Government gives to these two factors.

There was particularly sharp questioning from Dr Jeremy Bray, Labour MP for Motherwell and Wishaw who pointed out that the Government published a great deal of monetary information but does not, at present, say exactly what it is hoping to achieve.

Dr Bray argued that the fact that large amounts of tax are still to be paid in the current year should reduce the money supply quite sharply. He was told by Treasury officials that about £5,500m is currently outstanding, of which all but £750m to £1,000m is expected to be collected by the end of the current financial year.

The chancellor was asked about a Bank of England paper saying that the Bank had acted to stop interest rates falling too fast. He made it clear that, as reported in *The Times* last week, this action was taken with the full authority of the Treasury.

The chancellor side-stepped questions about how much growth there would need to be to stop unempolyment rising and about pessimistic figures recently produced in the Central Statistical Office's leading indicator series.

EEC jobless to reach 10 million by year end

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov 23

The number of registered unemployed in the EEC will reach 10 million before the end of this year, according to Eurostat, the EEC's Statistical Office in Luxembourg.

The office reported today that the number of people out of work had risen to 9.7 million, or 8.8 per cent of the civilian working population in the EEC by the end of October. This figure was 32 per cent or more than 2.3 million higher than the unemployment total at the end of October last year.

Over the year, the number of jobless rose at an above average rate of 45 per cent in Britain and 54 per cent in West Germany and the Netherlands. Although in absolute terms, Britain with nearly three million unemployed had the greatest number out of work, the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Belgium, where 12.7 per cent of the working population were jobless against 11.5 per cent in the United Kingdom.

Italy and *France* both had more than two million out of work at the end of last month. In West Germany, the total was nearly 1.4 million while in Belgium, Eurostat put the jobless total at over half a million.

The latest indicator of business opinion, published today by the European Commission, also takes a gloomy view of future prospects for the EEC economy.

The Commission's business climate indicator declined by half of one per cent in October after registering continuous improvements between May and September.

The Commission said that a striking development in the October survey was a decline of four percentage points in the business climate indicator for Britain, reflecting a drop of six percentage points in production expectations.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EEC DURING OCTOBER

	Total	per cent
Belgium	516,700	12.7
United Kingdom	2,988,600	11.5
Denmark	215,800	8.2
France	2,001,900	8.8
Greece	26,400	0.8
Italy	2,020,700	9.1
Irish Republic	129,200	10.6
Luxembourg	1,806	1.1
Netherlands	427,200	8.2
West Germany	1,365,900	5.2

National figures do not always correspond with those published by the EEC, because of different calculation methods.

Travel safeguard sought

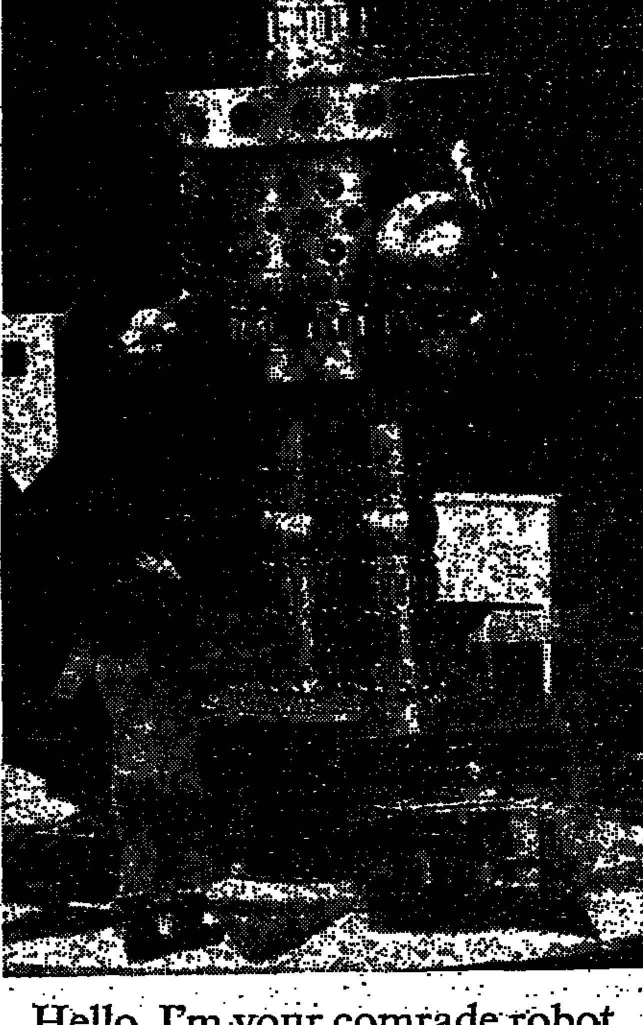
From Derek Harris, Phoenix, Arizona, Nov 23

A scheme to minimize the effects on travellers in the event of the financial failure of a leading airline is being sought in talks between the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) and the Government. Travellers who had paid for airline tickets which were still unused when an airline went into liquidation could at present be left as creditors with no other recompense.

The moves to protect travellers emerged today on the eve of the annual ABTA convention. ABTA chiefs, worried at the prospect of a financial *crash reminiscent of the Court* Line failure, said that various schemes had been discussed.

Mr Gerry Fernback, chairman of ABTA's retail agents council, said: "*This is an international problem that has to be tackled essentially at* that level.

Atlantic battle, page 16



Hello, I'm your comrade robot

This is everyone's idea of the typical robot and it dominated the Russian Economic Achievement Exhibition in Moscow, incidently disproving everyone's idea of the typical Russian. Real Russians, it seems, do have a sense of fun because, of course, real robots do not look a bit like the humanoid above. Visitors also saw the real thing, staged by the Russian All-Union Research Institute of Material Handling which is trying to convince Russians, who have the same reservations as Westerners, that robots are their friends. Professor Yengeni Yurevich, a leading Russian designer of robot encapsulated the message thus: "We are approaching an age that will truly be dominated by man, when obedient robots will completely relieve the hands and brains of millions of people".

Lever calls for action on business investment

By Frances Williams

The Government must act to make an increase in investment, a central imperative of economic policy, Lord Lever, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, said last night. The alternative was to watch the country go into a cumulative decline compared with its industrial competitors.

The call was made by Lord Lever, delivering the 10th Rutherford Lecture of the Manchester Technology Association in London, before a distinguished audience representing industry, the City and the Civil Service.

Lord Lever drew attention to Britain's low level of investment by comparison with more successful nations such as Germany, Japan and France. As a result, British equipment was more antiquated, more dilapidated and more inadequate to cope with rapid industrial change.

He urged governments to make investment a protected area and to ensure that any cuts fell more on spending rather than on investment.

The Government should do more to ensure that banks—which of all the financial institutions, lend most to finance new industrial investment—mobilize more of the nation's savings to lend to industry cheaply and on terms which suit industry's need.

Lord Lever suggested that the Government could subsidize funds which went into banks' investment accounts. The object would be to match the cost and terms of bank loans in countries such as France and Japan, where loans are made for a higher proportion of companies' assets and for much longer periods, thus easing industry's cash-flow problems.

Lord Lever said that neither of the great political parties offered any realistic proposals on the central question of investment. Some of the naïve monetarist obsessions of the present Government, far from improving the situation, had made it worse.

Turning to public investment, Lord Lever called the record of all governments lamentable. He said the system for judging and controlling public investment decisions needed drastic overhaul.

Ductile Steels bid expected

By Simon Proctor

Ductile Steels, the troubled Midlands steel and engineering group, asked the Stock Exchange yesterday to suspend temporarily its shares quotation. A full-scale bid for the company is expected to be made soon.

At the suspension price of 97p, Ductile, which made a pretax loss of £2.2m in the six months to last June, was capitalized at about £12.6m. The directors said an offer might be made shortly for the company but declined to disclose the identity of the possible bidder.

Speculation mounted that it might be by Caparo, the industrial and engineering group headed by Mr Swraj Paul, which owns a 20 per cent stake in Ductile. Last Friday Caparo was believed to have added further shares to its 18 per cent interest.

However the suspension of the Ductile quotation came as a surprise to Caparo and it was suggested that Caparo might be reluctant to make a bid partly because of the immediate difficulty of raising the necessary funds and partly because it is still digesting the acquisition earlier this year of Central Manufacturing and Trading.

Central Manufacturing business is roughly the same as Ductile's through its involvement in stockholding and general rerolling operations.

In August Caparo, which has a long-term policy of investing in the steel and engineering industries in the United Kingdom, mounted a dawn raid on Ductile's shares and lifted its stake from 2.3 per cent to 13.26 per cent at 78p a share.


Mr Paul: believed to have increased interest.

Metal Box dividend up despite profit fall

By Paul Maidment

Metal Box, Europe's largest packaging company and one of the world's biggest canners, yesterday reported a smaller-than-expected drop in profits at the half way stage for this year. Last year's results were the company's worst ever.

For the six months to September 30, pretax profits were £18.7m, down 6 per cent from £19.9m for the corresponding *period a year earlier.* Sales rose by 7.3 per cent to £584.3m for the half year.

The company is raising its half-time dividend to 7.2p gross from 6p a year earlier. Mr Dennis Allport, chairman, said this reflected the company's view of its prospects as well as the trading results. The shares rose 12p to 168p after the announcement.

Trading profit was £35.7m, up from £33.0m a year earlier with an increasing percentage coming from overseas: three-quarters against little more than two thirds a year earlier. Recession continued to hit sales and profits in Britain, particularly of soft drink and beer cans and central heating.

The company had begun to benefit from the rationalization *that has taken place in the past* 18 months when the workforce had been cut by 6,500.

☐ Some 3,000 of the 7,000 workers in Metal Box's loss-making Open Top-Can division staged a one-day stoppage yesterday at 10 factories around the country, in support of a wage claim. Their union has asked for a 12 per cent increase plus £400.

All set for North Sea gas pipeline

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

An agreement on the construction of a gas gathering pipeline in the northern North Sea, to be built by the British National Oil Corporation and operated by BP, will be announced soon.

The proposed system, which will collect gas from three fields, was heralded in the Commons yesterday by Mr Hamish Gray, Minister for Energy, as a success for the Government's policy of encouraging private sector involvement in North Sea gas gathering.

Oil companies operating throughout the North Sea reactivated plans for several pipeline schemes after the Government's decision in September to abandon its controversial £2,700m gas gathering network. Mr. Gray said the pipeline to be announced shortly was a "marvellous example" of the Government's encouragement to private industry.

The new pipeline, which has been under consideration for some time, will be a spur to the Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System (Flags) which is being developed by Shell and Esso and due to come into operation in the next six months. It will link the Brent and nearby fields to a terminal at St Fergus near Peterhead in Scotland.

BP, BNOC and Conoco, which operate the Magnus, Thistle and Murchison fields respectively, have now agreed with Shell and Esso that gas currently flared off at the three fields should be delivered through the Flags system from 1983.

Stock Markets

FT Index 517.8 down 2.4
FT Gilts 63.96 down 0.53
FT All Share 306.17 down 1.09
Bargains 18,015

Sterling

$1.9045 up 55 pts
Index 90.7 up 0.2
New York: $1.9033

Dollar

Index 106.3 down 0.3
DM 2.2472 down 78 pts

Gold

$395.50 down $7.50
New York: $393.8

Money

3 mth sterling 14 7/8-14 3/4
3 mth Euro $ 12 3/8-12 1/4
6 mth Euro $ 12 7/16-12 5/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Resc	25p to 230p
Broken Hill	20p to 615p
Carless Capel	6p to 147p
Comm Union	6p to 134p
De La Rue	15p to 675p
Gas & Oil Acre	20p to 455p
Hampton Gold	20p to 165p
Headlam Sims	6p to 52p
Herman Smith	4p to 29½p
Horizon Travel	8p to 268p
Magnet & S'thns	8p to 138p
Metal Box	12p to 168p
Pauls & Whites	8p to 174p
Ranger Oil	20p to 450p
Saatchi	9p to 335p

Falls

French T.	8p to 88p
GEC	9p to 752p
Gen Acc	12p to 334p
Grootvlei	19p to 395p
Kinross	17p to 579p
LWT 'A'	8p to 114p
Lucas Ind	13p to 208p
Lyles S.	7p to 65p
Martin RP	12p to 308p
Morgan Cruc	8p to 109p
Reckitt & Colmn	3p to 248p
Rio Tinto Zinc	10p to 444p
Royal Ins	11p to 355p
Shell Trans	8p to 392p
Unilever	13p to 618p

Europe steel output up

October steel production in the European Community, excluding Greece, was up 1.7 per cent from September and 4.8 per cent from October 1980. This was the second month when steel production increased following three months of declining production.

September crude steel output totalled 10.9 million metric tons, compared with 10.7 in September and 10.4 in October, 1980. New orders for September were up 33.5 per cent from September and 16 per cent from October 1980.

Brokers merge

Marsh McLennan International has joined with Sun Hung Kai Securities of Hongkong to form Marsh McLennan-Sun Hung Kai.

Lloyds credit

Lloyds Bank International has extended a $30m line of credit to Agromak, a subsidiary of Grupo Industrial Alfa, of Monterrey, the largest privately-owned industrial group in Mexico.

145 jobs lost

Cheshire Engineering, an ERF subsidiary at Winsford, Cheshire, is to close early next year, with the loss of 145 jobs. "Several options had been explored, including inquiries from other companies, but none has proved to be practicable," the company said.

☐ The provisional total for the National Debt on March 31 was £112,780m, Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, economic secretary to the treasury, said in a Commons answer.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Decision day for Hanson

Hanson Trust should today announce what course it plans to take on its £70m bid for Berec, the battery manufacturer, which is the subject of a £90m counter-offer from Thomas Tilling. Hanson can increase the offer, extend its closing date, or accept Tilling's bid and take a profit on the 20 per cent of Berec it already holds. Yesterday, Berec's shares rose 4p to 130p, but Hanson slipped 6p to 276p, suggesting that Hanson was uncharacteristically poised to increase its bid. Tilling shares rose 3p to 137p.

TUC to study paper launch

The TUC is to go ahead with its investigation into the feasibility of launching a national newspaper after all. The finance—nearly £27,000—has been raised from unions for the investigation, which is to be carried out by Lord McCarthy, the industrial relations expert, assisted by an advisory group.

Bristol Bonds issue closed

Bristol and West Building Society has closed its £100m Bristol Bonds issue which paid a full 2 per cent over the recommended rate. The bonds were offered only a week ago and yesterday Mr Harry Chadwick, the society's general manager, said the issue was now closed to new applicants

☐ Most members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are adamant about sticking to the rules in settling disputes, Mr Gabriel O. Martinez, representing Argentina, said at the opening of the annual meeting of the 84-nation world trade body.

☐ The British Institute of Management called on the Government yesterday to give more direct aid and encouragement to lift industry out of the recession. The "support industry" call was made at a meeting with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary.

TODAY

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, chairs a National Economic Development Office conference on a quality and competitiveness Barbican Conference Centre, London. Discussions between officials of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association, London. EEC policy for the electronics industry to be discussed at a meeting in London of the Electronic EDC with Viscount Etienne d'Avignon, vice-president of the European Community.

Association of British Travel Agents begins four-day conference at Phoenix, Arizona. Opec seminar, Vienna.

Company results: Ranks Hovis McDougall (final); Barker and Dobson, Hambros, and C E Heath (half-yearly).

Barclays in New Zealand deal

Barclays Bank International said yesterday it had raised its equity stake in New Zealand *United, the merchant bank.* It raised its stake to 49.7 per cent from 24.9 per cent by purchasing Bank of America's 24.8 per cent holding in New Zealand United. Financial details were not immediately available.

Canada review

The performance of large companies in Canada, including those from overseas, will be reviewed periodically to ensure that the private sector is promoting the country's economic development Mr Herb Gray, Industry Minister, said

Soviet gas

Gas exports to Europe will eventually earn the Soviet Union about $10,000m (£5,260m) a year, according to the head of Ruhgas who signed an agreement on Friday for gas supplies to be piped to West Germany from Siberia.

Help for NCC

Waltons Bond, of Australia, an associate company of Bond *Corporation* Holdings, has agreed to purchase 1,826,100 Simplicity shares from Icahan and Co Inc and its associates with a view to unconditionally supporting NCC Energy in its endeavours to achieve a business combination with Simplicity. The share purchase represents a 13.3 per cent holding.

☐ BIS Software of London has won a £250,000 contract to supply Postipankki, the Finnish bank, with software to computerize its international operations.

Think modern, Heseltine tells Midlands

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, was subjected to aggressive questioning yesterday when he urged a meeting of West Midland industrialists to build modern factories in the middle of the worst recession in their lifetime.

He told a Wolverhampton conference on "Construction for Industrial Recovery" that industry should try to avoid the mistake it made in the early 1970s when it failed to invest during a recession and was unable to take advantage of the recovery.

When it finally took action it was 18 months too late because of the leads and lags in construction and equipment work.

One listener protested he had done exactly what Mr Heseltine was now recommending. He had built two new factories in the past 15 years. The last only four years ago. Now he was struggling to make ends meet. His bank had halved its valuation of the new factory but the ratable valuation remained the same, adding to his burden at a time of increasing local authority rate demands.

What was needed, he said, was an urgent revaluation of industrial property throughout the country.

Another listener said that in his experience it would be 1990 before some planning appeals were heard. A plan to build a factory which would provide work for another 200 people had been held up for two years.

Mr Heseltine, who once gave his telephone number to a London gathering of 1,000 businessmen to show his determination to "cut through planning red tape", said he would investigate all the cases raised.


Mr Heseltine: faced tough questions

The Government was encouraging investment by increasing building allowances. "Too much manufacturing industry is housed in antiquated or otherwise unsuitable premises leading to increased operating costs, poor productivity and in-efficient production, storage and dispatch arrangements. Industrialists should pay the same attention to the need to improve and replace buildings as to the need to replace out-of-date plant and machinery".

"Let's have that 'phone number again" called some clearly disenchanted listeners. Mr Heseltine's reply appeared to contain some numbers but was much too hurried and quietly spoken for most to hear.

Airline to face new battle of Atlantic

From Derek Harris
Phoenix, Nov 23

Trans World Airlines, the biggest carrier across the North Atlantic, is taking on British Airways in a new battle for the British package-holiday market to the United States.

In a link with the tour operator Travellers International, it hopes to sell 60,000 holidays to Britons next year, attacking the market in which a British Airways deal this year netted 50,000 holidays for Jetsave, part of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.

The announcement, a new twist in the battle for the slackening transatlantic package-holiday trade, came as 2,600 delegates assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, for tomorrow's annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents.

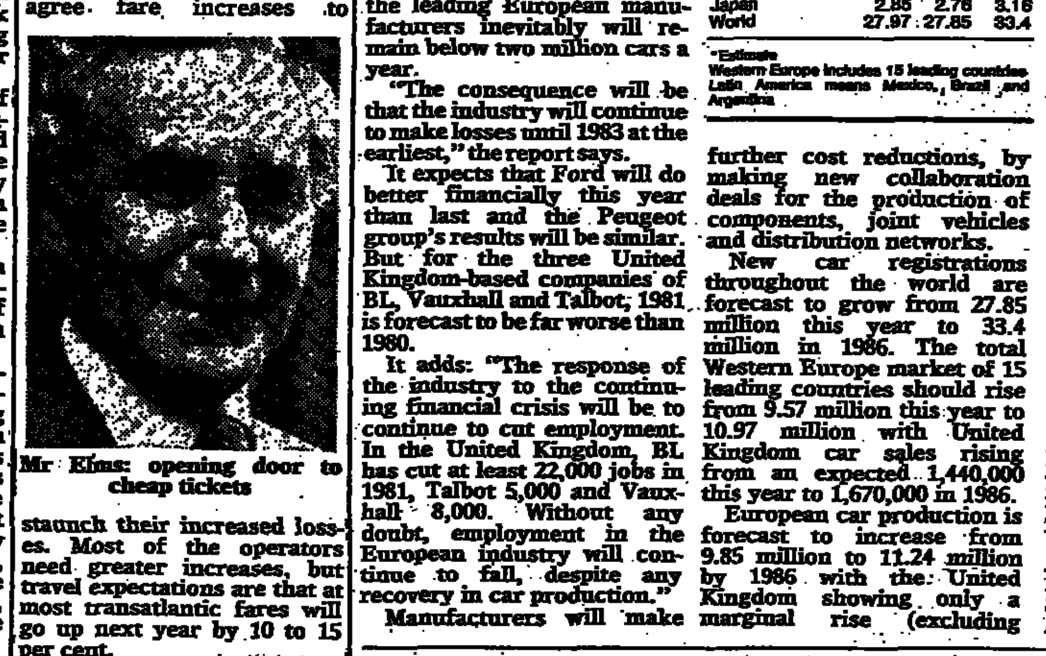
TWA admits that the British Airways deal with Jetsave won 23 per cent of the 270,000 package holidays taken ths year by Britons in North America.

Although the transatlantic market has grown just over 12 per cent this year, most tour operators expect the package-tour trade to the United States to show no growth next year at best. Americana Holidays, based in Wembley, Middlesex, which claims to be Europe's leading independent tour operator to the United States, says its early bookings for next summer are up by a quarter on the same time last year but this may be because it is taking a larger market share.

With the British Airways deal, Jetsave was able to offer various inducements to travellers. Now TWA will be doing the same thing with promises of free stereo headsets, Gucci flight bags and other fringe benefits.

The international airlines stand to lose £350m this year, but TWA claims it is still profitable on the North Atlantic routes. However Mr Brian Kennedy, TWA's New York-based vice president of marketing, said that developing the volume market offered by package holidays was important for TWA. Travellers International will be distributing a million brochures, mainly to travel agents, in the TWA promotion.

The North Atlantic carriers meet next month to try to agree fare increases to staunch their increased losses. Most of the operators need greater increases, but travel expectations are that at most transatlantic fares will go up next year by 10 to 15 per cent.


Mr Elms: opening door to cheap tickets

This optimism was shared by Mr Ivor Elms, the association president, who said there had been much hypocrisy by the airlines, but more by government over the issue. He added: "We are not going to get access to everything in the way of these discounted tickets but if we can get the agreement we are looking for it will at last open the door."

Mr Elms said if cheap tickets were sold through association agents travellers would benefit not only from their cheapness but also the associations consumer protection code, something bucket shops could not offer.

Cheap tickets at the High Street travel agent would also help consumers loath to go to the bucket shops, or not knowing where they are, and bring extra business to the High Street agents

□ The association is to set up its own training scheme now that Government intends to phase out the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board. Members will be expected to foot the administrictive bill of possibly £200,000

Aggressive campaign to capture new market

US insurers chase the women

From Robert O'Connor, Baltimore, Nov 23

With more women either pursuing careers or trying to help pay the domestic bills, American life insurance companies are discovering a huge market waiting to be exploited.

In the forefront is New York's Metropolitan Life Insurance, the third largest life insurance company in the United States, which earlier this year ran an advertisement in national magazines aggressively pitched towards two-income families — with the wife as the main target.

The advertisement showed a woman pensively combing her hair and wondering what would happen to "Michael" if something happened to her. She reassures herself with a thought: "Today I increased my life insurance coverage. I did it for him."

In the background, reflected through her dressing table mirror, is a very small Michael, looking vulnerable but unafraid. He seems to have no idea what a terrifying place the world is. Nor does he know what his wife has done to neutralize the dangers he faces.

"We think it's going to be a tremendous market," says Mr Ralph Casale, a Metropolitan marketing executive, from his New York office.

"Traditionally," he adds, "insurance companies would talk to the so-called head of the household, the bread-winner". But, as more women seek work, the distinction between provider and dependent has often ceased to apply. "If a woman is working and she's married," says Mr Casale, "her income is vital to the family income."

A husband with a wife in a high-paying job may not realize that a fundamental change has taken place in the marital relationship, but insurance companies, with their charts and tables, know better.

"Some husbands", Mr Casale remarks, "will say, 'No way. She's just going to work'. But the fact is, he is dependent."

Other large companies — Prudential, State Farm, New York Life and John Hancock, — are also becoming increasingly interested in the female market. Statistics from the American Council of Life Insurance, a Washington-based trade association, show just how much is at stake.

Last year, $371,000m worth (about £261,600m) of individual life insurance policies were sold in the United States. Group policies — such as those provided by companies for their employees — brought the total to $544,000m.

The value of policies sold to women increased in value by 235 per cent between 1970 and 1980; this compares with a rise of 150 per cent for policies sold to men over the same period. Last year females bought 24 per cent of all individual life insurance. In 1970 they bought 14 per cent of the total

The Metropolitan advertisement aimed at two-income families

Michele Abruzzo, a spokeswoman for the New York Life Insurance Company, says that an influx of women into the insurance field has helped to increase sales to women. About 12 per cent of New York Life's agents are women, which is "at least double" the figure of a decade ago.

"So we are serious, and we are going to continue to work at the same time we are having families; and we are going to protect what we're working for. And that is why this market is just exploding."

Beth Dana, a 30-year-old Metropolitan agent who works in Baltimore, Maryland, says that a female agent has an advantage with a woman customer. A woman, she argues, is inclined to trust another woman.

"I find in a lot of situations women handle the money. And, if they handle the money, they make the decisions."

Younger men, she says, are more inclined than their middle-aged counterparts to acknowledge dependence on their wives' incomes. This involves more than just sensitivity. Working women who are over 45, Mrs Dana says, tend to earn far less than their husbands, while younger women are often making more than their husbands.

Metropolitan specializes in a middle-income clientele. The two-income family that Mrs Dana deals with is earning at least $30,000 a year and would be expected to be interested in a $25,000 policy, up — because of inflation — from the traditional $10,000 figure.

In brief

$20,000m needed for China oil exploration

□ Investments totalling $20,000m (£10,511m) would be needed to finance China's offshore oil exploration and production between now and 1990, Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, said yesterday.

Addressing an oil conference called Offshore China BI in Canton, he said that the results of discussions between China and outside interests on production-sharing agreements, level of taxation and contract law were eagerly awaited.

China is expected to call for bids from foreign oil companies early next year to exploit its offshore oil resources in the South China Sea and the Southern Yellow Sea.

Drilling resumes

□ Work has been resumed on 10 oil drilling rigs operated by the Norwegian subsidiary of Mobil Corp in the North Sea after a strike over a payment system, a spokesman for the rig owners, Norwegian Offshore Association, said. The association announced it would not dismiss any strikers.

EEC inquiry

□ The EEC Commission has started proceedings against Belgium and West Germany for allegedly illicit use of state aids, which were paid to regions in the two countries.

French boost

□ France expects to grant more than 20 oil exploration permits this year, compared with 9 in 1980 and 5 in 1979, M Pierre Dreyfus, Industry Minister, said in Paris.

Norwich venture

□ A £500,000 business venture was launched in Norwich yesterday with the opening of Coe Photo Shops, the first of eight planned for East Anglia. It will create 60 new jobs.

350-barrel flow

□ The Cooper Basin exploration well Jackson One has started producing about 350 barrels of oil a day, Delhi Petroleum said in Adelaide.

Ford cutback

□ Ford of France said yesterday that the workforce at its Charleville-Mezieres plant in northern France will have to be trimmed because of the parent American company's decision to freeze investments for 1982 because of heavy losses.

Opec seminar

□ About 500 delegates including 40 ministers are attending a three-day energy seminar starting today in Vienna. Organized by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, it will discuss and evolve an energy and development strategy.

Danish prices rise

□ Danish wholesale prices rose 0.3 per cent in October from September and were 14.6 per cent higher than in October 1980.

Australian strike

□ About 400,000 Australian metal workers started a 48-hour strike yesterday in support of a pay claim, an Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union spokesman said in Sydney.

More new cars

□ New car registrations in Norway were up to 9,552 in October from 8,870 in October 1980, but were down from 9,943 in October 1979.

Enterprise plea

□ The president of the International Chamber of Commerce Mr Mohamed Aly Rangoonwala of Pakistan, yesterday called for curbs on government powers and more room for private enterprise to generate economic recovery. He was addressing the opening session of a four-day ICC congress in Manila.

Zaire contract

□ A contract formally establishing the Aluzaire consortium to conduct a feasibility study and eventually build an aluminium plant in Zaire was being signed in Kinshasa yesterday. The project is expected to cost $1,000m (£525m).

S Africa prices up

□ South Africa's consumer price index rose to 213.4 in October, 14.5 per cent higher than in October 1980 (1975 equals 100).

Building decline forecast

By Baron Phillips

Output in Britain's construction industry could fall by 13 per cent this year, accentuating the 5 per cent decline in 1980, the National Council of Building Material Producers forecast in a report published today.

The BMP forecasting panel predicts a further drop in output of around 3 per cent in 1982, although this trend is expected to be reversed in 1983 with a rise of 4 per cent.

Mr Nigel Chaldecott, BMP director general, said: "I wish we could be more optimistic but the decline in the consumer sector is hitting repair and maintenance work as well as new house-building.

"We do not agree with the Prime Minister that there are any positive signs that the construction industry will lead the economy into recovery before 1983. The only sector showing real buoyancy is private commercial building."

Most of the decline this year and the forecasted decline next year is attributable to the collapse of public sector construction. This year is expected to see a 35 per cent slump in public sector housing output and a 13 per cent fall in public non-housing work.

The forecasting panel believes there will be about 115,000 private housing starts this year

Hongkong stock market plea

By Paul Maidment

Hongkong's stock market must develop its international credibility and that starts with self-regulation, Mr Robert Fell said yesterday in his first speech in the colony since starting his secondment from the London Stock Exchange to the Hongkong Government as commissioner of securities.

However, the question of market regulation in Hongkong had to be approached with due care, he said. While there must be apparently firm markets, any system had to be in the end workable in the Hongkong context.

Mr Fell was addressing a property forum in the colony, where 80 per cent of stock market trading is in property-related shares.

Mr Fell said that self-regulation was enlightened self-interest as no one operating in a market could tolerate a false or rigged market in his own long-term interest. His own predilictions were strongly based on a market economy operating as freely as possible. But, he said, there were times when the authorities had to step in, and if such a time came, he would readily do so.

Since the end of last year, the Hongkong Government has been moving to exert greater regulation over the local financial markets following the adverse international publicity caused by the corporate battles between the local Chinese and British business communities, which have discredited the colony's voluntary takeovers code

Mr Fell noted that strengthening its office was an immediate task for the commission, as was the unification of the colony's four stock exchanges. He described the development of the unified exchange as one of the foundation stones of the work of the commission.

Mr Fell's six-month secondment is intended to provide time for the Hongkong Government to find a permanent successor to Mr Uisdein McInnes, who resigned suddenly during the summer for personal reasons. Mr McInnes had been unpopular among the local business community and had, until recently, lacked the full support of other senior members of the Hongkong Government.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds.	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13½%, over £50,000 14%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	114	—	10.0	8.8	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	192	—	9.7	5.1	9.3	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7	8.9
126	88	Frank Horsell	122	—	6.4	5.2	11.0	26.5
110	39	Frederick Parker	59	—	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
110	47	George Blair	47	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	99	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.8
113	59	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	282	—	31.3	11.1	3.9	10.0
59	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	177	Torday Limited	177	—	15.1	8.5	6.8	11.7
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	72xi	—	15.0	20.8	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	218	—	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4

More car jobs to go, report says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Job losses will continue throughout the European car industry over the next five years despite a predicted boom in sales which could begin as early as the first quarter of next year.

A report on the world car industry from Data Resources International, formerly Economic Models, says that even in periods of growth the expected production volumes of each of the leading European manufacturers inevitably will remain below two million cars a year.

"The consequence will be that the industry will continue to make losses until 1983 at the earliest," the report says.

It expects that Ford will do better financially this year than last and the Peugeot group's results will be similar. But for the three United Kingdom-based companies of BL, Vauxhall and Talbot, 1981 is forecast to be far worse than 1980.

It adds: "The response of the industry to the continuing financial crisis will be to continue to cut employment. In the United Kingdom, BL has cut at least 22,000 jobs in 1981, Talbot 5,000 and Vauxhall 8,000. Without any doubt, employment in the European industry will continue to fall, despite any recovery in car production."

Manufacturers will make further cost reductions, by making new collaboration deals for the production of components, joint vehicles and distribution networks.

NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS (millions of units)

	1980	1981*	1986**
United Kingdom	1.51	1.44	1.67
France	1.87	1.88	1.87
West Germany	2.43	2.31	2.65
Italy	1.72	1.67	1.65
Spain	0.53	0.47	0.77
Western Europe	9.97	9.57	10.97
United States	8.7	8.68	10.43
Latin America	1.34	1.23	1.77
Japan	2.85	2.76	3.16
World	27.97	27.85	33.4

*Estimate
Western Europe includes 15 leading countries. Latin America means Mexico, Brazil and Argentina

New car registrations throughout the world are forecast to grow from 27.85 million this year to 33.4 million in 1986. The total Western Europe market of 15 leading countries should rise from 9.57 million this year to 10.97 million with United Kingdom car sales rising from an expected 1,440,000 this year to 1,670,000 in 1986.

European car production is forecast to increase from 9.85 million to 11.24 million by 1986 with the United Kingdom showing only a marginal rise (excluding assembly from imported components) from this year's 94,000 to 1,050,000.

Referring specifically to the British industry, the report says that following success stories such as the Metro, Ford Fiesta and Triumph Acclaim "it only remains for the companies to obtain 'uninterrupted production'". These problems, it says, harm the image of BL in Europe, also the standing of Ford United Kingdom within Ford Europe as production guidelines for the Cortina replacement are developed.

"The potential for the United Kingdom car industry is still good. The home market is large, relatively stable and favours the domestic product. Margins are the highest in Europe and most marques have good dealership networks to take advantage."

With the exception of Talbot's contract to supply cars in kit form to Iran, export potential is declining, the report warns. But the home market can ensure production/assembly volumes in excess of 1 million units a year up to 1986.

World Autos Forecasts, £650, Euro Trucks Forecasts, £540; DRI Europe, 30, Old Queen Street, St James's Park, London SW1H 9HP.

25,000 jobs plan for Scotland

The impact of the Scottish Development Agency's programme for the next three years will lead to at least 25,000 new jobs, plus finance to help to safeguard more than 8,000 existing jobs, Mr Robin Duthie, its chairman, said in Glasgow yesterday.

He added that £100m a year will be spent over three years to help business developments. He said: "This enterprise is now increasingly important to the Scottish economy."

Mr Duthie who was introducing the agency's annual report, stressed that the agency was increasingly geared to develop Scotland's technology base and support for developing the latest technologies would be given high priority.

Investment will focus on the growth sectors of electronics, health care, industrial biotechnology and advanced production engineering. Mr Duthie said: "One of the agency's new thrusts will be to encourage universities and technical colleges to promote research and development orientated towards industry.

"This is underlined by our support for the West of Scotland Science Park in Glasgow, the Riccarton Research Park in the East of Scotland, and Inmap, the microelectronics applications company run jointly by Edinburgh and Heriot Watt Universities."

The agency is to set up a subsidiary to advise on industrial investments and specialist financial negotiations as one of a series of organizational changes being introduced by Dr George Mathewson, who joined the agency as chief executive nine months ago. A key move among the changes is the creation of a department to coordinate work in areas with particular industrial problems, or opportunities.

Dr Mathewson, who said plans to set up the investment subsidiary were well advanced, added: "By involving independent expertise, the agency will be ensuring that its own resources are strengthened and widened. Ultimate decision-making will rest with the agency, which will still be willing to take on high-risk ventures".

More financial and advisory services are being made available to small businesses, particularly to encourage entrepreneurs. Dr Mathewson gave as an example of the agency's commitment to small company growth, particularly in new technologies, the linking of electronics development and small business responsibilities under Mr Peter Carmichael, former managing director of Hewlett-Packard.

Brains nearly beat beauty as Miss World fails

By Elkan Allen

Miss World, once a sure leader in television ratings, could only make sixth position in the ITV Top Ten for the week ending November 15.

Advertising agencies and the television industry, who now analyse programme popularity from statistics prepared by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board (B.A.R.B), were upset yesterday to find a previous crowd-puller failing to measure up to expctation.

Mastermind, which does for brains what *Miss World* does for beauty, got within a hair's breadth of the highly-publicised glamour pageant, command an average audience of 14,230,000 viewers against Miss World's 14,820,000.

ITV's mistake was to hope Miss World would attract a chart-topping audience for the whole of its 90 minutes.

Viewers stayed away in droves for the preliminary national costume episodes, and there was a big switch-over only in the crucial last half-hour. This seems to have knocked the usually strongly-rated BBC 1 serial *Tenko* out of the charts altogether.

ITV had another ratings disappointment when the trumpeted dénouement to *Crossroads*, Noel Gordon's departure, failed to attract more viewers than either episode of *Coronation Street* in the same week. Her departure failed even to beat Penelope Keith in *To the Manor Born*, which was again first in BBC 1's Top Ten.

CHINA'S BUDGET DEFICIT

Peking, Nov 23.—China may have a budget deficit this year of between 1,000m yuan (£305m) and 2,000m yuan but will basically balance the books.

Last year China ran a budget deficit of 12,700m yuan and the previous year it went even further into the red.

A senior official *said* a small deficit would be considered "quite normal". China had been successful in reducing the money supply this year, and prices overall had stabilized.

Fears of high inflation fuelled by the growth of farm production, a wide variety of new bonus systems in factories and an expansion of local enterprises had been proved to be unfounded

Urban inflation last year is officially said to have been 6 per cent, though some foreign economists say it was much higher.—Reuter.

Business Appointments

Davies is new Imperial Group secretary

Mr P. M. Davies, chairman of the paper board and plastics division of Imperial Group, is to be director of administration and group secretary from December 1. Because of the integration of Howard Johnson his position as director of group development is discontinued. Mr J. D. Smith, the present group secretary, becomes manager, group head office.

Mr K. F. Einfeld has been appointed deputy chairman of International Commercial Bank.

Mr John Little, managing director of Lloyds & Scottish, has been appointed a member of the Council for the Industrial Society.

Sir John Spencer Wills will be retiring from the chairmanship of The British Electric Traction Company in June next year and will remain a whole-time executive. Mr Nicholas K. S. Wills will become managing director in place of Mr Dundas.

Mr David Wares has been made managing director of the merchants division of UBM Group PLC from December 1. He succeeds Mr John Miller who remains a director of Norton & Wright Group. Mr David H. Exall and Mr Albert E. Norton have resigned from the company.

Mr Michael K. Bewes, manager of Guardian Royal Exchange's corporate affairs and personnel development, Has bveen named an assistant general manager. In additon to his previous duties, he will also be responsible for the group's corporate planning.

Mr John Le Pla, commercial director of Van den Berghs & Jurgens, is to take up the new combined post of chairman of Unilever's international specialities division and managing director of Loders & Nucoline in the early part of next year.

Mr R. H. R. Kettle, Mr D. T. Carr and Mr T. H. Mason are to join the board of Hoveringham Group.

Mr Geoff Sewell, joint managing director of CPS Leasing has been elected president of the executive committee of the European Computer Leasing and Trading Association.

Sir Campbell Adamson has been appointed deputy chairman of Renold.

Mr Arthur Jerwood has been elected chairman of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Holdings).

Mr C. J. L. Rathbone has been appointed to the board of Bath and Portland Group.

Mr Colin Plumbe has been made managing director — UK operations — of Carpets International.

$20,000m needed fo China oil exploratio

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ahead of the report on the Royal Bank

Although relegated to the sidelines last week as the politics surrounding the *bids for Royal Bank of Scotland* widened and deepened, it should not be forgotten that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is after all the final arbiter on the matter. However strong the passions and conflict inside the Bank of England and Whitehall, there is no precedent for the Secretary of State for Trade refusing to abide by the *Commission's final recommendations.*

So what line might the Commission take? The Bank and part of the Treasury at least, would doubtless welcome a report much like that published in September on Enserch Corporation's bid for Davy International. That bid was not allowed on three grounds. First, that Davy would lose its national (read Scottish) character with detrimental effects on employment. Second, that the management



Lord Barber, chairman of Standard Chartered: waiting on the sidelines

chain would lengthen. And third, that certain United States legislation, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, would make Davy's life difficult, especially in the Middle East.

Certainly, parallels can legitimately be drawn between *Davy/Enserch* and the Royal Bank. The Scottish element, overlooked recently, is important even though parent banks have tended to draw their world-wide activities closer together rather than grant autonomy, especially after the embarrassment over Barclays' South African subsidiary purchasing Defence Bonds.

But at the very core of the issues being examined by the Monopolies Commission is a question which is not properly the Commission's business. That is to what extent the Bank of England should continue to supervise the United Kingdom banking system and the issue of whether fresh legislation is required to enable it to do so.

Given the political pressures upon it, it would be no surprise if the report was hedged around with all kinds of conditions. Qualified approval of both bids with conditions (some relating to tightened-up supervisory methods) might not please the Bank. But it would enable it to slide off the hook with prestige intact.

Metal Box

UK problems continue

Last year was the worst ever in Metal Box's history. Yesterday's half-time results for this year show some signs of *improvement, especially on the previous* six months but as Mr Dennis Allport, the chairman and chief executive, candidly admits, it is still "far from roses all the way". The thorny problems continue to be the United Kingdom markets for beer and soft drink cans, and for central heating radiators. Drink can prices have been squeezed by 10 per cent in real terms over the past 18 months and the open top division, which makes the cans, made a loss in the first half.

Overcapacity remains a bug-bear and *is likely to remain so for sometime.* For the industry as a whole, there is about 25 per cent of spare capacity. Metal Box has been cutting back for the past eighteen months but the last figures still include a further £5.4m provision for redundancies and reorganization.

Overseas smells sweeter. Three-quarters of the trading profit in the first half came from there, £29.9m in all, of which £11m came from South Africa. *Expansion in the United States* is also encouraging. But the cost of doing disproportionately well abroad is higher tax charges, up to £11.4m for the six months against £6.8m a year earlier. The result, after extraordinary items, is that the loss at the attributable level increased to £1.7m from £0.3m a year earlier.

Nevertheless, the dividend has been raised, which may prove a questionable policy, especially if, with gearing around 60 per cent, Metal Box needs to find funds in the future to finance further expansion and diversification overseas to offset its difficulties at home.

Associated Leisure

Profits invaded

Associated Leisure has spent millions on fruit machines and space invaders (it has 27,000 out on rental) but recently it is the customers who have scooped the jackpot. Pretax profits are down from £3.24m to £2.34m *in the half year* to mid-September, and this comes after a fall from £5.3m to £4.6m in the year to last March. It could be that the group has had a run of bad luck. In 1979-80, brewers, smarting from doubled VAT, held down rents. In the year to last March a video boom meant a stiff increase in depreciation, and lately recession has emptied punters' pockets. People have also become more adept at playing games, and over a year or so the average machine "take" has halved.

But Associated thinks its luck is *turning. The latest pretax profits* fall cloaks a near £1m swing into loss from profit in video games. Many machines are being called in and depreciation continues to be brutal, but the worst here should now be over. By contrast, fruit machine profits actually went ahead and the interests in hotels and entertainments maintained their profits *despite the recession* and a poor early summer. The hope now is of second half profits only slightly smaller than in the first, or a lot more than the £1.4m earned in the second half of the year to last March.

So the group could finish this year with profits of £4.3m against 1980-81's £4.64m — but run smack into the Chancellor who is studying ways of raising more money from fruit machines. Threequarters of group profits stem from them. The shares slipped 2p to 85p yesterday. The year's high was 149p.

Avana

Robertson proves its worth

Half-time figures from Avana Group yesterday are above market forecasts and come just as Dr John Randall has taken up the chair and specification over a bid from Northern Foods with its 20.5 per cent stake has quietened down. Takeover rumours have long been vigorously denied by both parties and, with Avana capitalized at £76m, even the City is now less convinced that aid is about to be launched despite Northern's recent rights issue.

Meanwhile, with Robertson's Foods now firmly under its wing Avana has managed nearly to double pretax profits to £3.6m. Ex-Robertson, profits on the existing business were probably slightly down on last time's £2m, due to tough trading in the meat division and the fall in sterling and rise in raw material costs which eroded fruit juice margins. Refusing to chase market share at unrealistic margins, Avana is nevertheless looking to organic growth with new products.

Robertson's itself showed a good improvement on the £1m made in the same period last year. Moreover, there is still plenty of scope to sharpen up *under-employed assets at the jam-makers* and for the full year Robertson's could make over £3m putting Avana on course for £9.5m before deducting employees' profits share. Robertson's brought with it net debt of about £8.5m, which matched Avana's cash balances, and capital spending has continued at a high level.

The £26m dreams and 3D delays of Dr Nims' new camera

In an exclusive interview with The Times, the inventor of a revolutionary 3D camera discusses his personal financial involvement. Rupert Morris and Ronald Pullen report.



Dr Jerry C. Nims, chairman of Nimslo International with his 3D camera.

Dr Jerry Nims, whose company, Nimslo, hopes to be the world's first manufacturer of 3-D photography equipment explained yesterday why he had sold his personal interest in the company.

The company is still four months away from commercial production of the camera and has already raised more than £26m, chiefly from British investors. The British Government has also promised £2.7m in grants, payable once employment and production targets are met at the plant in Scotland where the camera is being made.

Nimslo has called on the London capital market with increasing frequency since 1978 to cater for repeated restructuring of the group.

Three-dimensional photography is a concept that the uninitiated find hard to grasp. The world's biggest photographic companies have found it equally hard to realize commercially.

Dr Nims, a 46-year-old Baptist from Atlanta, Georgia, and his Chinese associate Mr Allen Lo, 43, have given their names to the company and face the challenge of bringing 20 years work to fruition to erase the memory of many expensive and unproductive years of research.

They promise to do so in March next year when their camera, manufactured in Dundee, Scotland, will be launched on to the mass market in the United States at a price of $199 (£105). By 1985, according to Dr Nims, they will have cornered at least 4 per cent of the world photographic market — possibly twice as much — and 3D will be recognized as an invention to rival that of the colour print.

Since raising $3m of risk capital in the United States in the 1970s, all the money for the development of the Nimslo camera has come from this side of the Atlantic, mostly from British institutional and private investors.

Dr Nims says the reasons for coming to London to raise money were entirely fortuitous. Three years ago, when he was running his research-based operation from the proverbial attic with a staff of under a dozen, he came to England to sound out various people in the photographic business about how he should develop his invention.

One of these was Mr Graham Dowson, the ex-Rank chief ousted in a bloody boardroom battle in the 1970s and well-versed in photographic techniques through the Rank Xerox company. Mr Dowson introduced him to the City.

More especially he introduced him to Mr Sandy Gilmour, now senior partner of stockbrokers Carr, Sebag, who was so impressed with the camera's potential that he persuaded Dr Nims not to go to Switzerland to raise money as he had intended but to use London as the base of his capital needs.

Nimslo's cash requirements have mushroomed over the last three years as it has moved from the development to the production phase.

● In 1978 Carr, Sebag persuaded a group of London investing institutions including the National Coal Board Pension Fund and the M & G unit trust group to put up £3m.

● In May 1980, as the group grew more confident it was on target for production, a new company, Nimslo European Holdings, with rights to around a third of Nimslo's world rights was formed which took over the interests of the original outside shareholders. NEH raised £7.14m through shares and loan stock which was placed by Carr, Sebag with a range of essentially British institutional investors.

● In October 1981 Nimslo announced plans to raise a further $30.3m after expenses through the issue of 7.5 million shares at $4.25 each. At the same time, there was another restructuring of the group which left the previous NEH shareholders with 19.4 per cent of another new company Nimslo International, the balance being held by Nimslo Technology, controlled mainly by Fred Olsen and Dr Nims's charitable foundation.

In all, then, British investors have put some £26m into Nimslo and the company calculates that it will need a similar amount to finance increased production, processing and distribution centres and the all-important Far Eastern launch.

Both Dr Nims and Baring Brothers, his financial advisers, were at pains at a press conference yesterday to stress that each move was *in fact a simplification of the* group structure.

But the overall effect of all this has been to dilute the shareholdings of outside investors in what is promised eventually to be a larger pie. They point out that the new structure is designed to provide all shareholders with an identical interest in a single company as well as facilitate further fund-raising moves in the international markets.

Nimslo will also be getting a rather more prominent public face from the end of this month when its shares will be traded on the unlisted securities market, a recently introduced category on the Stock Exchange for companies without the track record to justify a full stock exchange listing.

'My goal is to build the Eastman Kodak of the eighties'

Previously Nimslo shares had been traded on the stock market by special arrangement only under what is called Rule 163 (2) where the price has gone like a "scalded cat" in Dr Nims' words from £3.40 in June 1980 to £18 a year later since when they have been suspended awaiting this latest restructuring.

What has been worrying many people however, is that Nimslo has declined to identify the ultimate shareholders in the company. Asked whether this limited disclosure would have prevented raising money in the United States, where the Securities and Exchange Commission has very strict rules governing companies seeking to raise money from the public, Dr Nims said that the *question* of an American listing had not arisen.

At this exciting stage in the company's development Dr Nims has therefore reduced his status to one of simply a salaried employee. Apart from holding one share in Nimslo International, a statutory requirement for a company director, Dr Nims has no other beneficial interest; his only other direct interest is through the board of management of a charitable foundation which along with Fred Olsen is one of the major shareholders in Nimslo Technology. But neither Dr Nims nor any of the other NT shareholders will discuss their stakes further.

The balance sheet dated March 31, 1981 in the prospectus for the share issue, shows that shareholders' funds amount to *$65m (£34m) against an* estimated market value based on the value the shares commanded before they were suspended of more than $450m (£245m).

Out of this figure for shareholders' funds, $30m comes from the recently announced cash-raising move and the bulk of the *rest* — $21.6m — comes under the banner of technical information and designs, in effect the value Dr Nims and his directors have put on the work it has already done on the development of the camera.

So far as the financial figures are concerned, eager investors have been putting a value on the company which presupposes the achievement of some very ambitious marketing goals which the company itself admits are subject to any number of variables. Dr Nims himself argues that the company is in superb financial shape, with everything including the tools and the dies for manufacturing paid for and cash in the bank for future expansion.

Nimslo's link with Fred Olsen dates back to May 1979 when, after raising the first £3m, Dr Nims and his colleagues were looking for a company to manufacture the camera.

After doing a provisional deal with a Japanese firm, Nimslo withdrew from that to strike a fresh bargain with Timex, a Fred Olsen subsidiary, best-known for its watches, but also the manufacturer of 40 million Polaroid cameras between 1952 and 1979, 16 million of them at its Dundee plant.

What brought Nimslo and Timex suddenly together in *1979 was Polaroid's decision* to make its own cameras, and therefore to end its contract with Timex. Timex could now offer Nimslo massive spare capacity and considerable expertise.

"My goal, during the eighties, is to build the Eastman Kodak of the next 10 years", said Dr Nims yesterday. "That's my dream, that's my vision, that's what I'm about."

The launch last March in Florida, will offer United States amateur photographers a $199 camera not greatly different from a conventional single-lens 2D camera, and using a conventional 35mm film, either normal (100 ASA) or fast (400 ASA), to produce 3D prints.

The one obviously unusual feature of the Nimslo camera is that it has four lenses, looking like four identical portholes ranged horizontally.

It weighs 12 ounces, is a similar size to an Instamatic or many other popular cameras, and is operated in exactly the same way: you look through a viewfinder, press a button, and wind the film on; focussing is automatic.

At each press of the button, the four lenses photograph four half-frames of the negatives in the film — so that a 36-frame film will

USM is to trade Nimslo shares at the end of month

yield 18 three-dimensional prints.

As far as the American consumer is concerned, printing is slightly more expensive than normal — in Britain prints might be three or four times as costly — but *does not take any longer. The* prints, however, look quite different.

Reaction to the Nimslo 3D print varies from wild enthusiasm to apathy or scorn. A first impression is that it is not that different from the sort of seaside postcard in which a girl winks at you if you hold it at the right angle.

Interest in 3D photography was reawakened soon after Dr Nims had joined a group of Japanese companies led by Asahi in 1961. When financial support for their research was withdrawn after eight unproductive years, Dr Nims decided to carry on, and with his former colleague Allen Lo, he formed the Dimensional Development Corporation, of which he sold 41 per cent of the equity to US venture capital investors in return for $3m.

Dr Nims, a doctor of law from Le Fourneur college, Long View, in Texas, says that he left Asahi because he became dissatisfied with the technology.

Dr Nims said that he and his partner did not achieve anything significant for a number of years.

But early in 1974, in America, they at last succeeded in taking a picture that had three-dimensional quality and was in focus — in the right-hand corner. It was, in his view, a turning-point.

After eight years of research, Dr Nims and his team came to Britain in 1978 to raise finance through Sandy Gilmour, of Carr, Sebag the stockbrokers.

At that time, Nimslo had a hand-made camera, an inventor's prototype, capable of taking still pictures only, and some 3D colour prints. It was still a long way from an action camera suitable for mass-production for the amateur market.

Since then, far from accepting the limitations of the 3D process, Nimslo have consistently revised upwards their estimate of likely market share, and still talk in terms of a photographic revolution on a par with the invention of the colour print.

Since 1978 the American marketing consultancy firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton have been testing potential demand, mainly in the United States, and as the product has improved in quality, they have gradually raised their sights.

Latest projections by Booz, *Allen and Hamilton indicate* that at the present scheduled camera price of $199 Nimslo will immediately be able to achieve a 7-8 per cent share *of the United States amateur* photographic market, and the introduction of a second model in 1983, selling much more cheaply at $99, will boost market share to 27 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1983 the new model is to be introduced in Europe, probably with a launch in Switzerland or Germany. In the fourth quarter of 1983 it will be launched in Japan, where it is expected to achieve 40 per cent market share.

The 1983 Nimslo will have a plastic case — the present prototype has a metal one — and will be available with *automatic film advance,* built-in flash and other sophistications.

The company is also planning to introduce a portrait camera in 1983, which is expected to win 30 per cent of a $2,900m market in America. Professional portrait photography, of groups *or individuals on formal* occasions, is an insignificant industry in Britain, but is worth $10,000m annually in the United States, according *to Carr Sebag.*

From an original target date of 1979, the Nimslo launch has been repeatedly postponed as its estimates of potential revenues have risen.

In 1980 the potential American market share was assessed at 4-5 per cent for the first generation camera. Nimslo now reckon on being able to achieve 7-8 per cent market share with the same camera.

According to the 1980 projections, sales were envisaged that would yield $44m in revenue in 1981, building up to $88m in revenue in 1985, with pre-tax profits of $98m.

This year's revised projections, based on the March 1982 launch date, are for $59m in revenue in 1982, climbing towards $735m in 1985, with the massive pre-tax profit figure of $156m. The projections are at constant values and constant exchange rates, assuming that inflation will cause corresponding increases in prices and costs.

Business Diary: John Brown's body goes marching on

The pawnbroking business appears to be on the up and up, according to John Brown, general secretary of the National Pawnbrokers' Association.

Brown, a former pawnbroker, tells me he is receiving more inquiries at his Southend office, mostly *from jewellers and antique* dealers, who are thinking of taking up pawnbroking as a sideline.

Says Brown: "I think, *myself, that jewellers are* getting clients coming in and wanting to sell an item, a family heirloom perhaps, and in the course of the conversation, they say 'I didn't want to sell it, I wanted a loan'.

"The jeweller says: 'I'm sorry, I don't do loans', and *after the client has gone* from the shop, the jeweller says 'Why not?'"

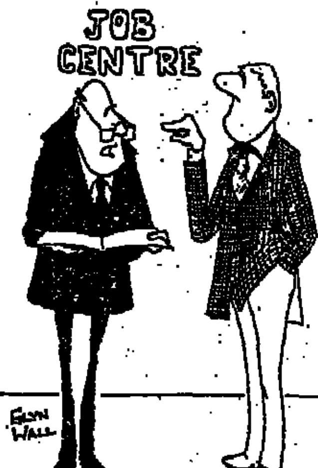
The inquiries are coming not only from the hard-pressed North-west, particularly Liverpool and Manchester, but from the commuter and retirement-home areas of Kent and the Sussex *coast, Brown adds.*

It is the middle rather than the working-class that is turning to the pawnbroker, apparently. The reason is not *so much hardship as the fact* that borrowing from the banks is now so expensive or long-winded that the greater convenience of the pawnbroker is outweighing old notions of "respectability."

For loans of more than £50, the interest works out about 21 per cent, little more than the banks. Long-standing legal limits on interest rates are to be removed.

Though Harvey & Thompson, the association's biggest member, has recently opened a new shop in the not noticeably down-at-heel north London suburb of Golders Green, it will be some time before pawnbroking palmy days are back.

In 1892 when the National Pawnbrokers' Association was formed, there were more than 3,000 shops.



"I'll do my best but it's difficult to know what would suit a *redundant muppeteer.*"







Sitting pretty? Judi James and three ways a girl can present herself for the same job.

Jobs for the boys

Faced with an applicant for a job or promotion who sat like any one of the three poses in my pictures, which one would you be most likely to choose?

The answer Cheryl Hughes gave me yesterday is: the applicant who sits as is fashion and deportment teacher Judi James in the middle photograph.

This, says Ms Hughes, is "relaxed, positive, attentive."

As Ms Hughes is principal of the London Academy of Modelling, I suppose I must defer to her professional judgment, although from my personal point of view the picture on the left has its charms.

That's just the point, says the principal — it's too sexy and "most employers, men or women, don't approve of that sort of thing." At interview anyway, she adds.

"We were both able to agree about the pose on the right — "couldn't care less," is how Ms Hughes describes it.

Girls from Caister High School at Great Yarmouth will be in London today to hear all about this at "First Impressions," a one-day course for school leavers at the academy.

Ms Hughes told me yesterday that from the new year there would be First Impressions courses for boys as well.

The good news is that the boys' courses will omit the make-up advice (although "deportment, poise and posture" will still be taught). The bad news is that the teacher will not be Judi James but a man.

Scrum in Brum

Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, came close to losing his cool at Wolverhampton yesterday. His opening address on the need to build new factories went down like a ton of dropped bricks with West Midlands industrialists struggling to meet their next pay roll.

Then, when he tried to hold a press conference, he had to compete with a noisy film sound track in an adjoining room.

Then local newspapermen said he was teaching his grandmother to suck eggs. Surely, they said any West Midlands businessman knows the advantages of investing in a recession — if he has the money.

Heseltine had one break. He travelled to Wolverhampton by road and so avoided 200 banner waving trade unionists protesting at the town's railway station.

It's the United States nuclear industry's turn to suffer fall-out from Three Mile Island. The American Nuclear Society says that although the number of nuclear plants coming on-line is increasing, the supply of students enrolling in nuclear studies since the accident is falling.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Profit taking as interest hopes fade

Faced with little immediate prospect of a reduction in domestic interest rates the new account opened on a dull note yesterday.

The uncertainty made investors stand aside, leaving prices to open with small losses in thin trade. This was in sharp contrast to Friday's close which left the market, some brokers, said, looking overbought.

Gilts led the way down yesterday with opening losses of around £¾, which were extended to £1¼ in longs, as the market paused for reflection in the wake of last week's announcement of three mini taps totalling £750m.

The sudden increase in stock around the market and other factors including the tight money market, as well as the prospect of industrial action by the miners, Ford workers and petrol tanker drivers, was a signal for profits to be taken.

In equities selling was evident in oils and electricals after recent strong gains, and it was again left to specialist situations to make the running.

Metal Box was an early feature, rising 12p to 168p on better than expected half-time figures. But even this failed to inject new enthusiasm into the overall picture.

After fluctuating within narrow limits throughout the day, the *FT Index closed with* a net loss of 2.4 at 517.8. This was an unusual performance taking into account that four of the constituents—**Beecham**, down 4p to 224p, **Boots**, down 6p at 191p, **Lucas Industries**, down 13p at 208p and **Vickers**, down 2p at 145p—were all in ex-div form.

Elsewhere among the leaders, movements were mixed. Fisons rose 3p to 136p, **Courtaulds**, reporting Thursday, 1p to 68p, **GKN** 4p to 170p, **Grand Met** 3p to 176p, **P & O D'fd** 2p to 125p and **Tube Investments** 6p to 104p. But **Glaxo** lost 2p to 430p, and *Unilever 18p to 618p.*

The long battle for **Berec** is expected to take on a new twist today as the price rose 4p to 130p amid speculation of a higher offer from **Hanson Trust**, down 6p at 278p.

On its bid deadline, **Thomas Tilling**, which recently countered Hanson's offer, rose 4p to 137p.

Ductile Steels was suspended 2p higher at 97p pending news of a bid. At present, privately owned Caparo Investments holds another 18 per cent. **Hallite** jumped 3p to 206p, still fighting off the advances of **General Tire** with 19.9 per cent of the equity following an offer of 200p a share. **Thos W. Ward** held steady at 186p after the £200m bid from **RTZ** which slipped 10p, to 444p. **Tunnel Holdings "B"**, in which Ward holds 42 per cent of the shares, also held steady at 490p. But **Chloride Group**, in which RTZ holds an indirect stake of 17 per cent through CRA, rose 2p to 24p before closing unchanged at 22p.

The prospect of a counterbid still loomed high at **City Offices**, 7p dearer at 127p, while **Greycoat Estates**, the bidder, also rallied 7p to 165p.

In builders, **English China Clays** saw a few speculative buyers, rising 4p to 148p amid *hopes* of the long-awaited bid from Consolidated Gold Fields. **BPB Industries** hardened 3p to 282p ahead of figures today, while **Redland**, reporting later in the week, rose 1p to 154p. Favourable comment was also good for 3p on **Bath & Portland** at 63p.

Fears over trading prospects lopped 10p from **Turnbull Scott** at 65p as a bullish brokers' circular boosted **Hampton Gold** 20p to 165p.

Blantyre Tea improved 4p to 91p on the increased terms from Eastern Produce. **AG Securities** made a quiet debut on the USM, closing 4p premium over the offer price of 80p.

Disappointing trading news clipped 2p from **Associated Leisure** at 85p, 1p from **Dundonian** at 58p and 2p from **John Foster** at 19p while improved performances added 2p to **Avana** at 240p, 18p to **Vinten** at 184p and 7p to **Concentric** at 37p.

Banks closed mixed, with **Barclays** on 438p and **National Westminster** on 398p both unchanged, while **Lloyds** slipped 7p to 411p and **Midland** 2p to 311p. Still awaiting the outcome of the monopolies report, **Royal Bank of Scotland** advanced 2p to 184p with **Hongkong & Shanghai**, reckoned to be favoured by the Government, 2p up at 139p. The other suitor, **Standard Chartered**, was unchanged at 637p.

Oils lost ground, clouded by the threatened tanker drivers' dispute. **Shell** fell 8p to 392p, **BP** 4p to 322p, **Ultramar** 5p to 498p, **Tricentrol** 4p to 254p and **Burmah** 2p to 126p.

Equity turnover on November 20 was £172.267m (15,900 bargains). **Active stocks** yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Allebone, Metal Box, British Aero, Hampton Areas, English China Clays, Vinten and Dundonian.

Traded options: Contracts amounted to 1,142 as puts were introduced in GEC. Imperial Group led the way on 210 contracts.

Traditional options saw calls in ICL on 6½p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 19p and Keith Collins Pet on 2½p with a put arranged in Burmah on 8p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Assoc Leisure (I)	22.8(23.4)	2.34(3.24)	4.21(9.21)	1.8(1.8)	1/2	—(5.25)
Avana Group (I)	63.11(20.99)	3.6(2.0)	—(—)	2.4(2.0)	—	—(4.6)
Concentric (F)	37.7(42.6)	1.03(1.17)	4.75(3.68)	2.7(—)	—	3.3(3.3)
Dundonian (I)	6.73(3.79)	1.22(0.83)	5.71(3.85)	1.75(1.00)	27/1	—(2.8)
Elswick-Hopper (I)	11.43(12.07)	0.28*(0.41)	0.74*(0.91)	7.0(0.5)	—	—(1.15)
John Foster (I)	4.6(4.6)	0.55*(0.75*)	7.3*(9.9*)	0.5(0.5)	15/1	—(0.5)
Ldn & Liverpool (I)	6.6(3.0)	0.66(0.24)	6.9(0.85)	0.75(0.50)	—	—(1.7)
Metal Box (I)	584.3(544.7)	18.7(19.9)	—(—)	5.04(4.2)	18/1	—(10.7)
Oceana IT (I)	—(—)	0.004(0.006)	0.42(0.81)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Prop Partnerships (I)	—(—)	0.35(0.36)	4.7(4.8)	2.5(2.25)	11/1	—(—)
Vinten (I)	5.1(3.3)	0.85(0.49)	—(—)	0.7(0.5)	31/3	—1.25)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

J. Foster forecasts profits in second half

By Margareta Pagano

Over the past three years John Foster & Son, probably the largest mohair suit cloth maker in the world, has pushed up its exports to Japan from 25 per cent to nearly 40 per cent of group sales. This gives it some 65 per cent of the Japanese market for lightweight speciality mohair suits which sell under a variety of trade names.

Foster's growth in Japan helped the group to reduce losses in the six months to August to £548,700 from £748,000 last time.

Better margins on products and increased efficiency at the mills, despite static sales of £4.6m, helped, too, and the group is forecasting a turnround to profits in the second half.

Seasonal factors mean the first half usually shows a loss. Most deliveries are made in the second half.

A break-even position is still a couple of years away but Mr Derek Gallimore, managing director, says that a loss of £250,000 for the full year is within reach and means a dramatic £500,000 turnround against last year's loss of £888,000.

Direct and indirect exports account for some three-quarters of sales and Foster's other main markets are the Middle East, and Germany. United Kingdom sales take about 20 per cent of output, but this reflects a sharp fall from 50 per cent ten years ago.

Shareholders received an unchanged gross half-time dividend of 0.7p.

Elswick-Hopper passes dividend

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Elswick-Hopper, the bicycles to agricultural machinery group, has made a half-year loss and passed its dividend because of a sharp drop in bicycle sales and poor demand in its engineering division.

Compared with pretax profits of £405,000 the group made a £282,000 loss in the six months to July 31. Turnover fell from £12.1m to £11.4m. The half-year dividend in the previous year was 0.74p gross.

With customers carrying high stocks for most of the first half, bicycle sales were well down and profit margins reduced. Demand has since returned to more normal levels but margins remain under pressure from importers who have been making large inroads into the United Kingdom market.

Mr James Turner, chairman, expects a better second-half results because of the improvement in the bicycles division and the better trend on the agricultural side. "I believe that the group is returning to profitability in the current six months but the outcome for the year is still uncertain", he said. "As last year, the level of demand for bicycles in the traditional Christmas period will be crucial in determining the year's results".

Profitability in the agricultural division began to improve towards the end of the first half and although there is still over-production and margins have not fully recovered, there are signs that farmers are investing again after a two-year lull.

The engineering division, in contrast, remains flat and was in loss during the first half. Sales of hedge and grass-cutting machines have suffered from reduced local authority spending and the group has been trying to diversify.

Dundonian confident after strong start

By Our Financial Staff

Dundonian, the crematorium company which has expanded into property, natural resources and financial services, made pretax profits of £1.2m in the half year to September 30. This compares with £833,000 in the same period a year ago and £1.83m in the year to last March.

Mr Max Lewinsohn, the chairman, says that despite the difficulties facing British industry, he remains confident of a further advance in performance during the second half.

Turnover in the first half rose from £3.8m to £6.7m and fully diluted earnings per share were 39 per cent up at 4.87p. The half-year dividend is 2.5p gross on the capital as enlarged by the recent scrip issue. Mr Lewinsohn says that the dividend rise, which represents an exceptional increase of 50 per cent, will bring the interim and final dividends more closely in line, but should not be taken as a sign of the likely increase for the full year.

The sharp rise in profitability in the 75 per cent owned subsidiary, Southwest Consolidated Resources, reflected the gradual emergence of producing interests in both the mining and oil sectors.

Record first half at Vinten

Pretax profits of Vinten Group, a manufacturer of television camera mounting equipment, aerial reconnaissance systems and ground support equipment, jumped 76 per cent to a record £825,000 in the six months to September on turnover up from £3.3m to £5.1m.

Mr Michael Brown, chairman, said: "The high value of military business in our order book at the beginning of the year and the continuation of the satisfactory level of export orders for our expanding range of television mounting equipment provided the company with the opportunity for a record first half-year."

NatWest Eurobond

National Westminster bank is raising $100m through a 10-year Eurobond carrying a 14¼ per cent coupon and par pricing, the lead manager, county bank, said yesterday.

Issued in the name of subsidiary National Westminster Finance BV, the bond is guaranteed on a subordinated basis, it added, and will be used for general corporate purposes.

Stewart Wrightson

Stewart Wrightson Holdings has reached agreement with Transport Indemnity and its parent, Transport Underwriters Association of Los Angeles, to acquire the 23.1 per cent minority interests in both Associated International Insurance of Los Angeles and Associated International Insurance (Bermuda). Total consideration will be $4.15m cash (£2.18m), financed by a medium-term loan.

Barclays acquisition

Barclays Bank International has increased its shareholding in New Zealand United Corporation to 49.7 per cent.

Barclays previously had a 24.9 per cent interest, and has now purchased the Bank of America's 24.8 per cent shareholding.

Kowloon Wharf to take over World International

Sir Yue-kong Pao, the Hongkong Chinese shipping magnate, is merging his public company, World International, with the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, which he wrested last year from the sphere of influence of Jardine, Matheson, the British-run trading house, after a spectacular and bitterly contested takeover battle.

The move had been widely expected and the only surprise is that it amounts to a reverse takeover with Kowloon Wharf acquiring effective control of World International. In the past year the two companies have built up 45 per cent cross-holdings in each other with Sir Yue-kong and his family in effective control of both. World International is a shipping company and Kowloon Wharf predominantly a property developer.

New venture capital fund

Alan Patricoff Associates, the United States venture capital organization, is setting up a £10m fund to invest in the United Kingdom. The aim of the fund, APA Venture Capital Fund, is to seek *capital growth by investing in* emerging companies not quoted on the Stock Exchange.

By the first closing 13 investors had subscribed £5.125m to the fund. They include one American and three United Kingdom insurance companies and one Canadian and seven United Kingdom pension funds. The fund will be wound up after ten years.

Mr Ronald Cohen, managing director of Alan Patricoff Associates, which manages more than $50m of venture capital in the United States and counts Apple Computer and *New York Magazine* among its past successes, said there was a lot of scope for profitable investment in the United Kingdom.

Commodities

COPPER was steady at the lower levels.—Afternoon.—Cash bars £835.50 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £863.50-64.00. Sales: [illegible]

[illegible]

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec. 1.059-1.062; March, 1.075-1.074; May, 1.085-1.086; July, 1.099-1.100; Sept. 1.107-1.108; Dec 1.127-1.129; March, 1.136-1.141. Sales: 2.097 lots including 16 options. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 20) 88.87c; indicator price (Nov 23) 5-day average 93.52c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £153; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £165. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan. 158-160; March, 162-161.05; May, 163.60-163.75; Aug. 167.55-167.80; Oct. 172-172.20; Jan. 173.50-174.00; March, 179-180.50. Sales: 1,656 lots. ISA prices (Nov 20): daily 11.76c; 15-day average 11.84c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec. 125.30-125.70; Feb. 128.50-128.70; April, 130.30-130.90; June, 132-133; Aug. 134-135; Oct. 135.50-138.50; Dec. 136.50-140.00. Sales. 45 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Dec. 375-377; Jan. 374-377; March, 383-386; May, 392-394; Aug. 408-411; Oct. 411-414; Dec. 417-420; Jan. 421-423; March, 430-432; May, 435-437. Sales, 30 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, Nov, £111.50; Dec. £111.50; Jan. £117.25 trans-shipment east coast sellers. United States hard winter, 13½ per cent, unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob, Jan. £111.50 east coast seller.

MAIZE.—French, Dec, £128 seller east coast. South Africa white/option yellow, Dec, £83 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob, Nov-early Dec, £106.25 paid east coast; Dec. £105.50 seller Scottish east coast; £106.50 seller south coast.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY.—Jan. £103.55; March, £106.70; May, £109.65; Sept. £100.95. Sales, 25 lots. WHEAT.—Jan. £107.75; March, £110.95; May, £115.95; July, £116.80; Sept. £106.35. Sales, 84 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£106.20	£105.40	£100.90
E. Mids	£106.60	£105.80	£101.90
N. East	—	£105.70	£101.90
Scotland	—	—	£99.10

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Nov 23: GB Cattle 96.18p per kg lw (—0.74); UK Sheep 168.55p per kg est DCW (+1.62); GB Pigs 80.59p per kg lw (—0.82). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 4.2 per cent, average price 95.08p (—1.58); Sheep numbers down 13.5 per cent, average price 169.39p (+1.78); Pig numbers up 6.6 per cent, average price 80.61p (—0.82). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 19.7 per cent, average price 100.37p (+2.34); Sheep numbers down 19.5 per cent, average price 164.51p (+2.69); Pig numbers up 26.1 per cent, average price 78.76p (—0.30).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Nov. 325.00-24.00; Dec. 324.25-24.50; Jan. 324.50-24.75; Feb. 324.50-24.75; March, 324.50-24.75; April, 323.00-23.35; May, 323.00-23.50; June, 324.00-24.75; July, 324.00-25.00. Sales: 1,467 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb. £85.10; April, £96.30; Nov. £67.40. Sales [illegible] lots of 40 tonnes each.

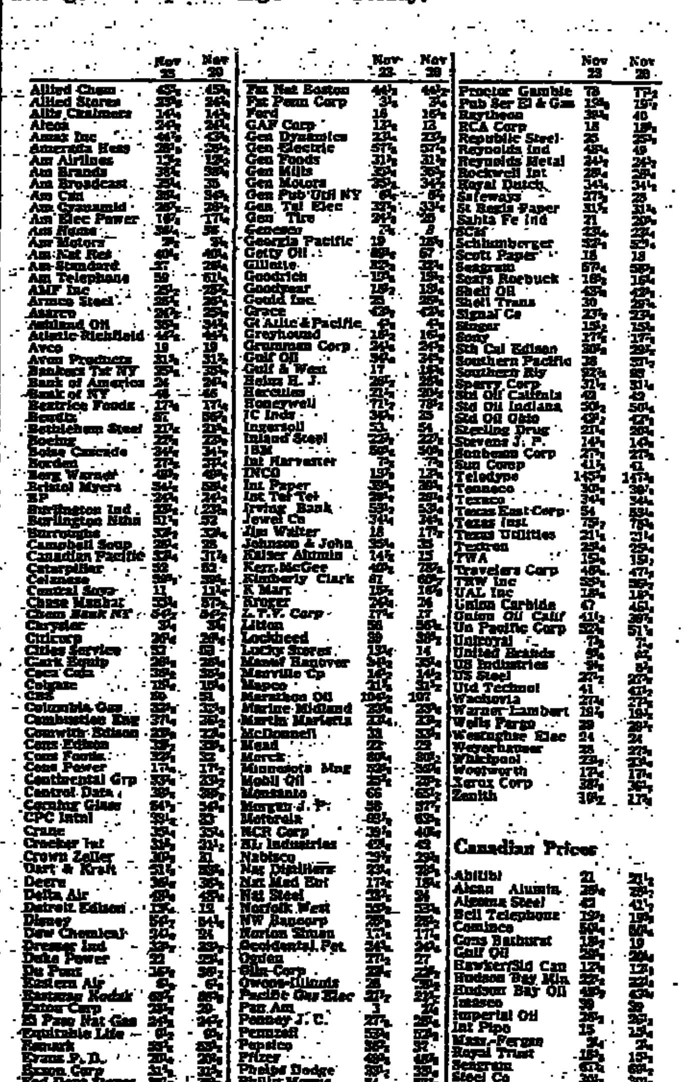
TEA.—Assams opened firm to dearer at the weekly auction with selected lines gaining several pence but broken and better fannings met with less inquiry towards the close. Bright and medium east Africans were firm to dearer. Central Africans were initially firm but closed easier, with plain sorts often neglected. Better liquoring Ceylons met with strong general demand at irregularly dearer rates. Other descriptions were fully firm to dearer except poor dusts. South Indian teas opened at dearer rates but eased at the close.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 23.—Stocks closed lower despite showing narrow gains most of the day, as pessimism about the economy regained its influence.

The Dow Jones industrial average was 4 points higher at midday but weakened in the last hour of trading to close off 1.14 at 851.79. Declines edged out advances by 860 to 700 and volume slipped to some 45 million shares.

Mr Hildegarde Zagorski, of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, said the early gains were caused by the same technical factors that pushed the Dow Jones average up 8 points Friday.



LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper fell 1,475 to 110,125; Tin rose 465 to 17,275; Lead rose 550 to 50,025; Zinc fell 1,150 to 79,350; Aluminium rose 10,350 to 134,800; Nickel fell 144 to 2,412; Silver rose 530,000 to 30,760,000.

Football

Two-goal Howard paints the town red as Altrincham do it again

From a Special Correspondent

Altrincham 3 Sheffield United 0

FA Cup giant killers Altrincham sent the fourth division leaders Sheffield United reeling out of the competition with a blistering second half display in their first round tie at Moss Lane, which the manager Tony Sanders described as their "best yet".

Barry Howard—a 30-year-old painter and decorator, rejected by Stockport County four years ago—was Altrincham's hero with two goals in a dramatic four minutes spell. His first goal in the 61st minute was a goalkeeping error by Waugh, who let the Altrincham wingers' shot slide underneath his body.

But there was no doubt about his second, when he raced through the Sheffield defence rounding Houston before firing home. The goal of the match came from the mid field player, Heathcote, who added the third in the 58th minute.

The match ended in further despair for Sheffield United, when they had Trusson sent off along with Altrincham's central defender, Allan for fighting. Altrincham exploded into action in the second half after an even opening 45 minutes whic yielded chances at both ends.

In the second half Altrincham ran riot and ended up victors with embarrassing ease. After the match a jubilant Altrincham manager, Tony Sanders, said: "What more do you want? We didn't just beat them, we annihilated them.

"But I'm delighted because once again we have shown the football league how good we are. And we don't fear travelling to York in the next round."

The disappointed United manager, Ian Porterfield, said: "What can you say. I knew it would be hard, but we went to pieces in the second half. I'm a bit lost for words, but all credit to Altrincham. In the second half they were more determined and hungry than we were."

The last word went to man of the match, Barry Howard, who said about his match-winning performance: "This has got to be the greatest moment in my life."

ALTRINCHAM: Connaughton, Allan, Davison, Goulding, Gardner, King, Heathcote, Whitbread, Johnson, Rogers, Howard, Owens.
SHEFFIELD UNITED: Waugh, Bryan, Houston, Richardson, McAlle, Kenworthy, Garner, Trusson, Edwards, Matthews, Charles.

Minehead 0 Dorchester 4

Three goals by Dorchester's Trevor Senior gave his side a home tie in the second round of the cup against their Dorset neighbours, AFC Bournemouth. There was little to choose between the two teams for an hour of the replay, but Minehead never really got to grips with the accuracy of the Dorchester leading scorer.



Rising to it: Goulding (4) heads towards goal.

Senior opened the scoring after 25 minutes and two minutes after half-time, Tony Chutter scored the second. Senior scored twice more in the seventy-third and eighty-fifth minute, as Dorchester extended their unbeaten run of 28 games this season.

☐ The League Cup replay between Bradford City and Ipswich Town tomorrow has been postponed until the following Wednesday, because of floodlight faults. Engineers from the BBC—who planned to show highlights of the match in their Sportsnight programme—found fractures in two of the pylons. It was impossible to repair the damage sufficiently to permit adequate lighting.

☐ Kevin Arnott, transfer-listed at his own request and valued at £300,000 by Sunderland, travelled to Blackburn yesterday with a view to joining the second division club on a month's loan.

☐ Charlton Athletic have signed Ipswich Town's teenaged goalkeeper, Gary Westwood, on a month's loan. The second division club's reserve goalkeeper, John Phillips, has been admitted to hospital for a minor knee operation.

Last night's results

FA Cup

First round replays

Altrincham (0) 3 Sheffield U (0) 0
Howard 2, Heathcote 8,000

Minehead (0) 0 Dorchester (1) 4
952 Senior 3, Chutter

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Pole 2, Addlestone and Weybridge 2.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Shrewsbury Town 0, Leicester City 0; Portsmouth 1, Bristol City 0; Hereford United 0, Birmingham City 1.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS FA TROPHY: Bukta championships: Bedfordshire 0, Buckinghamshire 5.

RUGBY UNION: Maesteg 31, Penarth 3.

Bomb stops play

The Hague, Nov 23.—The Dutch first division football match between The Hague and Utrecht was abandoned in the 41st minute today after two bombs landed on the pitch and exploded.

Germans to back FA over ticket row

By Norman Fox

Complaints by the Football Association about the distribution of World Cup tickets by the Spanish authorities will be given support by the West German FA. The Germans are furious because the Spaniards have insisted on linking match tickets with hotel accommodation.

When Ted Croker, secretary of the FA, visits Madrid later this month his will not be the only complaining voice heard in the offices of the Real Federación Espanola de Futbol. As more countries gain qualification for the finals, the rows over ticket allocation increase.

The West German FA thought that their huge number of potential supporters going to Spain would have no difficulties. One of their officials, Wilfred Gerhardt, told me yesterday that they had appointed a leading travel agency, Der, to look after ticket distribution. Unlike the FA who are unhappy with the monopoly of Sportsworld Travel, the Germans were satisfied that their agents were experienced and capable of dealing with the problems.

Recently, many German supporters who own or rent villas and chalets or had already booked accommodation in Spain were told they could not have tickets. Mr Gerhardt said: "It was not the fault of the travel agents but that of the Spanish travel consortium Mundiespana. They will not give tickets without accommodation.

"This is not a good system. We are very worried that a lot of our supporters will now stay at home and watch the World Cup on television. This is no good for anyone. The ticket sales will suffer and that will reduce the amount of money going to the competing countries."

The Spanish authorities will be challenged by Mr Croker to reiterate what he claims was an agreement that Sportsworld's franchise would end on December 31. Sportsworld claim there was no such agreement except that the company would lose the contract if their minimum order were reduced by more than 10 per cent.

Northern Ireland, Scotland and England have qualified for the World Cup, leaving no doubt that Sportsworld will sell their full allocation. Next Tuesday the Home Associations Committee will meet in London and Billy Drennan, secretary of the Irish Football Association, is anxious that the situation should be discussed.

Mr Croker will have the full support of the Scottish FA and, yesterday, Mr Drennan said he was distressed by the impractical idea of a travel agency in London dealing with tickets.

Rugby Union

RFU's latest format will divide counties into four leagues

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The composition of next season's county championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI, was confirmed yesterday when the Rugby Football Union listed 27 teams in four separate leagues. Leagues will be divided into sections, comprising four counties in each of them. Those four teams will play each other on fixed Saturdays in the calendar, the section winners in the first League subsequently meeting to contest the county final.

There will be annual promotion and relegation between the leagues on a system of two up and two down. Thus, the bottom teams in both sections of the first league will be relegated to the second in 1983-84. The sectional winners in the second league will be promoted.

Since the details of the new format have been governed by results in the present competition, surprises were not expected. Warwickshire men recalling the palmy days of their rugby will have prepared themselves for confirmation of the fact that their county starts in the third league.

We can expect the leading clubs—even those who have been opposed to county rugby on Saturdays—to put their muscle behind the teams in the first league. But it remains to be seen, for instance how enthusiastic, the Leicester and Gosforth clubs will be to support their counties in the second league, or Coventry (synonymous with Warwickshire) in the third.

The chairman of the RFU competitions sub committee, Danny Serfontein, is in no doubt what Gosforth's reaction will be. "The administrators and the players are with us right down the line," he said. He adds that his sub committee will hammer out final details, including a draw, to decide the sections in each of the top three leagues, at a meeting later this week. They will also confirm the four Saturdays on which the competition must be played.

Most of Leicester's top players have declined to play county rugby on Wednesdays, let alone Saturdays. The club secretary, Jerry Day, reports that at a recent meeting of 60 players, only seven indicated that they would probably opt for county rugby on a Saturday. There were no first team performers among them.

John Butler, of Coventry, says he does not want to speak for their players but refers to "a very delicate and difficult situation in which we have to feel unhappy about the probable loss of important summer fixtures, especially against Welsh opposition, which in a sense are our lifeblood." Coventry plan an imminent meeting to discuss the problems and to decide, inter alia, whether they are willing to make Coundon Road available for county rugby.

LEAGUE ONE: Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Middlesex, Notts, Lincs and Derby, North Midlands, Somerset, Surrey, Yorkshire.
LEAGUE TWO: Cornwall, Devon, Durham, East Midlands, Hertfordshire, Kent, Leicestershire, Northumberland.
LEAGUE THREE: Cheshire, Cumbria, Dorset and Wilts, Eastern Counties, Hampshire, Staffordshire, Sussex, Warwickshire.
LEAGUE FOUR: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire.

Meanwhile, after an encouraging victory over France in the B international last weekend, England's selectors are giving final shape to their teams for the trial at Twickenham on December 12. These will be announced next Monday.

England B may have been fortunate to catch the French in wet, thoroughly unpleasant conditions at Bristol, but I have rarely heard the chairman of selectors wax more lyrical about his forwards. "You might have thought the pack had played together for a week," "Budge" Rogers said. "The front five did all that was asked of them, and the loose trio dovetailed together perfectly." The chairman was less enthusiastic about the midfield play, prompted though it was by a remarkably accurate service from the captain, Melville, at scrum half.

The hooker, Simpson, the loose head, Rendall, the locks, Syddall and Bainbridge, and the loose forwards comprising Gadd, Teague and Winterbottom, must all be in line for places in the Rest XV at Twickenham. For all his promise, however, the last named may have to wait his turn. If Rafter is chosen for England on the open side flank in the trial, as surely he must be, Cooke should have first claims as his opposite number. Cooke lost his England place to Rafter in Argentina but still enjoyed a good tour.

Stringer had a fine game for England B at full back, but he could be another who has to bide his time. It is likely that he has now confirmed a certain place in the pecking order behind Rose and Hare, and he might soon be pushing Hare hard for the No 2 position.

Trick, a wing of exceptional pace who scored a memorable try in Argentina, decided that a business life in the United States was not the Utopian venture expected, and has now returned to this country. The selectors have no idea what his plans are, nor even where he is. But they will be extremely interested if he gets back into the game at a serious level.

We can expect the England side in the trial to be that which finished the last championship, except that Hesford is likely to be found at No 8 instead of Scott, still slowly recovering from operations on both ankles, and Blakeway at tight head prop.

The loss of Scott is a serious blow to English aspirations, and they need to discover soon whether his absence seriously affects the blend at loose forward. One way of minimizing his loss would be to use Jeavons in Scott's position at the lineout, long and short. Hesford, a bigger man than Teague, would be a useful ball winner in front of Jeavons, and he should be experienced enough for the tidying up jobs which Scott has done so effectively.

Scots are grateful that Lawson is available

By Iain Mackenzie

Scottish preparations for the visit of Australia to Murrayfield on the Saturday before Christmas begin in earnest this weekend with the first of three squad practices under the coach Jim Telfer. The squad was announced in Edinburgh yesterday and there are some surprises. The most notable is the inclusion of the veteran Heriot's scrum half Alan Lawson who announced at the start of the season that he would be unavailable for international rugby. Lawson may have been persuaded to change his mind because at present so many of the country's leading scrum halves are unfit.

With few exceptions the party which toured New Zealand in the summer will reassemble at Murrayfield but one new face is the Hawick No 8 Alistair Campbell.

SQUAD: A Irvine (Heriot's), P Dods (Gala), R Baird (Kelso), S Breakey (Gosforth), R Gordon (London Scottish), J Rutherford (London Scottish), D Johnston (Watsonians), J Renwick (Hawick), K Robertson (Melrose), S Munro (West of Scotland), C Williamson (West of Scotland), J Rutherford (West of Scotland), R Wilson (Boroughmuir), D Bryson (Gala), R Laidlaw (Jedforest), A Lawson (Heriot's), I Ramage (Gosforth), J Aitken (Gala), G McGuinness (West of Scotland), I Milne (Heriot's), N Rowan (Boroughmuir), G Callendar (Kelso), C Deans (Hawick), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), G Millar (Heriot's), T Smith (Gala), A Tomes (Hawick), A Campbell (Hawick), I Paxton (Selkirk), F Paxton (Kelso), I Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), Jim Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), D Leslie (Gala), D White (Gala).

Martin passes test

The Australian wing, Mick Martin, passed a fitness test yesterday and will play against Leicester tomorrow. Martin partially dislocated a shoulder against Pontypool almost three weeks ago as he was scoring his second try.

TEAM: P E McLean; M Martin, M Cox, M O'Connor, P Grigg; M Ella, P Cox; D Curran, L Walker, J Meadows, C Roche, S Williams, D Hall, G Cornelsen, M Loane (capt).

Cricket

England ready for the pukka stuff

From Richard Streeton
Baroda, Nov 23

Some obstinate batting by West Zone enabled them to draw this three-day match with England here today after they had been set a target of 271 in three hours and a half. There was, realistically, little likelihood of West Zone, who were weakened by the absence of four Test players, winning the game and, equally, the pitch remained too docile for them to be bowled out. As a workout for Wednesday's one-day international, and the first Test on Friday, everything that happened was a useful rehearsal for the touring team's players.

The capacity 17,000 crowd cheered every run as England, for the most part, retained attacking fields to the end. The left-handed Nayak, who came in an hour after lunch, earned the most plaudits with some stout defiance early on and some freely struck blows when the pressure was off.

From the touring team's point of view it was good to see Dilley bowling with determination and spirit from his full approach run. There were half a dozen or so no-balls by him but his rhythm and line seemed undisturbed and the problem is certainly not serious enough to put his place for the one-day international in jeopardy. Willis, too, caused some apprehension, Botham was more wayward but his knack of delivering the goods when it matters make his form in this sort of fixture irrelevant. England, perhaps, have a trickier problem in whether to play Emburey or Lever at Ahmedabad. Emburey bowled with marvellous control once again and bothered all the batsmen.

West Zone made a poor start when Parkar was yorked by Botham in the fourth over but Bhalekar aroused the crowd when he hooked two successive fours from Botham and followed with a third four past extra cover in the same over. Underwood and Emburey put England in control as soon as they bowled and by tea West Zone were firmly on the defensive at 77 for three.

Gaekwad was caught at forward short leg from his bat's shoulder and Bhalekar was caught low at first slip as he pushed forward against the first ball Emburey bowled.

Mankad and Nayak were threatening to stand firm when Mankad played back to a much quicker ball from Botham. Satham settled down and West Zone were 110 for four when the final 20 overs were signalled. England were unable to break through and the game became increasingly light hearted. Gooch went through his repetoire of impersonation of other bowlers. When the match finished Nayak was 77 not out and had hit 13 boundaries.

Boycott, in more sprightly mood than usual, was at the hub of England's batting before lunch when only Botham's wicket was lost as a further 122 runs were added from 32 overs. Only occasionally were the batsmen able to take liberties against tight spin bowling and an inner and outer ring of fieldsmen. Boycott lofted the left arm Parsana back over his head for one boundary which was almost a six. Otherwise Boycott and Gower mostly had to take singles. On a wicket yielding some turn, the cricket was never dull as the batsmen utilized all their skill and played every ball on its merits.

Boycott had made only 10 in the closing hour on Sunday evening but he tried to be more assertive from the start today and actually outscored Botham, who lost patience after 55 minutes and was bowled by Parsana as he jumped out to slog. Boycott was 73 not out when the innings was closed, which raised his tour average to 240.

More important Boycott's batting was technically well nigh perfect, he moved his feet freely and played his favourite strokes either side of cover point and to the onside with sureness and grace. Gower, too, confirmed he is ready for more serious occasions later this week. His 33 not out included 20 singles, the majority from classical late cuts played with a crisp certainty.

There was also some spectacular deep fielding by the diminutive Ghulam Parkar to enjoy. Parkar patrolled the deep midwicket area for the off-spinner Joshi and was on the extra cover fence for Parsana. He raised clouds of dust from the parched outfield as he *scurried about*.

ENGLAND: First Innings 278 for 4 dec (C J Tavaré 96, G Boycott 60)

Second Innings

G A Gooch, l-b-w, b Parsana	32
G Boycott, not out	73
I T Botham, b Parsana	24
D I Gower, not out	33
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 6)	9
Total (2 wkts dec)	171

*K W R Fletcher, G R Dilley, J E Emburey, R W Taylor, D L Underwood and R G D Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—106.

BOWLING: Ghavri, 10—0—45—0; Nayak, 3—0—15—0; Parsana, 16—4—40—2; Satham, 1—0—5—0; Joshi, 13—2—43—0; Gaekwad, 3—0—16—0.

WEST ZONE: First Innings 179

Second Innings

A D Gaekwad, c Gower, b Underwood	20
G Parkar, b Botham	1
R B Bhalekar, c Tavaré, b Emburey	30
S V Nayak, not out	77
*A V Mankad, c Taylor, b Emburey	17
N Y Satham, not out	32
Extras (n-b 10)	10
Total (4 wkts)	187

K D Ghavri, K More, B D Parsana, J C Joshi and D Nanavati did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—47, 3—59, 4—91.

BOWLING: Willis, 5—0—16—0; Botham, 7—2—26—1; Emburey, 17—1—52—2; Dilley, 8—0—38—0; Underwood, 13—5—20—1; Gooch, 7—0—23—0.

Umpires: P R Punjabi and J D Ghosh.

Squash rackets

Willstrop too cute for a worried man

By Rex Bellamy

Two players with only 18 birthdays behind them won the British under-23 championships, sponsored by Leech Homes, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne last evening. Ruth Strauss (Essex) came from behind to beat Suzanne Burgess (Yorkshire), who is a month older, by 3—9, 4—9, 9—6, 9—2, 9—2 in 55 minutes. Then Christy Willstrop (Yorkshire), confounded the national rankings with a surprisingly easy 9—7, 9—7, 9—2, win over David Pearson (Lancashire), aged 22.

The men's final lasted only 44 minutes, partly because Willstrop *played relentlessly* well and partly because Pearson, lighter on his feet, slipped a few times and lost confidence in his foothold. The floor had slightly changed character in 24 hours. Danny Lee (Surrey), Willstrop's victim the previous evening, cut a finger and left blood all over the place. Club members scrubbed diligently but an industrial cleaning company had to be called in yesterday morning.

The fact remains that Pearson led 4—0 in the first game and 4—2 in the second, but could exert no lasting authority. The precocious Willstrop played a game too cutely designed and neatly executed to offer any comfort to a worried man. Doubtless brooding on memories of their previous tough encounters, Pearson now developed a marked distaste for quick starts and sudden changes of direction. Willstrop also read the rallies more easily (Pearson used a more restricted range of shots) and was sounder under pressure because his footwork was less inhibited.

The women's final swung this way and that because Miss Strauss, who always had the greater capacity for putting the ball away, spent two games working for Miss Burgess as well as for herself. Miss Strauss kept hitting down and was slow to realize that she needed more patience and discipline and a wider margin for error. Once that had sunk in, she played an irresistible game as neatly severe in execution as it was in conception.

While she was allowed to, Miss Burgess used an admirable variety of shots and strung them together sensibly. But her eventual problem was insoluble: Miss Strauss, when playing well, was the better player. Miss Strauss also won this title in 1979 and had nine match points in last year's final with Martine le Moignan.

World championships, page 20

LORD'S: Jesters 3, Old Harrovians 2.

Suddards has a score to settle with Blackpool

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

On their elongated FA Cup route the once illustrious Blackpool are lurching from one non-League side to another and bumping into old employees along the way. In the first round last Saturday they only narrowly undermined Horden Colliery Welfare, among whose crew was Hather, formerly on the staff at Bloomfield Road.

In yesterday's second round draw Blackpool were paired with Kettering Town, whose captain is Suddards, whom Blackpool rejected eight years. "I was never given the chance to prove myself in the first team," he said. "I was struck dumb when they told me I wasn't good enough to make the grade".

Suddards, who is 27, was picked off the scrapheap at the age of 19 by Ron Atkinson, then Kettering manager, who went on to graduate from Oxford United before joining West Bromwich Albion and Manchester United. "I owe it to him to beat Blackpool and I'm determined to prove they were wrong to kick me out," Suddards added.

Penrith, the smallest of minnows from Cumbria, who accounted for Chester, are unlikely to reach the biggest of pools. Doncaster, floating near the surface of the third division, lie between them and a chance of glory against a first division side. Brian Williams, Penrith's manager, said: "It is a disappointing draw but I would have settled for a trip to Doncaster a month ago".

His opposite number has unpleasant memories of giant-killers. Billy Bremner was in the Leeds United side that went down 3—2 to Colchester in the fifth round in 1971 but he describes the prospect as "a hand-picked draw". With home advantage, he for one will offer no excuses if Doncaster fail to go through.

Only one of the 10 northern and 10 southern ties to be played on December 12 is sure to produce a non-League survivor. Harlow Town and Barnet replay for the dubious honour of facing either Hendon, unbeaten for 15 games, or Wycombe Wanderers, who have not lost for 17. Whoever emerges from the formidable quartet, no one will look forward to meeting them next year.

The best chance of an upset lies in north London, where Enfield will take on south London visitors in Wimbledon, whom they put out 3—0 in the first-round four years ago. Eddie McCluskey, their manager, who steered them to the fourth round last season, was typically forthright: "The home draw suits us because Wimbledon are nothing special."

SECOND ROUND DRAW: York v Altrincham, Tranmere or Bury v Burnley or Runcorn, Peterborough v Walsall, Lincoln or Port Vale v Stockport, Doncaster v Penrith, Rochdale or Hull v Wigan or Hartlepool, Kettering v Blackpool, Darlington or Carlisle v Bishop Auckland, Crewe v Scunthorpe, Chesterfield v Workington or Huddersfield, Dagenham or Yeovil v Portsmouth or Millwall, Enfield v Wimbledon, Aldershot v Oxford United, Hereford v Fulham, Harlow Town or Barnet v Hendon or Wycombe Wanderers, Bristol City or Torquay v Weymouth or Northampton, Swindon v Bishop's Stortford or Sutton United, Dorchester v Bournemouth, Brentford v Colchester, Plymouth or Gillingham v Barking. Ties to be played December 12.

Rangers' synthetic pitch is passed for rest of season

By Norman Fox

The last obstacle to Queen's Park Rangers using their £350,000 synthetic pitch at Loftus Road for all competitions was removed yesterday when the Football Association agreed to their playing home FA Cup ties this season. Visiting clubs will be entitled to charge Rangers three days' hotel accommodation while they practise on the pitch.

While restricting their approval to this season, the FA will be loath to reverse a decision which could speed the arrival of more artificial pitches. They now hope that the minority of clubs who have complained after playing League games at Loftus Road will not refuse to play cup ties.

So far this season Queen's Park Rangers have played seven home league games, winning five and drawing one. They lost to Luton Town early in the season, but Luton are one of the clubs who could be interested in an artificial pitch themselves.

Two clubs who have lost at Loftus Road this season, Crystal Palace and Leicester City, will probably object should they be drawn away to Rangers in the Cup. Both said the pitch gave Rangers too much advantage, but obviously more general objections are likely to come from London clubs when, later this season, bad weather closes their grounds while Rangers play on.

Should Rangers escape too many objections, defy the bad weather, and, perhaps, be promoted to the first division, the whole issue would become more urgent.

The FA say they are monitoring the situation at Loftus Road and their decision will be reviewed at the end of the season. Ted Croker, the FA Secretary, said they had sent observers to all of Queen's Park Rangers's home matches and took into consideration the views of visiting managers and referees.

Visiting teams will have to be offered up to three days' practice on the pitch, entitling them to the hotel costs. This may help overcome the problems facing those who may have no experience of the surface.

Provisional approval required no change in the FA Challenge Cup rules which were written a long time before plastic pitches long time before plastic pitches or even plastic cups were invented.

Rangers have asked the FA to reconsider their decision. Last night the club chairman, Jim Gregory, said Rangers would lodge an official appeal with the FA, today asking them to consider two other options: to let Rangers play their cup ties on a neutral ground of their own choice if they are drawn at home, and of their opponent's choice if drawn away; a three-year trial arrangement as Rangers have with the Football League, bearing in mind that the club has said it will pull up the pitch if the experiment is unsuccessful over that period.

"If they don't consider the options, we are left with only one—we will withdraw from the cup", Mr Gregory said. "We are not putting a gun at the heads of the FA. If we are drawn away in the cup on January 3, the pitch will not be tested. I am very disappointed with the FA's decision."

Hart and Cherry on transfer list

The Leeds United manager, Allan Clarke, yesterday reacted to his side's 4—0 defeat at Southampton on Saturday by putting two of his most experienced defenders, Paul Hart and Trevor Cherry, on the transfer list.

Hart, aged 28, joined the club from Blackpool in 1978 and recently said he wanted to move to a club which would win something.

Today's fixtures

Kick off 7.30 unless stated

FA CUP: First round: Barnet v Harlow; Bury v Tranmere Rovers; Carlisle United v Darlington; Gillingham v Plymouth Argyle; Huddersfield Town v Workington; Hull City v Rochdale; Northampton Town v Weymouth; Runcorn v Burnley; Sutton United v Bishop's Stortford; Wycombe Wanderers v Hendon.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP: Third round replay: West Bromwich Albion v West Ham United.

FIRST DIVISION: Coventry v Stoke; Notts County v Everton; Swansea v Brighton; Wolverhampton v Southampton.

SECOND DIVISION: Charlton v Chelsea (7.45); Crystal Palace v Norwich; Luton v Bolton (7.45); Orient v Newcastle (8.0); Queen's Park Rangers v Oldham; Sheffield Wednesday v Barnsley; Wrexham v Cardiff.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First division: Queen's Park v Ayr.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Marine v Southport.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Gloucester v Stourbridge.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Ashford v Gosport; Aylesbury v Wealdstone; Hillingdon v Basingstoke; Thanet United v Chelmsford; Tonbridge v Canterbury.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bolton v Coventry (7.0); Burnley v Derby; Everton v Leeds (7.0); Nottingham Forest v Manchester United (7.0); Preston v Blackburn (7.0); Sheffield United v Aston Villa.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Ipswich (7.0); Southampton v Plymouth; Swindon v Bristol City (2.0); Watford v Arsenal; West Ham v Queen's Park Rangers.

RUGBY UNION: Rosslyn Park v Loughborough Students; Cheltenham v Oxford.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking v Leytonstone and Ilford, Billericay v Bromley, Hayes v Staines, Tooting and Mitcham v Croydon, Walthamstow Avenue v Boreham Wood, Woking v Carshalton. First division: Aveley v Metropolitan Police, Hampton v Clapton, Hertford v Wembley, Maidenhead v Farnborough, St Albans v Ware, Tilbury v Hornchurch, Walton and Hersham v Bognor Regis. Second division: Cheshunt v Letchworth, Egham v Tring, Windsor v Hemel Hempstead.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CHARITY CUP: Semi-final round: Feltham v Uxbridge.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Second round: Slough v Didcot.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Third qualifying round: Epsom v Welling.

HOCKEY: London League: St Albans v Cambridge University. Representative match: United Banks HA v Civil Service (NatWest Bank, Norbury).

REAL TENNIS: Unigate open singles championship (Queen's Club, West Kensington).

SNOOKER: Coral UK professional championship (Preston Guild Hall).

Motor rallying

Mikkola turbo-charges back into lead

By Peter Waymark

Hannu Mikkola, driving the turbo-charged Audi Quattro, opened up an eight-minute lead as the Lombard RAC Rally crews battled through rain, wind and snow in the north-east and Yorkshire yesterday on their way to the overnight stop.

Mikkola, twice past winner of the rally, went ahead almost from the start on Sunday and lost his lead only once when his car rolled over on to its roof in the Lake District. But the vehicle was soon righted and the incident cost him barely a minute.

Tony Pond, of Britain, in the Vauxhall Chevette, spent the day striving for second place with Ari Vatanen's Ford Escort before being forced to retire with half-shaft failure during the 30-mile-long Dalby Forest stage in North Yorkshire. Vatanen was also in trouble when his car left the road and lost him two minutes but a sustained spell of fast driving enabled him to make up the deficit.

Henri Toivenen, last year's winner, pulled up to third place in his Talbot Sunbeam Lotus after setting the fastest times on two successive Scottish stages. But after the second of these his engine, which had been losing water, seized up and put him out of the race.

With the retirement earlier of Russell Brookes, the Talbot team's hopes rested on the experienced Stig Blomqvist, who moved up to fourth place last night, and Guy Frequelin, who managed to stay with the leaders despite having to change a wheel after a puncture.

Michele Mouton, the French girl competing in her first British rally, turned in a fine spell of driving in the other Audi Quattro, though suffering from a throat infection so bad that she could hardly speak. She was in third place, 12 minutes behind Mikkola.

Last night the original field of 150 cars was down to 60. Apart from *Pond and Toivenen*, the notable casualties included Andy Dawson, in the turbo-charged Datsun Bluebird, with engine failure, and Markku Alen, whose Lancia Stratos, making probably its last attempt to win the rally, was forced to retire with brake pipe failure.

Brookes, the most consistent British driver in the event in recent years, went out when his Sunbeam sufferd a broken prop shaft. There was no luck, either, for the 1977 winner, Bjorn Waldegaard, whose Toyota Celica was halted with a broken radius arm.

The surviving crews start the last leg of the rally from Chester this morning and have to negotiate tough forest stages in Wales before returning to Chester for the finish tomorrow afternoon.

LEADING POSITIONS (after 35 special stages): 1, H Mikkola (Audi Quattro), 5hmin 43sec; 2, A Vatanen (Ford Escort), 294:34; 3, M Mouton (Audi Quattro), 297:14; 4, S Blomqvist (Talbot Sunbeam/Lotus), 298:49; 5, J McRae (Opel Ascona), 300:15; 6, P Airikkala (Ford Escort), 301:39.

Coe Sportsman of the Year

Sebastian Coe was named Britain's sportsman of the year yesterday for the third time in succession in the annual poll of the Sports Writers' Association. The ice dancer, Jayne Torvill, won the women's award. Miss Torvill and her partner, Christopher Dean, who won the world and European ice dancing championships earlier in the year and retained their British title at the weekend, were also voted the team of the year in British Sport, relegating the Ashes-winning England team to second place and European football champions, Liverpool, to third.

Coe, who improved his world records in the 800 metres and mile, repeated his poll wins of 1979 and 1980 by a solid margin. He collected 234 votes, with the England cricketer Ian Botham second on 184. The National Hunt jockey, Bob Champion, was third on 48, Steve Ovett fourth with 35.

In the women's competition, Miss Torvill gained 131 votes to leave her well ahead of the athlete Kathy Smallwood with 112 and Joyce Smith, the first woman home in the London marathon, 68. Sue Barker's late season success won her 59 votes

Decision confirmed

Melbourne, Nov 23.—Australia's former world motor racing champion, Alan Jones, today confirmed his retirement from the Formula One scene to concentrate on his business interests. Jones added that he would not mind entering politics at some time.—Reuter.

Plews standing tall on umpire's beat

Nigel Plews aged 46, a former Nottingham policeman, is one of four new umpires to be appointed to the first class list for next season. He joins Jack Birkenshaw (formerly of Leicestershire), the Warwickshire and Pakistan opener, "Billy" Ibadulla, and Mervyn Kitchen, the Somerset batsman.

At six foot six inches, Plews will have the distinction of being comfortably the tallest of the 24 umpires. He progressed to the first class game through second XI and minor counties cricket.

The Yorkshireman, Ron Aspinall, aged 63, has been dropped from the list after 21 consecutive seasons. Also not reappointed are David Halyard, Derek Shackleton and Peter Stephens.

The Australian Bill Alley, is dropped from the Test panel for the second time in recent years. Also our is Don Oslear after two years of officiating at Test level. The former Somerset player, Alan Whitehead, aged 41, has been added to make up the panel to six. Whitehead stood in the Prudential Trophy one-day series against Australia last summer, but has never before been in charge of a Test.

FIRST CLASS PANEL: W E Alley, H D Bird, J Birkenshaw, W L Budd, D J Constant, C Cook, P J Eele, D L Evans, R S Herman, K Ibadulla, A Jepson, R Julian, M J Kitchen, B Leadbeater, B J Meyer, D O Oslear, K E Palmer, R Palmer, N T Plews, D R Shepherd, C T Spencer, J van Geloven, A G T Whitehead, P B Wight.
TEST PANEL: Bird, Constant, Evans, Meyer, K E Palmer, Whitehead.

Zaheer leads recovery but remains doubtful for Test

Canberra, Nov 23.—Zaheer Abbas, who helped to inspire a batting recovery by the Pakistanis against Australian Capital Territory here today despite a rib injury, says he has a 50-50 chance of being fit for the second Test against Australia starting in Brisbane on Friday.

Zaheer hit 41 as the Pakistanis improved from 87 for four to 200 for six declared. Australian Capital Territory were 45 for one at the close of the first day of the two-day match.

Zaheer, who will have further treatment tomorrow for the injury which kept him out of the first Test, said: "I batted with only a little discomfort today, but I need to be fitter for a Test match".

With the ball seaming, the touring team made a shaky start before Zaheer led a revival which was completed by Mudassar Nazar *and Salim Malik, who sped to a* half-century partnership in 37 minutes and put on 64 for the sixth wicket.

The Australian Cricket Board today overruled an official objection from Pakistan to the appointment of Tony Crafter and Mel Johnson to umpire the second Test. They both officiated in the first Test in Perth, where Australia won by 286 runs.

The ACB's executive director, David Richards, said: "The board has complete confidence in both umpires and has reaffirmed their appointment to stand in the second Test."

The Pakistani manager, Ijaz Butt, who has described the standard of umpiring in Australia as "bad", said his team would accept the umpires named for the remaining Tests, but added they were still unhappy with the standard of the umpiring.

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Mansoor Akhtar, c and b Bulger	23
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, b Nix	1
Mohsin Khan, c Bowler, b Bulger	23
Zaheer Abbas, st Rowe, b Rizvi	41
Wasim Raja, c Irvine, b Bulger	34
Mudassar Nazar, c Roberts, b Rizvi	53
Salim Malik, not out	51
Wasim Bari, not out	4
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (6 wkts dec)	200

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—46, 3—61, 4—87, 5—121, 6—185.

Sikander Bakht, Tahir Naqqash and Iqbal Qasim did not bat.

BOWLING: Ratcliffe, 12—1—48—0; Nix, 20—10—31—1; Bulger, 19—5—40—3; Rizvi, 12—0—51—2; Khan, 11—4—27—0.

CAPITAL TERRITORY: First Innings

P Bowler, not out	25
G Roberts, b Wasim Raja	6
P O'Reilley, not out	10
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 2)	4
Total (1 wkt)	45

FALL OF WICKET: 1—28.

BOWLING (to date): Sikander, 6—2—12—0; Tahir, 4—1—5—0; Wasim Raja, 8—5—12—1; Iqbal Qasim, 7—2—8—0; Rizwan-uz-Zaman, 1—0—4—0.

Australia have named an unchanged squad of 12 for the second Test, but Yallop will have a fitness test on his injured back.

AUSTRALIA (from): G Chappell (captain), K Hughes, T Alderman, A Border, B Laird, G Lawson, D Lillee, R Marsh, J Thomson, G Wood, G Yallop, B Yardley.

Snooker

Hobbling Thorne steps into third round

Willie Thorne, who is recovering from two broken legs, put his best foot forward yesterday to beat Ray Edmonds 9-4 in the second round of the United Kingdom championship, sponsored by Coral, at Preston.

Resuming at 5—3 overnight, Thorne lost the first frame to Edmonds, from Grimsby, twice world amateur champion. He then reeled off four in a row to reach the last 16, where he will meet the world champion, Steve Davis, on Wednesday. Kirk Stevens reached the same stage of the tournament by beating Mike Hallett, also from Grimsby, 9—4. He now faces a fellow Canadian, Bill Werbeniuk.

John Spencer failed to maintain a fine start and lost 9—5 to Joe Johnson, from Bradford. It was a dismal performance by the former world champion. He took the black to win the second frame for a 2—0 lead, but then hit a bad patch and conceded victory with plenty of balls left on the table in the third, fifth and seventh frames.

Jimmy White, aged 19, from London, came back from 0—2 against John Virgo, of Northampton, to finish a 9—6 winner. He found his touch in the third frame, making breaks of 33, 43 and 45 to win 121—4. White kept up the pressure and took the next two frames 112—10 and 102—9, but narrowly lost the sixth.

SECOND ROUND: K Stevens (Canada) beat M Hallett (Grimsby), 9—4 (later frame scores: 47—72, 45—76, 12—56, 86—19, 66—44, 66—14, 68—53, 51—72, 66—12); W Thorne (Leicester) beat R Edmonds (Grimsby), 9—4 (later frame scores: 73—48, 41—71, 67—20, 43—82, 60—73, 93—32, 62—55, 70—40, 75—38); J Johnson (Bradford) beat J Spencer (Radcliffe), 9—5 (frame scores: 27—77, 50—66, 63—43, 68—61, 46—17, 21—70, 68—55, 53—53, 61—17, 37—61, 67—16, 57—30, 78—20, 70—8); J White (London) beat J Virgo (Northampton), 9—6 (frame scores: 16—58, 46—80, 121—4, 112—10, 102—9, 52—54, 71—21, 73—40, 29—61, 11—71, 68—35, 9—87, 78—53, 68—31, 68—51).

Real tennis

A day when the miles caught up with Cull

By Roy McKelvie

None of the four winners lost a set in the open championships, sponsored by Unigate, at Queen's Club yesterday. It was one of those days when, with one exception, class was clearly defined. The exception was Jonathan Howell's win over David Cull, the senior Lord's professional.

Howell, professional at Moreton Morrell, beat Cull by 6—5, 6—1, 6—4 after the loser had held a point for the first set at 5—4 and lost it by failing to beat a not very difficult chase. Howell's persistent retrieving, his younger legs and obvious keenness took over and Cull made no great effort to turn the tide that flowed against him.

The stroke of the day was played by Kevin Sheldon, the Leamington professional, during his win over the amateur, Richard Cooper, by 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. Sheldon was defending a hazard chase. Cooper served a railroad and, with the deftness and delicacy of a John McEnroe, Sheldon played a volley drop-shot, an unusual means of beating such a chase. Sheldon's all-round performance was masterful, given the fact that he was never pressed.

Chris Ronaldson, the world champion and Hampton Court professional, gave a marvellous demonstration of the boomerang service while beating Peter Dawes, of Seacourt, by 6—1, 6—3, 6—1 and the Australian and second seed, Wayne Davies, professional at Bordeaux, outpaced Derrick Barrett, of Manchester, by 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

Boxing

Sibson is set for a time trial if Italian brings along his bike

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

What wonders one punch can work. It can have a blinding effect on the receiver and the watcher, vide the left hook from Sibson that turned Minter's legs to banana splits in the third round of their European title bout last September. That punch lifted him from fourth to second in the world, behind Dwight Davison.

Now some of those watchers who had said that the sophisticated Londoner would show the "swede-norrers" from Leicester the ropes are now calling Sibson to shake his fists at Hagler, the world champion. Even Sibson's manager, Sam Burns, who knows more about world champions than most people, wonders "Will Hagler be able to take that punch?"

People seem to have forgotten what a job it was for Sibson to land the blow to get Minter to hold still for a second while he laid into him. The champion was pursuing him like the bear in *The Winter's Tale*. There was a "Come here you!" kind of desperation about Sibson as the London hero boxed neatly with his elbows tucked in.

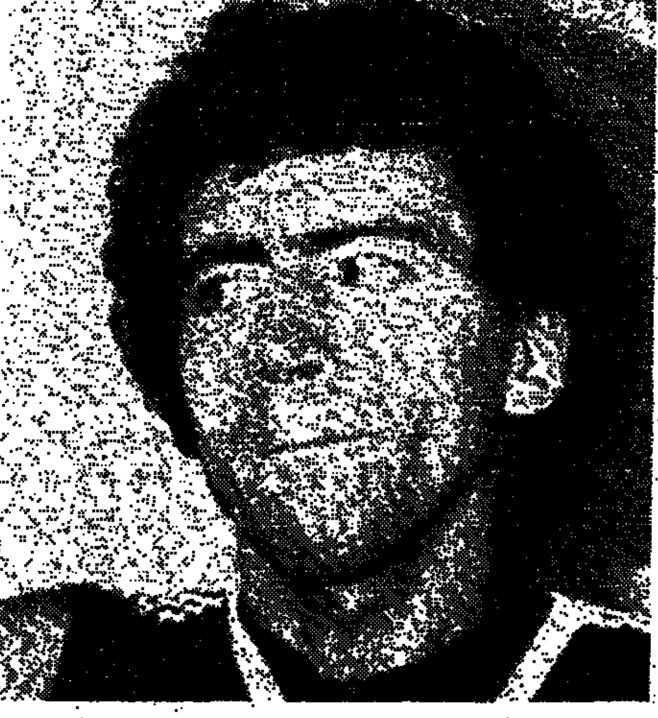
The European champion will be waving that left hook about again tonight at Wembley Arena against Nicola Cirelli, of Italy, and no doubt he is going to smash it into the Italian's face at some stage of the proceedings to drop the challenger. But before that Cirelli could prove an awkward man to hit, specially if he is smart at sidestepping the oncoming Englishman or tying him up at close quarters. Sibson likes his opponents to come to him and against clever counter-punchers or spoilers he can look incredibly mediocre.

If the Italian can get on his bike he may with a bit of luck be able to do better than his compatriot, Matteo Salvemini, who was floored in seven by Sibson. Cirelli was collared in 11 rounds by Salvemini, which really means that the challenger is going to come off his bike quite quickly.

As inside-the-distance win will strengthen Sibson's reliance on the big punch and while it could be just the job for a brawler like Hamsho it would not work with Hagler, who has long arms and can box effectively from a distance.

It is essential for Sibson to rediscover the boxing arts; however much the reputation of his left hook could catch the American television eye coast to coast in a world title bout with Hagler. For Sibson has to defend his Commonwealth title before the end of December. He will have to be at his smartest to beat the British champion, Roy Gumbs, who is one of the finest boxers to grace the British ring for many, many years.

Gumbs's manager, Irving Ungerman, is going to make Sibson a big offer to come to Canada, where Gumbs lives, to defend. In the circumstances, it might just be smarter for Sibson to pass up the Canada trip and let the British champion and the Canadian champion fight it out for the vacant Commonwealth title, while he seeks to land the big punch on Hagler's chin for even bigger money.



Cirelli could prove an awkward customer at Wembley.

Gymnastics

China draws roars of approval in Moscow

Moscow, Nov 23.—Japan made an impressive start in the initial session of the men's team event in the world gymnastics championship, which started here today. With the Soviet Union, the firm favourites, still to make their entrance, the Japanese took an early lead with Nobuyuki Kadzitani heading the individual standings.

At the end of the afternoon Japan led with 291.45 points ahead of East Germany on 290.30 and injury-hit China on 290.00. Kadzitani scored consistently well and produced the highlight of the opening performances when he scored 9.90 with a spectacular performance on the parallel bars.

China, performing in the Soviet Union for the first time in 30 years, repeatedly drew roars of approval from the discerning audience with inspired displays. Li Ning turned in a consistent performance despite an injury to his left ankle to stand fifth and his compatriot, Fei Ton, lay third after masterful performances on the vault and parallel bars.

The East German, Roland Brueckner, ended a disappointing result in the individual ratings but his team-mate, the pommel-horse specialist Michael Nicholai, was only 0.05 behind Kadzitani. The best individual performers from each team go forward to the individual competition which begins on Friday.—Reuter.

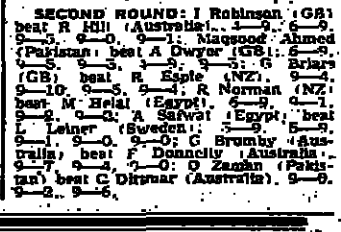
MOSCOW: World championships: Men's preliminary placings: 1, Japan 291.45 pts; 2, East Germany 290.30; 3, China 290.00; 4, United States 286.70; 5, Switzerland 278.40; 6, Britain 272.35; 7, Czechoslovakia 271.80; 8, South 270.35; 9, Australia 268.65; 10 Poland 265.15. Individual placings: 1, N Kadzitani (Japan) 58.55 pts; 2, M Nicholai (East Germany) 58.50; equal 3, Fei Ton (China) and Kodzi Gusiken (Japan) 58.25; 5, Li Nin (China) 58.23; 6, K Sotomura (Japan) 58.10; 7, J Nicholai (East Germany) 58.05; equal 8, T Kanai (Japan) and B Conner (US) 57.95; 10, R Brueckner (East Germany) 57.90.

Squash rackets

Injured Watson forced to go home

Toronto, Nov 23. — Roland Watson, South Africa's top player, yesterday pulled out of the world championships in which he was seeded seventh and flew home for medical treatment. Watson said he had difficulty moving an arm after practising with the world champion Geoff Hunt of Australia.

"I went to have a cardiogram reading and it was all over the place," he said. "I need to go home to see the doctors I know to make sure I get looked after properly." Watson had already won his allotted place in the last 16 and his withdrawal meant that Ali Aziz of Egypt became the first player to reach the last eight. Hunt, whose opponent, Ross Thorne of Australia, withdrew because of food poisoning, will meet Ian Robinson of Britain in the last 16. Robinson recovered to beat another Australian, Ricki Hill, 4—9, 6—9, 9—5, 9—0, 9—1. Andy Dwyer of Britain, who is ranked only eleventh in his country, extended the world No 5, Maqsood Ahmed of Pakistan, the full distance before losing 6—9, 9—5, 9—3, 4—9, 9—3.



SECOND ROUND: I Robinson (GB) beat R Hill (Australia), 4—9, 6—9, 9—5, 9—0, 9—1; Maqsood Ahmed (Pakistan) beat A Dwyer (GB), 6—9, 9—5, 9—3, 4—9, 9—3; G Briars (GB) beat R Esple (NZ), 9—4, 9—10, 9—5, 9—4; R Norman (NZ) beat M Helal (Egypt), 6—9, 9—1, 9—2, 9—0; A Safwat (Egypt) beat L Leiner (Sweden), 5—9, 5—9, 9—1, 9—0, 9—0; G Brumby (Australia) beat F Donnelly (Australia), 9—7, 9—4, 9—0; Q Zaman (Pakistan) beat C Dittmar (Australia), 9—0, 9—2, 9—6.

Racing

Ro's Owen in the pink again for Head start

By Michael Philips
Racing Correspondent

Richard Head trained his first winner of the season yesterday when Ro's Owen won the first division of the Royal Borough Novices Hurdle at Windsor. It was an eventful race in more ways than one. When John Mackie poached a long lead on Twickenham, who has some commendable performances to his name on the flat, it looked as though he had given his rivals the slip. But as it transpired, John Burke was not caught napping on Ro's Owen. He let Ro's Owen gain ground on the long-time leader gradually from the last bend and had Twickenham's measure when the latter took the last hurdle by the roots and paid for his carelessness or tiredness. Let it be what you may, Mackie suffered a broken collarbone, falling from Twickenham.

In the same race Richard Linley was concussed after Kasuk had done his best to bury him. Linley had to forego the rest of his rides and he missed winning the other division on Play The Knave, on whom Mark Floyd substituted. However, Linley hopes to be fit in time to partner Doddington Park in Saturday's Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup.

As for Ro's Owen, he looks just the sort who should excel over fences in due course. Last season he suffered badly from an equine version of jaundice and as anyone who has the misfortune to have had the same human complaint, knows it takes a long time to get over. Head's vet advised him that it might be as long as a year and in the circumstances it will not be surprising if Ro's Owen goes from strength to strength now that he has recovered from the after effects. Incidentally, his stable companion, that immensely exciting jumper Border Incident, may run for the first time this season at Wincanton on Thursday.

Carrying the colours made famous by Bob Champion and Aldaniti in this year's Grand National Flying Romany won the Salt Hill Handicap Steeplechase. But not before the stewards had decided that Katmandu, who had beaten him a head at the end of a dour slog through the mud, had transgressed the rules of racing.

Aldaniti, himself, is still doing road work in and around his owners' Nick and Valda Embericos' home in Sussex, having spent much of the summer doing the rounds and opening fetes in the roles of the celebrity he is. Aldaniti is due to return to Josh Gifford's stable just before Christmas and after that the plan is for him to try to follow last season's triumphant pattern and have just one race before a second visit to Aintree.

Like Aldaniti, Flying Romany is trained at Findon by Gifford whose stable brought off a 13-1 double yesterday when Random Leg won the Round Oak Novices Steeplechase.

With Bob Champion in action elsewhere, Gifford's two winners were ridden by Richard Rowe who is very much a man of the moment.

And so to Plumpton today. No one should be surprised if there is a New Zealand flavour about some of the results because the three steeplechases on the card may well be won by horses bred in that country. The way that White Heron won his last race at Plumpton suggests that he will be hard to catch in the Galleano Challenge Cup. Likewise, Full Sutton did well enough at Windsor recently to fan the flames of hope that he will be successful in the Moussec Wines Novices Steeplechase. Taramea Bay, my selection for the Peter Cazalet Memorial Challenge Trophy, has a harder task but he is in form and I know that his trainer, Nick Gaselee, would dearly love to win this race because he rode so many winners as an amateur for the late Peter Cazalet, who was such a friend of his family.

☐ Silver Buck, who was found to have a blood disorder after his Chepstow failure earlier this month, had a searching workout yesterday morning. Tony Dickinson, father of the Harewood trainer, Michael, said: "He went fairly well, but blew a bit. It all depends ultimately on the ground whether he runs at Haydock on Wednesday."

☐ Circus Ring, the unbeaten 4-1 ante-post favourite for next year's 1,000 Guineas, is sound and should run again next season, according to her owner, Mrs Dana Brudenell-Bruce. Rumours had built up since the Michael Stoute-trained filly failed to line up for the Cheveley Park Stakes.

☐ Jim Old, the trainer, is transferring his team of horses from Ashmore, near Salisbury to a brand new 76-acre training complex on the outskirts of Bristol.

Cundell checks Celtic Ryde Champion move

By Michael Seely

The Thorpe Satchville Hurdle at Leicester yesterday resembled a game of chess rather than a horse race. The two masterminds of the turf in action were John Francome and Andy Turnell. And as at Merano last week, where Karpov beat Kortchnoi, it was the reigning champion Francome, on Celtic Ryde, who wo this particular battle of wits as the pair passed the post a head in front of Turnell, on Birds Nest. Starfen finished one-and-a-half lengths away third.

All three jockeys were watching each other like hawks as the only other runner, Hopeful Shot, cut out the early pace. It was Tim Easterby, on Starfen who made the first move by going to the front early in the straight. At the last flight of hurdles the two great brains were still trying to guess each other. Once on the flat, both Francome and Turnell pounced simultaeonsly. Celtic Ryde proved just the stronger in a driving finish.

Celtic Ryde is quoted at 14—1 with William Hills for ext March's Champion Hurdle. However, his trainer, Peter Cundell, sounded a definite warning note: "If the Champion Hurdle was run at Kempton, Celtic Ryde would win it. But as you saw at Cheltenham last year there is no point in running the horse there if the ground is heavy". Celtic Ryde, who has now wo 10 of his 20 races, will next go for the Bula Hurdle at Kempton and the New Year's Day Hurdle at Windsor. His old adversary Birds Nest will renew their rivalry in the first two of therse races.

Another runner in the Bula Hurdle will be The Tsarevich whom Nick Henderson considers failed to stay the two and a half miles behind Lumen in the Knight's Royal Hurdle at Ascot last Friday. The Lambourn trainer announced this after saddling 400 Nocte to run out a 10 lengths winner of the Dubarry Apache Novices Steeplechase. "This is a nice young horse in the making. His owners have been very patient. Frank Beale brought him in Ireland three years ago and we have given him plenty of time", 400 Nocte's task was considerably simplified when Mr Kiltulla fell at the second fence and Space Bridge, the favourite, completely failed to give his running and finished last. Phillip Blacker, Mr Kiltulla's jockey, was taken to Leicester Royal Infirmary suffering from facial, chest and rib injuries. The stewards held an inquiry into the running of Space Bridge. They accepted Francome's explanation that the favourite did not like the soft ground and also failed to stay. David Gandolfo also expressed himself as being satisfied with Francome's riding.

Other features at Leicester were the victory of Mid Day Gun for John and Anthony Webber, in the Leicestershire Silver Fox, and the fine burst of finishing speed produced by Ribo Charter to beat Loan Charge in the second division of the Stoughton Novices Hurdle. Michael Chapman, the winning trainer, bought Ribo Charter out of Paul Kelleway's stable only three weeks ago for 1,600 guineas at Doncaster. "I was offered a monkey profit immediately after the auction and received further offers on the telephone later that evening. I turned them all down", Chapman said "as Kelleway told me that I had bought myself a cheap horse". Ribo Charter will probably next run in a handicap as the four-year-old reasonably treated after several disappointing runs last season.

At Southwell this afternoon Estate Agent could represent the day's best wager in the Sunderland Handicap. Mick Easterby's eight-year-old was only beaten one and a half lengths by Fidler on the Hoof at Carlisle last week and judged on the strength of thiseffort Estate Agent looks well treated in this three-mile chase. Tenquin, whose jockey David Goulding was fined £150 for failing to ride the horse out for the best possible placing behind Clearit at Hexham, looks the one to be on in the second division of the Millfield Novices Hurdle. And, Spider's Web appears likely to outclass the opposition in the first division of the Quarry Novices Chase.

☐ Royal Dipper is a definite Irish representative for Saturday's Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury. The gelding will be ridden by Martin Lynch.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: SGB Handicap Chase Ascot: Bennachie.

STATE OF GOING (official): Plumpton, soft: Southwell, good to soft. Tomorrow Heydock Park chase, good; hurdle, good: Ludlow, good to soft.

Basketball

Palace put brakes on tired Fiat

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace, who staged the fifth world invitation club championships and have a difficult European Cup winners' cup draw in the weeks to come, prepared for their forthcoming tests in the best possible manner at the weekend. Victory over Fiat Birmingham, the champions, by 94—75 was a convincing indication that Palace are still very much a force to be reckoned with.

Birmingham, like Palace, were undefeated beforehand, but their prematch itinery seemed to have left something to be desired. They had arrived back from their seven-match tour of California, in which they had incidentally won only one game, only 24 hours previously.

Bob Hope, Birmingham's secretary and director, denied that the journey had affected them, but it seemed obvious that a single night's rest, at a Heathrow hotel, on arrival from Los Angeles, was not enough to prevent his side showing all the signs of fatigue as Palace controlledp lay.

Byrd displayed all his virtuosity in the time he was allowed on court. Fouls had threatened to cause a premature end for Palace's guard but he responded to the physical challenge, invariably provided by Birmingham, to score 17 points. Such was Palace's ascendancy that both Roma (27) and Jeremich (18) scored almost as many as they missed. White (25), Stroeder (18) and Lester (14) were Birmingham's top scorers.

Solent, the league leaders, whose one defeat, to Palace, was promptly avenged in the Asda National Cup quarter-final, were also in good form. By beating Cantabrica Kingston 148-97, they achieved the highest total of the season, although that distinction was obviously not enough to satisfy Tom Wisman, their's and England's coach.

Mr Wiseman managed to accumulate three technical fouls, although the last one, following the dismissal of Philp for five fouls, was hardly his fault. Farris, the Brighton player, was also in trouble. He was sent off in the 90—89 defeat of Guildford who have yet to win a game, for throwing a punch.

In their first game at Lada Birchwood following the announcement of their association with the car firm, the Lancashire club went down narrowly 82—80 to John Carr Doncaster, for whom Everett score 38 points.

In the other first division games Sunderland beat Manchester 96—95 and Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead recovered some lost form in the 113—104 defeat of Liverpool.

Ice hockey

Blackpool joins race after win over league leaders

By Robert Pryce

Gary Keward, manager of Nottingham Panthers, recently commented on the closeness of the race for the English National League. Any of six teams could win it, he said. He was not counting Blackpool Seagulls.

On Saturday, Blackpool entered the race with a 5—3 win over the League leaders, Streatham Redskins. "To beat them was beyond our expectations", their manager, Bob Kenyon, admitted.

The win was beyond anyone's expectations. Blackpool's start to the season was delayed as ever by the ice show at their rink throughout the summer months. The game against Streatham was only the second of the season. "The local boys do not yet match other teams' stamina", Mr Kenyon said.

So at the moment a large burden falls on Blackpool's three Canadians, the twins, Bruce and Brian Sims and Steve Currie. At Liverpool on Sunday they totalled eight in a 9—2 win.

Blackpool's small rink did not help Streatham's passing game and the visitors were critical of the refereeing that had four of the team serving penalties of at least 10 minutes each during the crucial last period. That, too, was beyond their expectations.

The other National League match of the week-end was less dramatic. Kalvin Land, a former professional defenceman turned centre, scored five goals and an assist in Crowtree Chiefs' 17—1 win over Altrincham at Sunderland. Ray Williams, the Altrincham netminder, was besieged by a League record 90 shots on goal.

Land's tally was not quite the highest of the week-end. Richard Tucker, an 18-year-old Millfield schoolboy, scored seven goals in Avon Arrows' 10—6 win over Oxford University.

Four goals in eight minutes of the last period—two each from line mates Kit Harrison and Charlie McCaffrey—gave Billingham Bombers a 6—4 win at Whitley after they had suffered through a second period dominated by the home team. Paul Whitehouse, Billingham's player-coach, had been injured in a collision with a goalpost in the previous evening's 11—4 defeat at the hands of the Northern League favourites, Dundee Rockets.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Billingham Bombers 4, Dundee Rockets 11; Ayr Bruins 0, Murrayfield Racers 8; Durham Wasps 6, Glasgow Dynamos 3; Whitley Warriors 4, Billingham Bombers 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Blackpool Seagulls 5, Streatham Redskins 3; Crowtree Chiefs 17, Altrincham Aces 1.

ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Avon Arrows 10, Oxford University 6; Richmond Flyers 7, Cambridge University 4.

SOUTHERN CUP: Solihull Barons 3, Nottingham Panthers 9; Streatham Redskins 9, Solihull Barons 1.

ANGUS CUP: Fife Flyers 4, Dundee Rockets 12.

The Mabbitt project flies off into the dawn of a new era

Tennis takes wing in a hangar

Teesside Airport, near Darlington, was awfully grey and gloomy at lunchtime yesterday. Sometimes reinforced by snow, the rain was so heavy that the stinging, windswept wetess was like a cloud of turbulence at ground level. But they were playing tennis, anyway (Sunderland's football manager among them), because the North East Regional Tennis Centre has five courts in a former repairs hangar that later beae a ollege sports hall.

Opened less than two months ago, "Mabbitt's Mortgage" combines the qualities of dream and nightmare for one of Britain's better-known coaches. Owned by Terry ad Elaie Mabbitt and their bankers, the venture has already cost £125,000 for the land and buildings and almost £50,000 more for reorganizing the premises and installing equipment.

Mabbitt is the region's part-time coach and works full time at the centre, which is a significantly bold enterprise because it is the first regional training centre in Britain to have premises of its own. None of this could have happened without the enthusiastic initiative of volunteers but the centre now has a full-time staff of four and three part-timers.

It was no surprise yesterday to bump into two representatives of those energetic, tennis-playing court and her daughter Ann in farmers, the Dales: Moira on the capacity of promotions manager. Promotion is important because the centre must pay its way.

The British have always had sport on the cheap, most sports anyway, and the dawn of a new era in tennis demands a new attitude from those who play the game. "People are not used to spending money to play sport", Mabbitt said. "This is going to take time, but hopefully will be worthwhile in the long run."

In terms of capital investment and potential viability "Mabbitt's Mortgage" looks a sounder risk than several similar ventures. Instead of starting from scratch or trying to revive a decrepit location, the North East Region (including Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear and Yorkshire) have taken over part of a well-equipped, relatively modest but now defunct college.

To be precise, they have taken over the sports hall, an adjacent gymnasium (now equipped with two badminton courts and a monstrous mechanical apparatus for nearest accommodation block, imposing muscular stress), the which could bed down about 40 people, and the intervening land. This last includes three tarmacadam courts which have been renovated.

Outdoors, too, the seeds have been sown for eight grass courts and the ground prepared for seven shale courts—which will eventually benefit from floodlights attached to the adjacent hangar. Approximations of the surfaces used at the French, Wimbledon and United States championships will therefore be available to local players, trainees and those holidaymakers who want coaching in tennis and, in the case of foreigners, the English language as well. The on-site advantages of an airport, an hotel and a railway station are further points in favour of "Mabbitt's Mortgage".

Renovating the accommodation block may cost as much as £50,000 but the English Tourist Board are expected to help. The local tourist boar dmay also contribute. Yesterday a letter arrived from Drybroughs, the brewers, with the conditional offer of a £2,000 grant and a £23,000 loan towards the £40,000 cost of an extension that would rearrange the gymnasium and clubhouse facilities and link them with the indoor courts. Already the Sports Council have granted the centre £40,000 and the Lawn Tennis Association have provided a £10,000 grant and a £15,000 loan.

When I visited the site three months ago it was poised between dereliction and decay. To visit it again yesterday was to be excited and impressed by what has happened, is happening and is likely to happen to "Mabbitt's Mortgage". The appalling weather was a reminder, too, that for much of the year British tennis players need a roof over their heads. At Teesside Airport they have one.

Rex Bellamy

Rugby League

Mordell could miss semi-final

Bob Mordell, the Oldham forward sent off against Halifax on Sunday, is to make a personal appearance before the Rugby League disciplinary committee in Leeds on Thursday. If he is suspended he will miss his club's John Player Trophy semi-final against Hull at Headingley on Saturday.

The second John Player semi-final is on December 12, but David Howes, the League spokesman, said yesterday that for disciplinary purposes the two semi-finals would be treated as though they were to be played on the same day.

Yachting

Blake goes into clear lead

Cape Town, Nov 23.—Ceramco/New Zealand, skippered by Peter Blake, is in the lead in the second stage of the round-the-world yacht race. Ceramco, winner on adjusted time of the first leg, from Portsmouth to Cape Town, is several nautical miles ahead of Flyer, of the Netherlands, skippered by Cornelius van Rietschoten.

LEADING STANDINGS (provisional): 1, Ceramco New Zealand (P Blake, NZ); 2, Flyer (C Van Rietschoten, Netherlands); 3, Euromarche (E Tabarly, France); 4, FCF Challenger (L Williams, GB); 5, Charles Heidsieck 3 (A Gabbay, France).—Agence France-Presse.

For the record

Tennis

SYDNEY: South Wales Women's Open First round: B Gadusek (US) beat D Fromholtz (Australia), 6—2, 6—3; P Teeguarden (US) beat M L Piatek (US), 6—2, 6—3; C Vanier (France) beat R Tomonova (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—3; B Salibba (Australia) beat E Pfaff (WG), 5—7, 6—2, 6—1; B Bunge (WG) beat D Desfor (US), 6—1, 6—0; V Ruzici (Romania) beat J Russell (US), 6—0, 5—6, 6—3; K Jordan beat J Durie (GB), 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; C Kohde (WG) beat D Freeman (Australia), 6—2, 6—5; N Yeargin (US) beat S Acker (US), 6—2, 6—2; W Blackwood (Canada) beat P Smith (US), 6—4, 7—6.

GRAND PRIX: Leading men's placings (US unless stated): 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 2,115 pts; 2, J McEnroe, 2,095; 3, J Connors, 1,717; 4, J L Clerc (Argentina), 1,512; 5, G Vilas (Argentina), 1,458; 6, B Borg (Sweden), 1,150; 7, R Tanner, 1,060; 8, Y Noah (France), 938; 9, G Mayer, 854; 10, B Gottfried, 788.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Seattle Supersonics 109, New Jersey Nets 93.

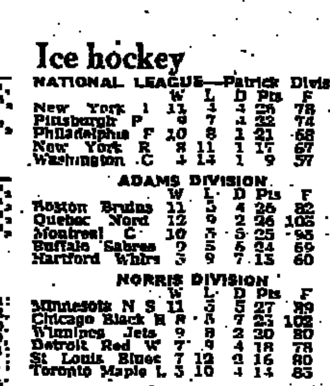
Eastern Conference

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia 76ers	10	1	.909	—
Boston Celtics	10	2	.833	½
New York Knicks	5	7	.300	6½
Washington Bullets	5	7	.300	6½
New Jersey Nets	2	10	.167	8½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee Bucks	7	4	.636	—
Detroit Pistons	6	4	.600	½
Atlanta Hawks	5	4	.556	1
Indiana Pacers	5	5	.500	1½
Cleveland Cavaliers	4	7	.364	3
Chicago Bulls	4	8	.333	3½



Western Conference

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio Spurs	9	2	.818	—
Utah Jazz	6	4	.600	2½
Houston Rockets	6	6	.500	3½
Denver Nuggets	1	5	.141	4
Kansas City Kings	3	7	.300	5½
Dallas Mavericks	1	10	.091	8

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland Trail Blazers	8	3	.727	—
Los Angeles Lakers	8	4	.667	½
Golden State Warriors	6	4	.600	1½
Phoenix Suns	5	5	.500	2½
Seattle Supersonics	5	5	.500	2½
San Diego Clippers	2	7	.222	5

Golf

RIO DE JANEIRO: Brazilian Open: 284, T Slockman (US), 66, 72, 73, 73; 285, J Gonzalez (Brazil), 71, 70, 67, 77; 286, F Connor (US), 78, 69, 67, 72; J Pate (US), 70, 72, 70, 74; 287, M White (US), 73, 71, 72, 71; 288, B Fleisher (US), 72, 73, 71, 72; 290, M Thomas (US), 76, 67, 76, 71; J Sonnevi (Sweden), 69, 70, 78, 73; 291, J Pinzon (Colombia), 79, 71, 71, 70; J Ferenz (US), 69, 75, 71, 74; L Arrevalo (Colombia), 74, 73, 74, 70; 293, R Munoz (Venezuela), 71, 70, 74, 77.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Buffalo Bills 20, New England Patriots 17; New Orleans Saints 27, Houston Oilers 24; Pittsburgh Steelers 32, Cleveland Browns 10; Kansas City Chiefs 40, Seattle Seahawks 13; St Louis Cardinals 35, Baltimore Colts 24; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 37, Green Bay Packers 3; Cincinnati Bengals 38, Denver Broncos 21; New York Giants 20, Philadelphia Eagles 10; Detroit Lions 23, Chicago Bears 7; New York Jets 16, Miami Dolphins 15; Dallas Cowboys 24, Washington Redskins 10; San Francisco 49ers 33, Los Angeles Rams 31; San Diego Chargers 55, Oakland Raiders 21.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE—Patrick Division

	W	L	D	Pts	F	A
New York I	11	3	4	26	78	67
Pittsburgh P	9	7	4	22	74	75
Philadelphia F	10	8	1	21	68	79
New York R	8	11	1	17	67	84
Washington C	4	14	1	9	57	75

ADAMS DIVISION

	W	L	D	Pts	F	A
Boston Bruins	11	5	4	26	82	63
Quebec Nord	12	9	2	26	105	95
Montreal C	10	5	5	25	95	44
Buffalo Sabres	9	5	6	24	69	65
Hartford Whls	3	9	7	13	60	76

NORRIS DIVISION

	W	L	D	Pts	F	A
Minnesota N S	11	3	5	27	89	50
Chicago Black H	8	5	7	23	102	85
Winnipeg Jets	9	8	2	30	80	91
Detroit Red W	7	9	4	18	78	85
St Louis Blues	7	12	2	16	80	91
Toronto Maple L	3	10	4	13	83	89

SMYTHE DIVISION

	W	L	D	Pts	F	A
Edmonton O	12	6	3	27	101	79
Vancouver C	9	8	4	22	77	69
Los Angeles K	9	11	0	18	92	97
Calgary Flames	5	12	4	14	69	100
Colorado R	3	13	4	10	85	105

Cricket

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield: Western Australia 351 (K Langer 140, G Shipperd 47, T Johns four for 97); Queensland 308 for nine (K Wessels 72, R Phillips 46, A Mann four for 78).

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 6, Boston Bruins 1; Washington Capitals 3, Philadelphia Flyers 3; New York Islanders 7, New York Rangers 2; Winnipeg Jets 5, St Louis Blues 4; Minnesota North Stars 1, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Colorado Rockies 3, Vancouver Canucks 5.

Plumpton programme

1.00 NOVEMBER HURDLE (Div. 1: 3-y-o. £690: 2m) (16 runners)

1	110440	THE KNIFE (D), J Bosley, 11-6	S Shilston
4	0	BROKEN LACE, Mrs N Kennedy, 10-10	—
5	00p	CANDY STREET, R Hoad, 10-10	R Goldstein
6	00	CHAMPAGNE PERI, D Nicholson, 10-10	P Scudamore
7		COMPOSER, W Marshall, 10-10	J Suthern
8		DERRING PRINCE, P Mitchell, 10-10	R G Hughes
10	400	ESTRALITA, R Hodges, 10-10	Christine Young 7
11	00	FIL DE FER, M Madgwick, 10-10	A Madgwick 7
12		HIGH HEAVEN, A Moore, 10-10	G Moore 4
13	00	KASHILL, H O'Neill, 10-10	G Gracey
14	0	NEPCOTE, H Price, 10-10	C Gwilliam 4
17		PLATINUM RING, J Douglas-Home, 10-10	J Nolan
18		PURRFECT MOVER, M Bolton, 10-10	B De Haan
19	0	REBEL STAR, C Weiss, 10-10	—
20		RIGTON COUNTESS, G Kindersley, 10-10	A Webber
21	0	TOBERJOVAC, A Davidson, 10-10	—

2 The Knife, 3 Nepcote, 4 Champagne Peri, 6 Composer, 8 Estralita, 14 Platinum Ring, 16 Rebel Star, 25 others.

1.30 "GALLEANO" CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £939: 2m) (8)

1	f32-pfu	INTEGRATION, E Retter, 7-12-7	—
2	0f110-3	AUREAM (CD), A Moore, 7-12-0	G Moore 4
3	232321	WHITE HERON (CD), D Grissell, 7-12-0 (9 ex)	R Rowe
4	p0100-p	RODNEY PARADE (D), R Armytage, 8-11-4	A Webber
6	0-122bf	CAMINA (D), P Hayward, 5-10-10	M Coyle 4
7	001010	ASK ME NICELY (B), R Atkins, 7-10-8	R Linley
8	30-0104	TANTALIZA, G Maundrell, 6-10-8	Mr G Maundrell
10	400440	LIQUIDATION, H O'Neill, 7-10-0	G Gracey

7-4 White Heron, 4 Rodney Parade, 9-2 Camina, 11-2 Integration, 8 Auream, 10 Ask Me Nicely, 20 others.

2.00 RON BOLTON HURDLE (Selling handicap: £734: 2m) (14)

2	U01-004	MR LINNET, P Butler, 9-11-7	E Butler 5
3	RF-0001	CANNON OF MILTON (CD,B), J Bosley, 7-11-6	C McIlfatrick
4	30420-0	FOUR NEW PENCE, G Ripley, 13-11-1	C Furlong 5
5	3340-00	PROVOKING, N Mitchell, 5-10-12	Angela Judd 5
7	0-013b3	ALLANSTOWN (D), H O'Neill 5-10-9	M Hammond 5
8	08-0303	CUTLER, A Moore, 6-10-9	M Perrett 5
9	030-023	YUKON FLASH, A Davison, 7-10-8	—
10	0p-000	THE TURNED REVENGE, J Bridger, 4-10-6	G Mills 5
11	1p0/f0-	HATCHMORE, M Madgwick, 6-10-6	A Madgwick
12	/03p0-0	QUESTURINIUS, H Willis, 6-10-5	R Muggeridge
13	p000	ISLE OF GRAIN, R Hoad, 7-10-5	A Small 5
14	00p4/0-	GREAT THINGS, A Davison, 8-10-5	—
15	0-0000p	PRINCESS SAULINGO (B), M Dowling, 6-10-5	C Warren 5
16	000002	MISS MOPS, D Mills, 5-10-5	J Lovejoy 5

11-4 Yukon Flash, 7-2 Cannon of Milton, 9-2 Allanstown, 11-2 Cutler, 7 Miss Mops, 8 Mr Linnet, 14 Provoking, 20 others.

2.30 MOUSSEC WINES CHASE (Novices: £1,258: 2m 3f 90yd) (9)

1	314130	MERRY MEADOW (CD), A Moore, 7-11-8	G Moore 4
3	002-341	FULL SUTTON, D Kent, 8-11-3	P Haynes
4	344122	SAREM KYBO (C), J Gifford, 5-11-3	R Champion
7	01p200/	CAMBOOYA, Mrs D Oughton, 7-10-12	R Rowe
9	fp0-030	COMMANDER CHRISTY, H O'Neill, 5-10-12	G Gracey
10	pp-0300	HALLEY ROAD, D Browning, 9-10-12	J Akehurst 7
11	f1130/3	HIPPARION, S Mellor, 9-10-12	P Blacker
16	03100/u	PRINCELY GUY, M Madgwick, 6-10-12	A Madgwick 7
27	13023f	RAGAFAN, R Smyth, 4-10-0	R G Hughes

5-2 Full Sutton, 3 Hipparion, 9-2 Sarem Kybo, 5 Ragafan, 15-2 Merry Meadow, 12 Commander Christy, 14 Cambooya, 25 Others.

3.0 PETER CAZELET CHALLENGE TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £1,707: 3m 1f) (10)

2	32po-f2	PINE BROOK (B), D Gandolfo 7-11-2	M Richards 7
3	00203-0	BROWN JOCK (CD), R Armytage 13-11-1	Mr M Armytage 7
4	31/00-	GATHERING STORM, R Howe, 10-10-12	B De Haan
5	412-243	PHYSICIST (CD), J Gifford 9-10-11	R Champion
7	1102-bo	MEDOC, T Forster 9-10-6	S Smith Eccles
8	4/00412	TARAMEA BAY, N Gaselee 9-10-0	R Linley
10	0030p-0	RATHLEK (CD), D Greig 11-10-0	—
11	000-300	GUN METAL (C), E Besson 6-10-0	J Akehurst 7
13	f0206-4	BUJO B, R Ledger 8-10-0	Mrs N Ledger 4
14	02pf-p3	ABO (CD), A Moore 9-10-0	G Moore 4

3 Pine Brook, 7-2 Taramea Bay, 4 Physicist, 6 Medoc, 8 Rathlek, 12 Gathering Storm, 14 Brown Jock, 20 others

3.30 NOVEMBER HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £690: 2m) (18)

1	104	CHUMMY'S BEST (CD), D Nicholson, 11-1	P Scudamore
2	102	MERCHANDISER (D), N Gaselee 11-1	M Floyd
3	0	BEGGAR'S BUSH, C Cyzer 10-10	A Curran 4
4	0	BLACKTHORN LAD, F Winter 10-10	J Francome
5	0	BYCLOUGH PRIDE, G Ripley 10-10	C Furlong 7
7	0	COAL BUNKER, R Hannon 10-10	Steve Knight
9		FLYING DREAMER, M Blanshard 10-10	C Brown
10	440	FRIENDLY SOVEREIGN (B), A Andrews 10-10	P Richards
12	0	GOLD GROUND, M Masson 10-10	—
15	00	GRYLOS, O Jorgensen 10-10	P Haynes
18		MIDDLE MARK, M Madgwick 10-10	A Madgwick 7
19		MORICE, H Price 10-10	C Gwilliam 4
20	0	PALM THE ACE, R Hoad 10-10	R Goldstein
21	0	PROMENADE CONCERT, C Spares 10-10	S Smith Eccles
23		THE IRISH RHINE, D Wilson 10-10	M Coyle 4
24	0	TOP REEF, J Jenkins 10-10	M Harrington 2
25	0	TORY JAYNE, M Haynes 10-10	M Hammond 7
26	00	UNIVERSAL PENNY, W Marshall 10-10	J Suthern

3 Morice, 7-2 Merchandiser, 4 Chummy's Best, 6 Beggar's Bush, 8 Coal Bunker, 10 Friendly Sovereign, Top Reef, 12 Promenade Concert, 16 others.

Southwell programme

12.15 QUARRY CHASE (Div I: novices: £512: 2m 74yd) (10 runners)

2	3-1214	ARTIMARVAL, J Blundell 8-12-0	D Dutton 7
5	2f2011	SPIDERS WEB (CD), J Webber 6-12-0	Mr P Webber
8	00-f	ARTIC FOX, W Mann 5-11-7	J Barlow
10	4f00-0f	CORBY GLEN, J Spearing 9-11-7	R Dickin
12	fp0p0b	FLAME SPAR (B), J Bradley 8-11-7	P Liddicoat 7
14	p	GRANGE PRINCE, C Lee 9-11-7	R F Davies
16	3f-000	HENLOW GAMBLE, R Juckes 8-11-7	P Carvill 4
18	01f00-	MARSHALL FIELD, J Fitzgerald 7-11-7	P A Charlton
25	3f/0408	TOM FARR (B), F Dever 8-11-7	P Tuck
27	00p-f0	VISCOUNT, V Thompson 7-11-7	Mr J Walton

7-4 Spiders Web 9-4 Artimarval 5 Tom Farr 7 Viscount 10 Marshall Field 12 Henlow Gamble 14 Others.

12.45 MILLFIELD HURDLE (Div. 1; novices: £345; 2½m) (15)

1	344-012	POSTDYNE, W Mann, 8-11-7	A Webb
2	04-210f	BENDOLUS, H Westbrook, 4-11-3	J Barlow
5	0000	ASCOT AGAIN, J Czerpak, 5-10-11	G McNally
6	pp/op	*BRAID, Mrs B Waring, 6-10-11	—
7	0324-00	CANTYCROON, A Sutton, 5-10-11	F Morris
11	00	LE-MAR, J Doyle, 5-10-11	A Bowker
12	0040-	MEGGIES DENE, W Barrett, 5-10-11	S Johnson 4
14	000-	MISS LAUSIENNE, A Smith, 5-10-11	A Dickman
15	0-f	MISTER PENN, T Forster, 6-10-11	H Davies
16	0420	ROLLING RIVER, K Morgan, 5-10-11	N Coleman 7
21	304-	BELLINO, W Musson, 4-10-7	A Coogan
22		COLD FINGERS, R Fisher, 4-10-7	D Goulding
24		HORKEY, J Harris, 4-10-7	J A Harris 4
27	040	STAGGERERS LADY, W Wharton, 4-10-7	S J O'Neill
28	00f	SUPERDELLA, J Leigh, 4-10-7	A Brown

2 Postdyne, 9-2 Rolling River, 11-2 Cantycroon, 6 Bellino, 8 Cold Fingers, 10 Bendolus, 12 Mister Penn, 14 others.

1.15 SOUTHWICK CHASE (Selling handicap: £466: 2m 74yd) (11)

1	004-00u-	IZZYFAST, A Smith, 8-12-0	J A Harris
3	000-090	TAROT, D Lewis, 9-11-6	N Haskett 5
5	40f00-0	RED CLIP, J Gilbert, 7-11-1	K Sims
6	p420u3	THREE BRETHERN (B), C Pinkham, 7-11-1	G Wilkinson 5
7	u	PHIPPS CLOUD, R Robinson, 8-11-1	M Pepper
8	00p0-00	IRISH PRINCE, A Watson, 8-10-10	J Brady
9	0003p/4	QUICK REVIEW, Mrs P Sly, 13-10-9	R Strange
10	4-4p300	ZONTA, P Connors, 13-10-8	—
11	00000f	TOWN FLIRT (B), P Pritchard, 7-10-7	—
12	00-0820	EWEN'S ROCK (B), J Bradley, 7-10-7	P Liddicoat 5
13	00-4000	GENTLE ROSE, M Chapman, 10-10-7	G Charles-Jones

13-8 Red Clip, 2 Izzy Fast, 5 Three Brethern, 7 Tarot, 10 Zonta, 12 others.

1.45 SUNDERLAND CHASE (Handicap: £1,224: 3m 110yd) (13)

1	4224-04	TROJAN WALK (CD), Miss C Mason, 10-12-1	Mr A Fowler 4
2	24-0p01	KING VULTURE, G Richards, 8-11-9 (6 ex)	N Doughty
5	204-031	HAYBALE, J Spearing, 7-10-11 (8 ex)	S Morshead
6	11-0334	PRAIRIE GREEN, W Wharton, 7-10-10	Mr W Bennion
8	3p3-up0	DEVON MIGNON (D), R Bethell, 11-10-5	C Grant
9	000000-	WHITSUNCELLI, J Kettlewell, 11-10-4	S Kettlewell 7
10	302p/uf	SUPREME SAIL, C Thompson, 10-10-4	Mr J Walton
11	08u-p22	ESTATE AGENT, M W Easterby, 8-10-2	P Tuck
12	010p0-3	MORE PLEASURE, J Webber, 7-10-2	R F Davies
13	41-000f	FLITTERMERE (C), R E Peacock, 10-10-0	S J O'Neill
14	03010p-	BALTIC LOVE, G Blum, 9-10-0	J Barlow
17	pp3p0-0	PAMPAS DEMON, B Temple, 8-10-0	K Whyte
18	433-p00	MASTER WHAT (C), W Clay, 9-10-0	M Elliott 4

5-2 Haybale, 4 Estate Agent, 9-2 King Vulture, More Pleasure, 11-2 Trojan Walk, 10 Prairie Green, 12 others.

2.15 MOWBRAY HURDLE (Handicap: £709: 2m) (17)

6	004151-	MIZZENHEAD (D), M W Easterby, 6-11-4	P uck
7	013100/	LONGCLIFFE (D), P Felgate, 8-10-13	S Charlton
8	100-000	MANDY'S TIME (CD), J Harris, 5-10-12	J A Harris 4
9	020000-	FOB (CD), A Birch, 10-10-11	—
10	0-20000	LUXURIATE, I Wardle, 4-10-10	M Williams
13		NASHITA, J Mulhall, 8-10-4	C Mulhall 7
14	000/00-	STEEL FLIGHT (D), M Cousins, 8-10-3	J Hansen 7
15	0/31304	FRANKNESS (D), J Hardy, 5-10-2	—
16	2413-30	SANDICLIFFE (D), V Thompson, 6-10-1	Mr M Thompson 7
17	003/030	SALUTE THE LAW (D), W Clay, 10-10-0	M Elliott 4
18	000304	LOTTIE LEHMANN (D), Mrs G Reveley, 5-10-0	M Pepper 7
19	000-402	SPACE SONG, W Wharton, 8-10-0	P Barry
22	0/000-0	ET TU (CD), H Fleming, 8-10-0	G Holmes
23	32231-0	WARREN GORSE (D), H Fleming, 7-10-0	K Williams 4
25	000000-	POMME STAR (CD), L Foxman, 5-10-0	S Keightley 4
26	00/0-0	LILAC LADY, R Thompson, 5-10-0	J Barlow
27	00540-1	CELIA'S HALO, W Wharton, 4-10-0	S J O'Neill

3 Mizzenhead, 5 Space Song, 6 Mandy's Time, 7 Sandicliffe, 8 Salute The Law, 10 Celia's Halo, 12 Luxuriate, 14 Warren Gorse, 16 Frankness, 20 others.

2.45 QUARRY CHASE (Div II: novices: 2m 74yds) (10)

3	pu0011	LINATEA, P Curtis, 6-12-0	D Wilkinson
7	-20003	AMERSHAM, Mrs S Lamyman, 5-11-7	A Webb
9	3030-0	BIV, Miss A Hill-Wood, 6-11-7	P Tuck
11	000	FANCY FELLOW, W Clay, 7-11-7	N Clay
13	4-0002	FOREST LODGE (B), D Gandolfo, 6-11-7	P Barton
15	3	HARDLY WORTH IT, S Cole, 7-11-7	R F Davies
17	0p/	MARAUDER, H Hanmer, 8-11-7	—
22	00-100	SLANEY, I Wardle, 6-11-7	M Williams
26	043300	VERY FRIENDLY, P Bevan, 5-11-7	—
28	p0000-	WHITBY JET, D Lewis, 7-11-7	R Dickin

11-4 Slaney 7-2 Forest Lodge 9-2 Hardly Worth It 7 Amersham 8 Very Friendly 10 Linatea 12 Biv 14 others.

3.15 MILLFIELD HURDLE (Div II: £345: 2½m) (15)

2	000100	HYPOL-ADI (D), J Bosley, 4-11-3	Mr M Bosley 7
4	0p00/4	ANCIENT ARCH, R Tate, 6-10-11	P Tuck
7	0p-	FOUR POSTER, P Bevan, 5-10-11	T Wall 4
8	004	GATHABAWN, D Gandolfo, 5-10-11	P Barton
12		MILLINGTON, R Juckes, 5-10-11	P Carvill 4
14	400	REBELE ROUSER, W C Watts, 8-10-11	M Pepper 7
16	00-0	ROYAL TO DO, T Forster, 5-10-11	H Davies
19	033-30	TENQUIN, R Fisher, 5-10-11	D Goulding
20	0/2-00	TROUVAILLE, R E Peacock, 7-10-11	R E Davies
21	00-	ZANNY ZEST, Miss J Atkinson, 5-10-11	G P Kelly
22	p1000	BARREL OF BEER, R Thompson, 4-10-7	M O'Connor 7
23	00-004	BERYL'S GIFT (B), N Tinkler, 4-10-7	N Tinkler
25	00	PAMELLA, W Whiston, 4-10-7	P Barry
28	f	RASCAL, M Ryan, 4-10-7	J McLaughlin 4
30	0	RIGHTHAND MAN, M W Dickinson, 4-10-7	R Earnshaw

5-2 Tenquin, 7-2 Royal To Do, 5 Gathabawn, 6 Righthand Man, 8 Hypol-Adi, 10 Beryl's Gift, 12 Trouvaille, 14 others.

[*doubtful runner]

Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 The Knife. 1.30 White Heron. 2.0 Mr. Linnet. 2.30 Full Sutton. 3.0 Taramea Bay. 3.30 Morice.

Southwell selections

By Michael Seeley
12.15 Spiders Web. 12.45 Staggerers Lady. 1.15 Izzyfast. 1.45 Estate Agent is specially recommended. 2.15 Lottie Lehmann. 2.45 Forest Lodge. 3.15 Tenquin.

Leicester results

12.43 (12.47) STOUGHTON HURDLE (Div I: £690: 2m)
MARCELLINO, b g, by Celtic Cone — Bellardita, 5-11-0 Mr A J Wilson (8-1) 1
Go Affa .. Mr M Bosley (35-1) 2
Rigton Beau .... A Webber (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.31, places: 43p, 75p, 28p. Dual F: £14.44. CSF: £22.27. Mrs T Pilkington at Stow-on-the-Wold. 1½l, 2½l. Cole Porter (5-1 fav) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Pit Stop.

1.15 (1.17) JUNIOR HURDLE (Selling: £715: 2m)
WYTON BAR, b g, by Royal Palace — Swordblade 3-10-9 A Dickman (8-1) 1
Maurice's Tip .. J Barlow (20-1) 2
Sticky Laura .. C Jones (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.22, places: 37p, 40p, £1.01. Dual F: £9.47. CSF: £17.14. A Smith at Beverley 2½l, 3l. Companionship 4-1 fav. Goldliner Abbey (7-1) 4th. 25 ran.

1.45 (1.49) LEICESTERSHIRE SILVER FOX CHASE (Handicap: £3,218: 2½m)
MID DAY GUN, ch g, by Salvo — Ritournelle 7-10-7 A Webber (10-1) 1
Keengaddy .. J Francome (9-4 fav) 2
Spin Again .. B R Davies (11-4) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.03, places: 40p, 15p. Dual F: 85p. CSF: £5.21. J Webber at Banbury. 8l, 6l. Snowshill Sailor (12-1) 4th. 7 ran.

2.15 (2.13) DUBARRY APACHE CHASE (novices: £1,891: 3m)
400 Nocté ch g by Royal Buck—Beatrix (Dr R. Brimblecombe) 6-11-0 .... B R Davies (7-1) 1
Drumcondra P Scudamore (15-2) 2
Certainty .... J A Harris (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.31, places: 30p, 17p, 42p. Dual forecast £3.53. CSF: £5.53. N. Henderson at Lambourn. 10l, 1½l. Space Bridge 9-4 fav. Walk and See (11-2) 4th. 16 ran.

2.45 (2.49) THORPE SATCHVILLE HURDLE (£2,082: 2m)
Celtic Ryde ch h by Celtic Cone—Rydewell (Mrs K Hayward) 6-1-11 J Francome (8-11 fav) 1
Birds Nest .... A Turnell (6-1) 2
Starfen .. Mr T Easterby (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 15p. Dual forecast, 21p. CSF: 51p. P Cundell at Compton. Hd, 1½l. Hopeful Shot (66-1) 4th. 4 ran.

3.15 (3.20) STOUGHTON HURDLE (Div II: £690: 2m)
Ribo Charter b g by Ribero—Grecian Charter (N Robertson) 4-10-3 G Charles-Jones (7-1) 1
Loan Charge A Holder (7-4 fav) 2
Bonnoran .. P Scudamore (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 83p. Places: 27p, 10p, 31p. Dual Forecast 59p. CSF: £1.95. M. Chapman at Market Harborough. 2l, 1½l. Palmore (25-1) 4th. 17 ran.
PLACEPOT: Not won.

Windsor

1.0 (1.1) ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div I: £483: 2m 30yd)
RO'S OWEN, br g, by Master Owen—Winning Free (Mrs J Cotton), 6-11-0 J Burke (9-4 fav) 1
Motivate .. B McGarrigle (25-1) 2
Bold Count .. H J Davies (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win: 24p; places, 12p, £2.77, 19p. Dual F: £14.50. CSF: £6.60. R Head, at Upper Lambourn. 4l, 12l. Consortium (33-1) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Spithead Review.

1.30 (1.31) RUSSELL HURDLE (Selling: £630: 3m 30yd)
PARTY MISS, b m, by West Partisan—Penny Miss (B Condie), 6-11-12 Steve Knight (11-4 fav) 1
Bold And Wild .. G Jones (7-2) 2
The Downs .... F Grimes (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 41p; places, 18p, 32p, 15p. Dual F: £2.35. CSF: £1.59. W Fisher, at Bath. 4l, 3½l. Charlie Flower (20-1) 4th. 15 ran.

2.0 (2.0) SALT HILL CHASE (Handicap: £1,537: 3m)
FLYING ROMANY, b g, by Charlottesville Flyer — Glencara Gypsy (S Embiricos), 9-10-7 R Rowe (3-1 fav) 1
Katmandu .. A Madgwick (33-1) 2
Sutton Boy .... W Newton (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 61p; places, 36p, 45p, 18p. Dual F: £18.44. CSF: £10.50. J Gifford, at Findon. Hd, 10l. Uther Pendragon (6-1) 4th. 12 ran. Katmandu finished 1st but after a stewards inquiry was placed 2nd.

2.30 (2.31) WHITE HART HURDLE (Handicap: £1,065: 2m 50yd)
LAURA'S PRIDE, ch f, by Midsummer Night II—Flashlight (A Marriott), 4-10-0, P Hobbs (7-2) 1
Anointed .. H Davies (100-30 fav) 2
Skateboard .... K Caplen (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 50p. Places: 11p, 18p, 17p, 23p. Dual F: 70p. CSF: £1.71. C Wildman at Salisbury. ½l, nk. Cold Justice (13-1) 4th. 20 ran.

3.0 (3.0) ROUND OAK CHASE (Novices: £1,208: 2m 3f)
RANDOM LEG, b g, by Random Shot—Zaley (Mai D Wigan), 6-11-0 .. R Rowe (5-2 fav) 1
Bird Stream .... P Barton (13-2) 2
Game Bid, Mr W Bennion (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 35p; places 17p, 14p, 52p. Dual F: 45p. CSF: £2.10. J Gifford at Findon. 7l, 7l. Landslide (40-1) 4th. 16 ran.

3.30 (3.32) ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £483: 2m 30yd)
PLAY THE KNAVE, b g, by Raise You Ten—Va Boni (C de Berry) 4-10-10, M Floyd (7-2) 1
St Wiglinan .... P Hobbs (14-1) 2
Grey Gate .. J Redmond (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 91p. Places, 57p, 36p, 28p. Dual F: £13.66. CSF: £8.96. P Bailey at Salisbury. 6l, 10l. Corduroy 5-1 fav
PLACEPOT: Wild Rye (33-1) 4th. 22 ran.

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ANTIQUE AND DECORATIVE JEWELLERY. Catalogue £1.80

Wednesday, 25 November and Thursday, 26 November at 11 a.m. each day
IMPORTANT TRAVEL AND NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS, including a collection of Australiana. Catalogue £4.20

Thursday, 26 November at 11 a.m.
FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX. Catalogue 60p

Thursday, 26 November at 11 a.m.
FINE LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY CONTINENTAL DRAWINGS. Catalogue £2.60

Friday, 27 November at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT CONTINENTAL PICTURES OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES, including Pictures, Drawings and Bronzes of Russian Interest. Catalogue £6

Monday, 30 November at 11 a.m.
FINE CONTINENTAL PROCELAIN. Catalogue £2.80

Monday, 30 November at 6.30 p.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £8.50

Tuesday, 1 December at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue £3.50

Tuesday, 1 December at 11 a.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5

Tuesday, 1 December at 2.15 p.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Catalogue £8.50

Tuesday, 1 December at 3.45 p.m.
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Wednesday, 2 December and Thursday, 3 December at 2.30 p.m. each day
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Monday, 7 December at 7 p.m.
FINE WINES. Catalogue £1.50

Wednesday, 9 December at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
EUROPEAN CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO. Catalogue £3

Wednesday, 9 December at 1.30 p.m.
COINS AND MEDALS. Catalogue £2

Thursday, 10 December at 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
ASIATIC CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART, JAPANESE PRINTS. Catalogue £3

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Today, Tuesday, 24 November and Wednesday, 25 November at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. each day
IMPORTANT PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. Catalogue £3

Thursday, 26 November at 4 p.m.
IMPORTANT CERAMICS AND PORCELAIN. Catalogue £3

Thursday, 3 December and Friday, 4 December at 4 p.m. each day
JEWELLERY AND SILVER. Catalogue £2

Thursday, 10 December at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.
COINS. Catalogue £2

Friday, 11 December at 4 p.m.
FURNITURE. Catalogue £2

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Shell

Phillips

Tuesday, 24 November 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 24 November, 1.30 p.m.
FINE JEWELS

Tuesday, 24 November 2 p.m.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Wednesday, 25 November 11 a.m.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART

Wednesday, 25 November, 12 noon
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Thursday, 26 November, 11 a.m.
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Thursday, 26 November, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: WORLD SALE

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Tuesday, 1 December, 1.30 p.m.
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

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BIRTHS

ASHWORTH.—On November 19th at Clatterbridge Hospital, Wirral to Nicola (nee Kelly) and Barry —a beautiful daughter (Rachel Katherine).
BEST.—On November 21st, to Juliet and Bob—a son.
DRIBBELL.—On 21st November, at Roehampton, to Linda and David—a daughter (Tania).
ELLEN.—On November 22nd at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Jane and Michael —a son.
JONES.—On 19th November, at Dorchester, to Jennifer (nee Syddall) and Stewart, a daughter (Clementine Sarah) a sister for Eleanor, half sister for Katherine and James.
MACKENZIE.—On November 23rd, to Sian (nee Williams) and Robin at the Jane Crookall, Isle of Man—a son (Hugo Fraser).
McKANE.—On November 20, 1981, at the London Hospital, to Anna and Christopher—a daughter (Felicity Laura), a sister for Camilla and Sophie.
PALMER.—On November 23rd, at Heatherwood, Ascot to Jill (nee Adams) and Peregrine—a son.
REED.—On Friday, 20th November at the West London Hospital to Patricia (nee Fletcher) and Richard—a son (Adam).
THOMPSON.—On November 20th to Mandy (nee Hogan) and Treffry—a son (Patrick Duncan).

MARRIAGE

SILVER WEDDING

WRENN : DARROCH.— On 24th November, 1956, at Blundellsands, Liverpool, John Wrenn to Elspeth Darroch.

DEATHS

ATTWOOD.—Peacefully on Sunday, November 22, Ursula Eva (nee De Satis). Much loved by John, Marion and Prue and by all her grandchildren. Funeral service at Hampstead Parish Church, Church Row on Thursday, November 26, at 3.15 pm.
BAILEY.—On November 18th, peacefully in hospital, Arthur Bailey, late director of W. H. Bauly Ltd. Cremation at Eastbourne on Thursday, November 26th, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Cancer Research.
BURNET.—On November 19 suddenly at his home in Dulwich, Leslie Horace Burnet. Dearly loved father of Margot, grandfather of Faby and Luc, brother and uncle. Funeral at St Peter's Church, Knossington, nr Oakham, Rutland on Wednesday, November 25 at 2.30 pm. Service in his memory at Christ's Chapel of Alleyns College of God's Gift, Dulwich on Thursday, November 26 at 10.45 am. Enquiries to B Curtis, Tel Tilton (Leics) 233.
BURTON C. T. H.—On November 22nd in his 73rd year, beloved husband of Dorothy and father of Genevieve, Nicholas and Jeffrey. Housemaster of Forest House, Epsom College 1949 to 1965.
CAVE. — On 21st November, Laurence Charles Henry Cave of Bletchingley, Surrey. Loving father of Mena. Knight of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta. Requiem Mass at St Joseph's Church High St, Redhill at 11am on Wednesday 25th November. Requiem Mass followed by burial at Chideock Manor Chapel, Dorset at 11 am on Thursday 26th November. R.I.P. Family flowers only.
CHITNIS, INDIRA.—See Graffius.
CORBALLY.—On November 19th 1981, after great suffering cheerfully borne in hospital & fortified by the rites of the Holy Church, Air Vice-Marshal Edward John Corbally C.B.E., very beloved husband of Alfreda, beloved father & grandfather. Requiem Mass at Church of Holy Mary, Midhurst, at 11 a.m. on Friday, November 27th, followed by burial. Family flowers only please, but donations if wished to R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.
DURST.—On November 20 peacefully in hospital Anne dear sister of Molly Crawley and aunt of Elizabeth and Robert. Funeral service at St Lawrence Church, Winchester on Friday, November 27 at 12 noon. Family flowers only but donations if desired to the League of Friends, Royal Hants County Hospital, c/o John Steel & Son, Chesil House, Winchester.
EDGINGTON. — Arthur Travers Edgington, Lieutenant-Colonel RA. Much loved husband and companion for 47 years of Marjorie and father of Michael, peacefully on November 21st. Funeral service at Sandford Orcas at 2 p.m. on Friday, 27th November, 1981. No flowers please. Donations to Guide Dogs for the Blind.
FISHER-GORDON.—On Friday, November 20th, in London, after a short illness, Matthew, adored baby son of Wendy and Andrew and brother of James, 27 Burgh Street, Islington, N.1. Funeral, Tuesday, November 24th, at St. James The Apostle Church, Prebend Street, Islington N.1. Family flowers only. Donations to N.S.P.C.C.
FULKES, NANCIE MARENA.—Widow of the late Geoffrey Owers Fulkes, peacefully at Eastbourne on 21st November 1981 after a long illness. Service at Willingdon Church, Eastbourne at 3.15 pm. Friday 27th November followed by cremation. Flowers to Haine & Son, South Street, Eastbourne.
GALLOWAY.—On November 23rd, James Lawrie, in Hammersmith Hospital, much loved husband of Joy Elizabeth, father of Robin, Nicola and Lindsay and friend to many. Family flowers only, donations to Cancer Research.
GRAFFIUS.—On November 21st, 1981, peacefully at home in Sunningdale after a long illness courageously borne, Indira Chidamber, (nee Chitnis), wife of Melvin Charles, mother of Christopher, Marie-Suzanne, Indira and Mark. Requiem mass at Church of the Sacred Heart, Sunningdale at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, November 25. Family flowers only. Donations may be sent to Higher Line, Handicapped Children's Trust, Stonyhurst College, Blackburn, Lancs.
HALL. — On November 19th Maureen Ann (nee Hare) peacefully at "Glendalough" The Green, Sidcup. Dearly loved wife mother, and daughter. A gifted teacher and true friend. Service at United Reformed Church, Court Road, Eltham, 3.15 p.m. Thursday 26th November, followed by private cremation. The family would welcome donations to Cancer research in place of flowers.
HERBERT.—On 20th November 1981, after a short illness, Aubrey Herbert, O.B.E., of Chilton Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk. Private Funeral. Memorial Service to be announced later.
HUNTER.—On November 21, Joan, aged 73 years, much loved wife of Anthony, of Knocklaw Cottage, Rothbury, Northumberland. Requiem at Hexham Abbey on Tuesday, November 24th, 1 p.m. Donations, please, to Swaziland Diocese.
KERSTIN.—On 16th November, in Tunisia, Edward Patrick. Funeral at Stonefall Cemetery, Harrogate, on Tuesday, 24th November, at 2.30 p.m.
KREBS. — On November 22nd, peacefully in Oxford, Sir Hans, dearly loved husband of Margaret, dearly loved father of Paul, Helen and John. Funeral Service in Trinity College Chapel, 11.30 a.m. Thursday 26th. Cut flowers only, please to Bromley and Son, Iffley, Oxford by 10.30 a.m. Memorial Service will be announced later.
LAWLOR.—On November 18th, peacefully after a brief illness, Doctor Eileen Mary Elizabeth (nee Bouchier-Hayes), aged 90 years. Widow of Doctor Geoffrey Leo Lawlor and much loved mother of Ursula and Monica. Funeral Mass at St Anne's RC Church, Kennington Lane at Vauxhall SE11 on Thursday, November 26th at 11 a.m. followed by private burial at St Mary's RC Cemetery, Kensal Green. Flowers to the Church. May she rest in peace.
LOTHIAN.—On November 20th, peacefully in Guy's Hospital after a long illness, borne with great courage, Christopher Guy, treasured husband of Felicity, and loving Daddy of Louise, much loved son of Joan, and brother of Sarah. Funeral service at St. Michael and All Angels Church, Sunninghill, Wednesday, November 25th, at 11 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Lines Bannister, 69 High Street, Ascot. Telephone 20266.
MARTIN, HUBERT SINCLAIR, C.B.E., D.L., LL.B.—On November 19th, aged 90, at home. Beloved husband of Jill, father of John and grandfather of Hugh, Sara, Elizabeth and James. Former Clerk of Northamptonshire and East Sussex County Councils. Service at St. Leonard's Church Seaford at 11.30 on Friday 27th November followed by cremation at Eastbourne. Enquiries, flowers, or donations if desired to East Sussex Association for the disabled, may be sent to Sonford Funeral Service. (Tel. 0323 893890).
PRIEST.—On November 21st at Thornby, Bristol, Winifred Edith Priest, aged 92. Mother of Hugh Wells O.B.E. Funeral private.
PULFORD.—On 20th November, Lt.-Col. Miles Pulford M.C., the XX Lancashire Fusiliers. Funeral East Haddon, 2 p.m., Thursday, November 26th. No flowers.
QUINTON.—On November 19th, suddenly and peacefully at the home of her niece in Somerset, Constance May Quinton, O.B.E., aged 85, of Underwood, Niton Undercliffe, Isle of Wight. Service at South Bristol Crematorium, November 26th, at 11.40 a.m. There will be a memorial service on the island, the date of which will be announced later. Inquiries and flowers to John Scourse, Funeral Director, Cliff Street, Cheddar.
RICHARDS, MARCUS BYAM, aged 17.—On November 20th, as the the result of a tragic accident at home. Beloved elder son of Steven and Sue. Funeral at St. Mary the Virgin, Podington, Bedfordshire, Friday November 27th 12.00 noon. Family flowers only.
ROSS.—On November 21st, 1981, in Monte Carlo, Pat, dearly loved husband of Eileen, of the Worplesdon Place Hotel, Surrey. Funeral private.

DEATHS

SENNITT.—On 18th November, at home, Church Cottage, Sea-Palling, Norfolk, Stanley Ebenezer, aged 81, father of John, Julie, Richard and Christina, much loved by his seven grand-daughters. Funeral service Saturday, November 28th at 2 pm, St Margaret's Church, Sea-Palling. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to charity.
SHAYLOR.—On Saturday, 21st November, at Gloucester Royal Hospital, William Frederick, aged 82 years. Funeral service at St. John the Baptist Church, Randwick, Glos., 11.30 a.m., Friday, 27th November, followed by private cremation. Flowers or if desired donations for the League of Friends of Standish Hospital, may be sent to Philip Ford & Son Funeral Directors Ltd., Dirleton House, Cainscross Road, Stroud.
SHEED.—On November 20th, after a short illness, in Jersey City, U.S.A., F. J. (Frank) Sheed, aged 85, husband of the late Maisie and father of Wilfrid and Rosemary.
STRANG.—On November 22nd, 1981, Hector, aged 81 years, of 154 Old Fort Road, Shoreham, Sussex, late chairman of Shaw and Kilburn Ltd. Service at Worthing Crematorium on Thursday, 26th November at 11.30 a.m. Enquiries to H. D. Tribe Ltd., 40 Brunswick Road, Shoreham 2169.
USHER.—Suddenly, on 21st November, 1981 at The White House, North Berwick, Madge Elsa, widow of the late Colonel C. M. Usher, D.S.O., O.B.E. Funeral on Wednesday, November 25th, at 2 p.m., at St. Baldred's Church, North Berwick, followed by cremation at Warriston Crematorium, Main Chapel, at 3.30 p.m.
WADE.—On November 22nd, in Perth, Western Australia, Frederick Charles, aged 75, beloved husband of Constance and dear father of Michael, Ann and Dennis.
WATKINS.—On November 21st 1981, peacefully at his home, Greensand Seale, Farnham, Surrey, in his 87th year Colonel Cecil Eric Legrew Watkins, O.B.E., M.C., late The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Funeral 2.30 pm on Friday, November 27th at St Laurence Church Seale, flowers to Patricks, East St Farnham, Surrey.
WATLING.—On November 22nd, 1981, Mrs S. A. (Birdie), widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Francis Watling, the Royal Norfolk Regiment, at Horton General Hospital, Banbury.
WINTON.—At Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff, on November 20th, after a long insidious illness, Ruth Naomi, devoted wife of Canon W. A. Winton, mother of Anne and John. "A light shone in her darkness and the darkness could not extinguish it." No flowers, but donations to the National Federation of the Blind, care of 52A Bishops Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff. Service at St. Mary's Church, Whitchurch, on Thursday, November 26th, at 1.15 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LIDDLE.—The memorial service in thanksgiving for the life of William John (Jack) Liddle, will be held at St Columbas Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London, on Thursday, November 26th, at 12 noon.
MACKRAY.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Wyndham N. Mackray, former headmaster of Forres, will be held in the Forres Chapel, Swanage, on Friday, December 4th at 3 p.m. Advance notice of attendance would be appreciated.

IN MEMORIAM

DELANEY.— Deecy, beloved wife of John. Always remembered.
EDWARDS.—In memory of dear Philip who died at Oxford on 23rd November, 1968.
HOLDERNESS, GEORGE WILLIAM, D.F.C. (Joe), 24th November, 1980. Remembered with affection. England had a fine son.
MERRILL.—In loving memory of our father, Frederick Henry Merrill, died 24th November, 1980. Always in our thoughts. John, Stephen, Deborah, Robert and families.
NORRIS, RICHARD TOBIAS.—In memory of our beloved only son and brother, tragically killed in a road accident on November 24th, 1978, aged 26 years. "Our love—our thoughts—our prayers always." — From The Family.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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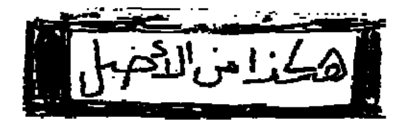
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The news in German. 9.35 Spain. 9.53 Spanish. 10.10 Episode nine of Dark Towers. 10.35 History: Pax Romana. 11.00 The Nativity. 11.38 Tapestry weaving. 12.05 Nuclear Power: The risk factor. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional News (not London). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One including Yesterday's Headlines when people who were briefly in the news recall the occasion. 1.45 Over the Moon. For the very young presented by Sam Dale (r). 2.00 You and Me. Puppets introduced by Elizabeth Estensen (r). 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish conversation. 2.30 English: The Long and the Short and the Tall. 3.00 Closedown. 3.25 O Dro I Dro. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Undercover Elephant in The Great Hospital Hassle.
4.25 Jackanory. David Hargreaves reads part two of David in Silence.
4.40 Cartoon: The Drak Pack in Dr Dred is a Shrinker.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people.
5.05 Screen Test. The second semi-final in the inter-school movie quiz.
5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph. With Tony Hart (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines.
6.25 Nationwide.
6.50 Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies. Mrs Woodhouse with a unique way of persuading a pony to enter a horse box.
7.15 Angels. Drama with the nurses of a Midlands hospital.
7.40 The Rockford Files. Detective Jim is asked by a former cellmate to help him prove his innocence of murder.
8.30 Yes Minister. Trouble down on a city farm.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play: Iris in the Traffic, Ruby in the Rain by Stewart Parker. Set in Belfast, the story concerns the fortunes of two women through an afternoon and evening. Their stories converge at certain times but they come together only in the evening.
10.30 Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation with Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, owners of, among other places, the magnificent Chatsworth House in Derbyshire.
11.00 Kojak starring Telly Savalas. Somebody tries to frame the tough detective (r).
11.50 News headlines and weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS:-BBC Cymru/Wales 9.5-9.10am Interval 9.10-9.35 I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.5-5.35 Fyny yma. 6.0-6.25 Wales today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 11.50 News. Scotland 11.17-11.38am For Schools. 12.55-1.00pm Scottish news. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News. Northern Ireland 10.35-11.00am For Schools. 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.25 Scene around Six. 6.50-7.15 Lifelines. 10.30-11.00 The Magic of Rodgers and Hart. 11.0-12.0 Anniversary. 12.0 midnight News. England 6.0-6.25pm Regional News magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. Presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Dev Sagoo: The story is Mr Patelli's Shop by Anne Reay and it is read by Carmen Munroe. Closedown at 11.25.
3.55 Antiques Roadshow. Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon visit Oldham where, together with a team of experts, they assess and comment on viewers' family heirlooms and the like. Whether by accident or design there is always a higher incidence of finds than disappointments. (r)

4.35 Everybody's Doin' It. Sport of the 1920s and 30s as seen through the lens of home movie-makers.
4.55 In Search of .. Alfred the Great. Michael Wood tells the story of the ninth King of Wessex.
5.35 The Five Faces of Dr Who. Part two of the Three Doctors (r).
6.00 Grange Hill. Secondary school drama. This week there is a rumour about the re-introduction of school uniform.
6.25 The Waltons. John Walton is accused of cheating.
7.10 News with sub-titles.
7.15 A Question of Equality. The first of five programmes about our system of education.
8.00 Top Gear. William Woollard with news of the Lombard RAC Rally.
8.30 Russell Harty. His guests tonight are The Pointer Sisters and Mr and Mrs Desmond Wilcox.

9.00 The Last Song. Comedy series about a middle-aged divorcee and his young girlfriend.
9.30 Your Life in Their Hands. Robert Winston with the story of James Beard who was struck down with leukaemia at the end of last year. He was treated with a massive dosage of drugs and survived. But it may only be a reprieve. James's doctors believe that his only chance of a long-time survival is by a bone marrow transplant.
10.00 Arena. A look at the two distinctly different visual styles of the Radio Times and Private Eye.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest world news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made today's headlines. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Trust and sharing experiences 9.53 Middle English 10.15 The art of the weather forecaster 10.33 The power of class 11.03 Basic maths 11.22 Bells 11.39 The Authion Valley in the Loire 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy with a musical story about Cowboyland 12.10 Pipkins. Puppets for the very young 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News with Peter Sissons 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Armchair Thriller. Part three of Dead Man's Kit (r) 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mary with advice on American-style cooking 2.45 Heartland: Working Arrangements. An actress helps to run her aunt's hotel and becomes romantically involved 3.45 Emmerdale Farm. Was Jack Sugden's purchase really a bargain? (r)

4.15 Cartoon: Daffy Duck in Muscle Tussle.
4.20 Get It Together. Live pop music introduced by Roy North and Megg Nicol.
4.45 Ace Reports. News, events and ideas for young people.
5.15 The Gaffer. Comedy series set in a small engineering factory.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with Social Action news. Information on child Poverty Action, Muscular Dystrophy, Youth unemployment and Artists with Disabilities.
6.30 Crossroads. Iris Scott learns some disturbing news.
6.55 Reporting London. News about the capital introduced by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Michael Aspel chairs this celebrity mime-game.
8.00 Rising Damp. Rigsby's new furniture is admired (r).
8.30 It Takes a Worried Man. Comedy series about an indolent man afraid of approaching middle age.

9.00 Brideshead Revisited. Rex Mottram visits Charles in Paris and tells him how Sebastian gave him the slip on his way to a drying out session in Zurich. He also informs Charles of the poor health of Lady Marchmain and the parlous state of the family finances. Revelations about Rex's past necessitated a last minute alteration in the wedding arrangements between himself and Julia. Charles returns to London when he hears of the unrest in London and the impending General Strike.
10.00 News
10.30 We Won't Go Away. How the disabled of America united to pressure their Government into enforcing the equal opportunities laws.
11.30 Paris. Police captain Paris's colleague, Bogart, has to make a quick life-or-death decision.
12.25 Close with John Julius Norwich reading a piece about nature.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Building Your Own Home.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Kleptomaniac" by Genevieve Muinzer.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "An Empty Glass" by George Parsons.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Have His Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers. With Ian Carmichael as Lord Peter. (The last of six episodes.)
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 A Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Uncle Silas by Sheridan LeFanu, dramatized in three parts. With Peter Vaughan and Kate Lee (Part 2).†
4.00 Letter from a Hotel Bedroom. Anthony Lawrence reflects on life in Britain after four years away.
4.15 Two Poets. Stephen Spender and Charles Causley in conversation with Michael Dean.†
4.45 Story Time: "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" by Charles Dickens (2).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. Geoff Watts reports on the health of medical care.
7.50 The Seaside in Autumn. Brian Thompson introduces reports from locations around the coastline of Britain.
8.35 Antony Hopkins. An illustrated talk about music.†
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Wrinkles (series) Part 3 of the mad-cap sit-com starring Tom Mennard and Anthea Askey.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Poor Mouth" by Flann O'Brien (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
VHF: 6.25 am Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Alessandro Marcello, Telemann, attrib. Pergolesi, Albinoni, Zelenka: records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Hahn, Milhaud, Faure, Massenet; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer, Malcolm Williamson: records.†
10.00 Maurice Hasson Violin and Piano recital: Brahms, Faure, Ravel, Bloch, Wieniawski.†
10.50 Philip Jones Brass Ensemble Recital: Monteverdi, Paul Patterson, Stravinsky, Beethoven, Stravinsky, Gibbons.†
11.30 The Lied Before Schubert (series) The development of the Lied (2) c.1790. Recital: Anton Hoffmeister, Maria-Theresa Paradis, J. J. Grunwald, Johann Zumsteeg, Mozart.†
12.15 Midday Concert Part 1: Weber.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Midday Concert Part 2: Sullivan.†
2.05 Johannes Ockeghem (series) Third of four recitals including all his surviving secular music.†
2.40 Rubbra and Brahms (series) Rubbra (String Quartet No. 3), Brahms (String Sextet No. 2, Op. 36).†
3.40 Bach Harpsichord Music (series) Recital.†
4.25 Jazz Today Charles Fox with records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Music of Dalmatia Harold Dennis-Jones presents his own field recordings of traditional music from this region of the Yugoslav Adriatic coast.†
7.30 The Childhood of Christ Berlioz's sacred trilogy direct from the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. Part 1.†
8.10 An English Pelleas? Talk by Hugh MacDonald, Professor of Music at Glasgow University.
8.30 The Childhood of Christ Parts 2 and 3.
9.40 The Price of Victory (series) Michael Charlton examines the 'missed opportunities' of Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of the Second World War and de Gaulle's veto of the UK's first bid to join the EEC (5) "Messina! Messina! — The Parting of the Ways."
11.00 News.
11.05 Guido Cantelli conducts Ravel; record.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore †. 7.30 Terry Wogan †. 10.00 Jimmy Young †. 12.03 pm John Dunn †. 2.00 Ed Stewart †. 4.00 David Hamilton †. 5.45 News. 6.00 Don Durbridge †. 8.00 Hubert Gregg † (new series) says I Call It Style. 9.00 Listen to the Band †. 9.30 The Organist Entertains †. 10.00 Bob Monkhouse. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour †. 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel †. 12.0 midnight Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2:

5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times, GMT. 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Lord of the Flies 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Europa 8.30 Musical Yearbook 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10.15 Leave it to Psmith 10.30 That Big Band Magic 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland This Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 The Rewards of Music 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Michael Strogoff 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 9.45 Classic Short Stories 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Guitar Workshop 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Operetta 2.30 Musical Yearbook 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today



Stephen Spender and Charles Causley: they talk to Michael Dean in Two Poets (Radio 4 4.15 pm)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

John Gielgud: Brideshead Revisited (ITV 9.00 pm)

● WE WONT GO AWAY (ITV 10.30) is an object lesson in the power of the people. The people in this case are the disabled of the United States. Rosalie Wilkins, the wheel-chaired presenter of the Link programme for the disabled, went to the States earlier this year to investigate the powerful disabled civil rights movement: Its origins began in the late Sixties at Berkeley, California, nicknamed, without malice, the Crips Capital of the World. Disabled people came together and realised that they were being undersold by the Government in the field of equal rights. The Rehabilitation Act, in particular Section 504, was designed to implement this basic tenet of the Constitution but in 1972 the then President Nixon vetoed it signalling a militant response from the disabled. They campaigned, organised rallies and demonstrated. President Nixon relented and signed the Act. But it wasn't until 1977 that the law was finally implemented. Today the veteran campaigners have another fight on their hands. President Reagan's Social Service cut-backs mean that a halt has been called in funding of services for the disabled.

● THE EYE OF THE EYE AND THE ART OF THE RADIO TIMES (BBC2 10.00 pm) is an Arena programme made up of two films about two magazines with totally different traditions. We visit the offices of Private Eye, Fleet Street's 20-year old parish magazine and watch an edition taking shape. The editor, Richard Ingrams, is interviewed as well as the cartoon contributors — Steadman, Scarfe, Heath and the legendary Kevin Woodcock who has never been to the Soho offices. We are conducted through the fifty year old Radio Times by its longest serving artist Eric Fraser who has been drawing for the magazine since its inception. His stories of the famous contributing artists — names that include Whistler and Ardizzone — make very interesting viewing.

● THE SEASIDE IN AUTUMN (Radio 4 7.50 pm) is a gentle observation of various out of season holiday spots. The tourists have departed, the beach huts closed and the ice-cream vans have vanished. Tom Salmon reflects on the sudden change from his window overlooking Heybrook Bay in Devon. Elsewhere, Robert Powell reports the scene from the River Blackwater in Essex; Bob Danvers Walker explores the bottom of Loch Linnhe, fifty fathoms from the surface; Keith Allan is on the River Tweed at Berwick and Martin Muncaster takes to model yachting in Hove.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 News. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.05 am Something Different with Stewart White. 12.20 Closedown.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Mark It: Dorchester v Shaftesbury. 10.32 News. 10.34 We Won't Go Away. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert with Salena Jones. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Going Out. 12.05 am International Bowls. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Church and the Dragon.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Three Faces of God. 12.05 am Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except; 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 News. 10.34 We Won't Go Away. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00 The Gaffer. 7.30-8.00 Country Style: Ray Lynam and the Hillbillies with guests Rosaleen and Gene Stuart. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar at Your Service. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Roots. Last programme in series. 12.00 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.30 Survival. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by Thinking Aloud.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Islands of the Severn 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30 Medicine Man: Herbalism. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 AM Gymru. 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'I Bethau. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Y Llysiau Llon. 4.15-4.45 Camigam: Game for children. 5.10-5.20 Speedy Gonzales. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30 Gorau Gwerin. 11.15 World in Action. 11.45 Benson. 12.15 am Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

IRA toy pistol bomb in London

By Craig Seton and David Nicholson-Lord

A booby-trapped toy pistol which injured two women, one seriously, at Woolwich barracks, south-east London, yesterday, exploded only half an hour before the area would have been busy with children off to school. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the explosion, the fifth in its London campaign in six weeks.

Although police believe the pistol was left outside an Army administration headquarters to injure any member of the services who picked it up, it had lain on the pavement overnight and could have been spotted and touched by schoolchildren as they left nearby married quarters and a large flats complex a few yards away.

Commander Mike Richards, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said the pistol, a replica or imitation automatic, was packed with a few ounces of explosives and was equipped with an anti-handling device.

It was the fifth different type of device the IRA unit operating in London had used and was a booby trap not seen on the mainland before.

The bomb exploded at 7.45 am outside Government House, the garrison headquarters of the Royal Artillery complex at Woolwich in Grand Depot Road. Two women, both cleaners at the building and wives of soldiers serving at the barracks, were injured when one of the two dogs they were taking for a walk touched the pistol.

Dog's leg is blown off

Mrs Veronica Eadsforth, aged 35, received serious injuries to a foot and underwent surgery in hospital hours later. Mrs Edith Hewitson, aged 36, was severely shocked by the blast, which blew off the leg of Jasper, a 10-year-old Labrador. The other dog, an Alsatian, ran off in panic.

Commander Richards said the pistol had been seen in the gateway to Government House at 8.40 the previous night by someone who assumed it had been dropped by a child.

"I doubt if we have seen this sort of thing before in England," he said. "The public has to be extremely vigilant."

Mrs Hewitson said at her home in Gunner Lane, Woolwich, last night: "I am adamant that neither of us touched the gun after we saw it inside the gate on our way out of the building.

"It just went off as we were passing through the gate. My friend got the worst of it because she was standing near by.

"I am quite sure it was not there when we went in. The blast knocked me backwards, but did not knock me to the ground. I do not really remember much after that."

Mrs Hewitson said she had worked with Mrs Eadsforth, who is still in hospital, for about two years.

Mrs Doris Moore, aged 64, and her husband, Francis, who is blind, heard the bomb explode as they prepared breakfast in their flat overlooking Government House.

Mrs Moore said: "I ran over the road and saw two bodies lying on the ground. I knew it was a bomb. The police, fire and ambulance arrived within a few minutes and then they brought sniffer dogs and searched the area."

The Ministry of Defence confirmed yesterday that Government House was searched once every two hours during the night because of the fear of terrorist attacks. In November 1974 two men, one a soldier, died and thirty people were injured when the King's Arms public house opposite the bar-

Tested first in Ulster

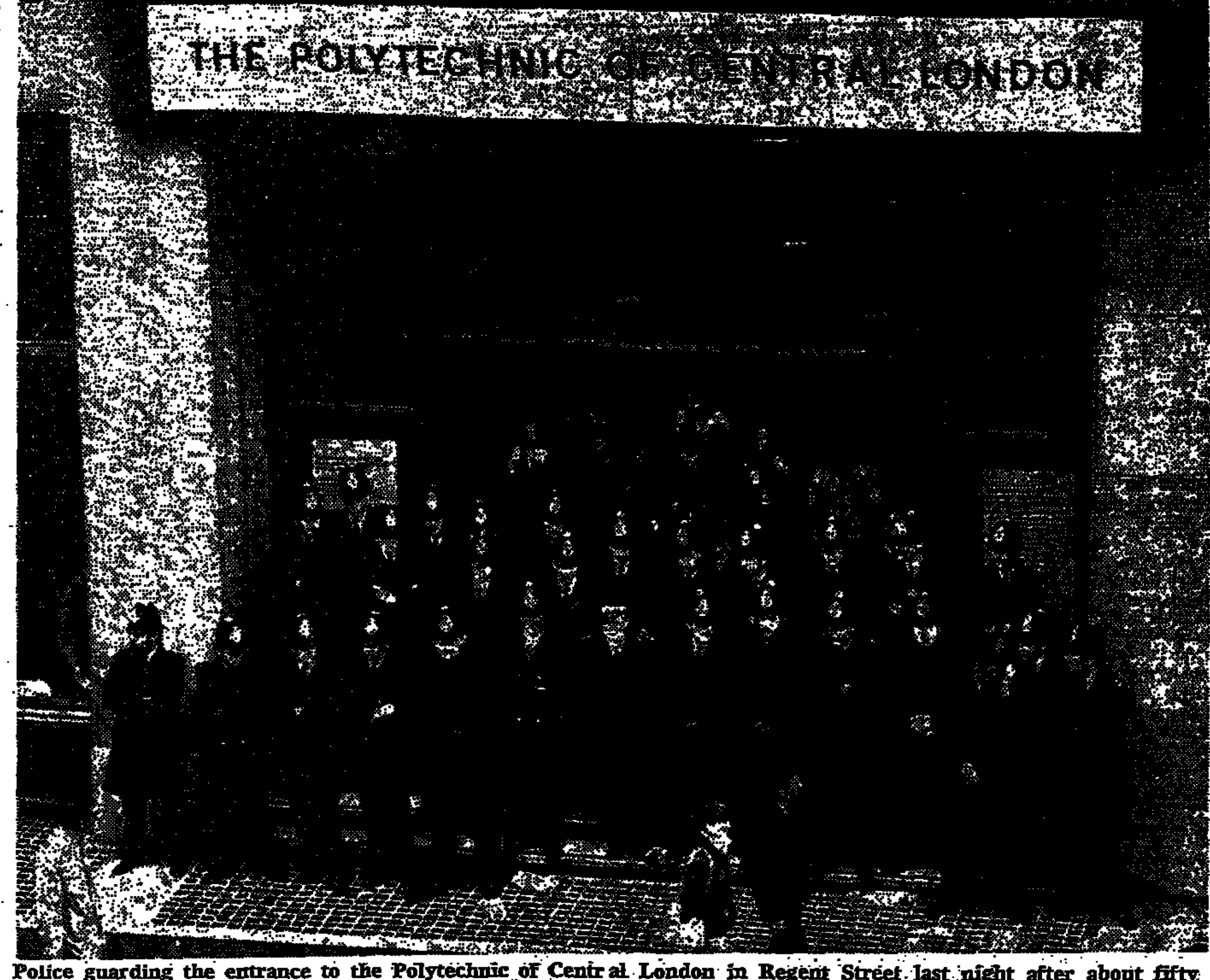
The booby-trapped pistol took a stage further the Provisionals' disturbing practice of exporting their bomb and weapon technology to the mainland after thorough "testing" in Ulster.

Most of the devices that have long been commonplace in Northern Ireland, such as car bombs, nail bombs, cassette and blast incendiaries, have been used on the mainland.

Anti-handling devices, like that incorporated in the Woolwich bomb, provide a further example. But perhaps the most worrying recent development is the use of remote-control bombs in London by the Provisionals.

The blast outside Chelsea barracks last month belonged to this category. There are two main types: those linked to the watching terrorist by several hundred metres of wire, and those detonated by radio signal.

The most common type of remote-control bomb is that used typically on roads near the border, where wire runs to the terrorist in the south. Fear of booby-traps meant that it took ATOs two days to defuse a bomb of that type in Strabane, co Tyrone, a fortnight ago.



Tony Weaver

Police guarding the entrance to the Polytechnic of Central London in Regent Street last night after about fifty students occupied the administration block to protest over economies being imposed. Twelve people were arrested during scuffles with police when about one thousand students gathered outside the building.

Dr Nims sells off his 3-D camera

By Ronald Pullen and Rupert Morris

Dr Jerry Nims, the 46-year-old American who has raised £26m in Britain for his controversial 3-D camera, has sold his personal interest in the company Nimslo Technology Ltd.

The camera was originally to go on sale at the end of 1979. Repeated delays have reinforced the sceptics' view that Eastman Kodak and the Japanese company Asahi, for which Dr Nims once worked, were right when they abandoned 3-D in the late 1960s. But Dr Nims and his associates insisted yesterday that commercial production would begin next March from the Timex factory in Dundee.

The sale of Dr Nims' interest, which was made in November 1980, was not disclosed until the issue of a new prospectus prepared by Barings, the merchant bank, dated October 27, 1981. "I personally got enough money so I would never have to work another day of my life", Dr Nims told *The Times* yesterday. "I a sitting here as a multi-millioinaire". He stays as salaried chairman at $150,000 a year.

Who now owns Nimslo is not full revealed. The Baring prospectus says: "In November 1980 all the assets of NTI (Nimslo Technology Incorporated) a company in which Dr J. C. Nims beneficially owned 46 per cent of the ordinary share capital, were acquired by Fairhaven Ltd, a Bermuda corporation which subsequently changed its name to Nimslo Technology Ltd."

The prospectus goes on to say that those interested in the share capital of NTL comprise Fred Olsen Ltd, other European shareholders "and a charitable foundation of whose board of management Dr J. C. Nims and Mr J. B. Davidson are members".

Dr Nims refused to identify the foundation. "The foundation's name is unimportant; what is important is the people that helped and where the money goes. I want to see as much money as can be legally and honestly generated come into that foundation to be used in ways that fit my particular philosophy of the world. I'm involved in projects to do with the underprivileged, the abused of the world, the disenfranchised of the world and the areas that we're working in where people are starving to death".

The foundation was, he said, working in Somalia, Cambodia, with refugees in Portugal who had to flee from Mozambique, and in eastern Europe with Jews and Christians who were being "clobbered".

Excited by Nimslo's forecasts that it should by 1985 win 4 per cent of the world photographic market, by which time the group could be making pretax profits of more than $156m, British investors have pushed up the price of the shares sixfold to a high of £20 at one point in the past year.

The company now has an estimated market value of around £250m.

The 3-D dreams of Dr Nims, page 17.

Schmidt's ultimatum

Continued from page 1

Nato view that a freeze of medium range weapons at their present level was unacceptable as it perpetuated the Soviet advantage.

West German experts suspected that Mr Brezhnev thought he was making the moratorium proposal more attractive by his added emphasis on withdrawing the SS20s from European territory, but said it appeared to differ little from earlier proposals already rejected.

Herr Schmidt also urged the Russians, who want the Geneva negotiations to encompass all nuclear weapons systems in Europe, to concentrate first on medium-range missiles, since this is the most urgent problem, and then move on by stages to other systems.

Herr Schmidt assured the Soviet leader that President Reagan, whose serious intentions have been repeatedly questioned in Moscow in recent months, really did not want war.

Frank Johnson on Shirley Williams

Such a devious lot, these Crosby voters

Back to the Crosby by-election campaign for its final four days:

Both the Conservative and Social Democratic campaign staffs yesterday produced detailed figures showing that, according to canvass returns, a majority of voters had said they were going to vote for them. All of which caused one to ponder that, in the media, it is the politicians untruths which tend to attract all the publicity. We seldom hear about those diligent, unsung little people who, year in and year out, without hope of personal advancement, lie their heads off: the voters.

Under the conventions of democracy, one is supposed only to find fault with the politicians, never with the voters. But the latter have always struck me as being just as devious a group.

If yesterday's figures are correct, at Crosby the voters have fought what, even by rugh and tumble by-election standards, has been an exceptionally dishonest campaign. They have been all things to all canvassers. *Some* voters have had no real policies at all. Moreover, they have consistently refused truthfully to answer the politicians' questions. No wonder Mrs Shirley Williams gets on so well with them.

For one suspects that when they lie to Tory canvassers they are lying even more than when they lie to Social Democratic canvassers. This being a deeply religious constituency, they do not lie so much to opinion pollsters. *That is why the opinion polls* have Mrs Williams well ahead.

This is consistent with common observation. Mrs Williams bustles up to a group of willing voters outside some shops as if she is also a woman who can't stop now because she's got some shopping to do. This is corect. She is shopping for them. Breathlessly, she finds time to tell them that there are no easy solutions, that these are terribly difficult problems, but that one thing is certain: neither Mrs Thatcher nor Mr Benn have the answers.

Policies do not much come into it. On the rare occasions on which they do, she hurriedly explains that it is simply not true what "they" say she said: she *is* in favour of private education, private health, private enterprise and no doubt—if she were pressed on the matter—private grief.

A few seconds *later* she is gone—leaving the voters to agree how nice she is and how she looks older/younger/shorter/taller/thinner/fatter/more married/less divorced than on television. For it is as a television personality that she is principally known in these parts—not as a politician.

Perhaps this is because she is a woman. But even so is Mrs Thatcher and she is seen very much as a politician. Perhaps it is not enough to be a woman in politics in order not to be regarded as a politician. You also have to have an air of impartiality.

She is, then, a skilful and cunning politician. Certainly, this does not stop the voters, as well as saying they will vote for her, also telling Conservative canvassers that they are voting Conservative. But that only goes to show that they are skilful and cunning voters. Like Mrs Williams, their view is: why be specific and give unnecessary offence?

At her press conference yesterday, Mrs Williams denounced any new trade union reforms from Mr Tebbit which might lead to confrontation with the unions. Not that she was against reforms, she hastily explained—just ones which led to confrontation. But how did we know that hers would not lead to confrontation, since confrontation was what these things tended to lead to? She said hers would not because there would be more communication between management and work force.

She then quoted the Prince of Wales as advocating more communication between management and work force. She had hardly chosen a controversial figure. But controversy is not what Social Democracy is about at the moment.

Over at Tory headquarters, their candidate, Mr Butcher, never seems able to escape controversy. He showed the assembled press an egg. It had been thrown at one of his meetings, he said. Happily, it had been caught by a well-wisher—a young Conservative named Miss Brown.

How *did* we know it was the same egg? It looked like any other egg. Mr Butcher was rapidly regretting he raised the subject. "I think it was Karl Marx who made some remark about the yoke of the workers ...." His voice trailed off. We stared at him in silence. Quickly, he changed the subject to the unions. He blamed them for Merseyside's troubles. This is the truth. It is bound to get him into trouble.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend reception to celebrate 75th anniversary of the Historical Association, 12.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the English Speaking Union, presents the 1981 English Language Competition prizes and presides at meeting of the English Language Committee at Buckingham Palace, 2; and as patron and trustee, holds a reception at Buckingham Palace for the Friends of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, 6.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

"Death and the afterlife in pagan Celtic Britain", David Williams, 1.15, and "The Japanese potter", Margaret Somerville, 11.30, British Museum. "The Dutch 17th Century interior", Reinier Baarsen, Lower Floor Theatre, National Gallery, 1. "Mordecai Kaplan", Prof Sefton D. Temkin, Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St John's Wood Road, London, 8.15. "Canadian Rockies", Mr J. Keohane, Derby Hall, Bury, Lancashire, 12.40. "Women: Their Potential for Achievement", Lady Bowden, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam St, 6. "Pelléas and Mélisande: an introduction", Geoffrey Bush, The Centre, Adelaide St, 6. Royal College of Art Inaugural Lecture by the Rector, Dr Lionel March "Systematic Research into the Possibilities", Gulbenkian Hall of the College, 5. "Before and After the Suez Crisis", Prof E. Kedourie, Rupert Beckett Lecture Theatre, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 5.30. "A Nuclear-Free Europe and USSR", Jim Garrison, Dunamis, St James's, Piccadilly, 6.30. "De Loutherbourg", Richard Humphreys, 1, and "Art and Science", Prof J. Z. Young, Tate Gallery, 6. "Eminent Victorians"—Herbert Minton", Jennifer Hawkins Opie, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Exhibitions

"Piranesi and his contemporaries", Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London, 9.30-5.30. Royal Society of Miniature Paintings, Sculptors and Gravers annual exhibition, Mall Galleries, The Mall, 10-5. Role of European Parliament, Upper Waiting Hall, Houses of Parliament.

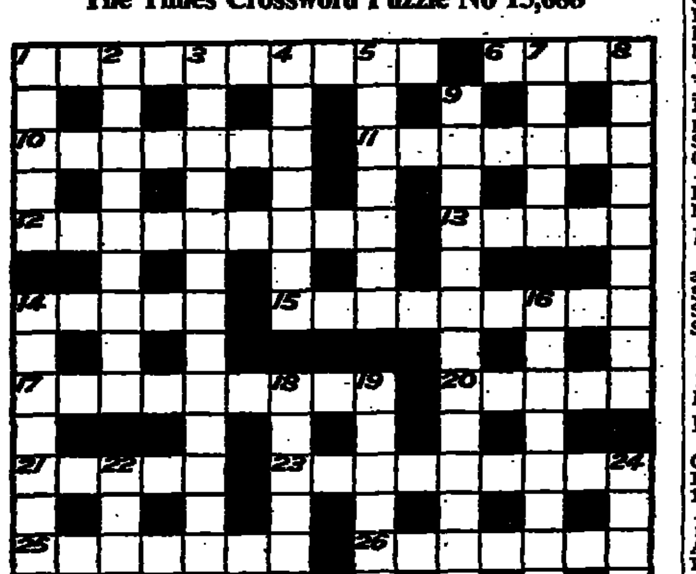
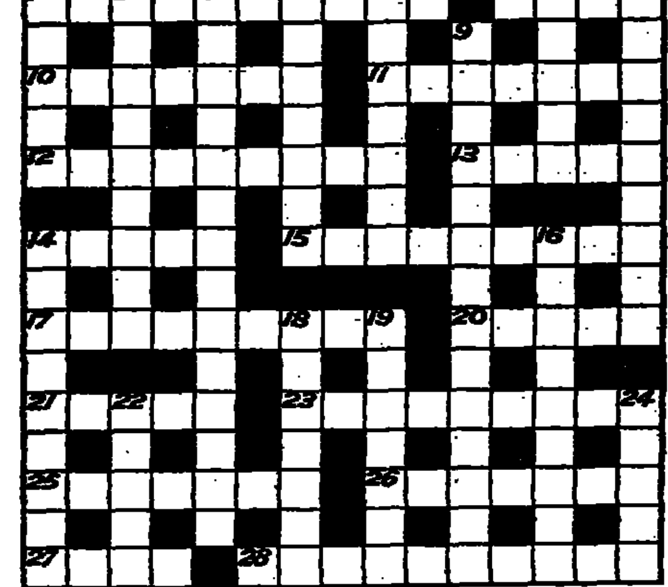
Lunchtime music

Violin and piano recital, Charlotte Edwards and Muriel Levin, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15. The Collegium of St Andrew's Undershaft, clerical medical music in the City, St Andrew's Church, St Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, 12.45.

Walks

City Churches, Monument Underground station, (Fish Street Hill exit), 1:30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,688

ACROSS

1 Code of conduct heads enunciated (10).
6 A growing plot having blanket coverage (4).
10 Rouse passion in sweetheart (7).
11 Claim to occupy chair? (7).
12 Shade often seen between Grantchester boughs (5,4).
13 Side of (impliedly belligerent) men (5).
14 A piano one assembled quickly (5).
15 Sealed contract after risky business trip in Italy (9).
17 So good nobody will play you? (9).
20 River doesn't start this colour (5).
21 Recover ground as some are captured (5).
23 Imagine beforehand sort of grief simple to grasp (9).
25 Obstacle for graduate in basic education, that is (7).
26 Put money in sound scheme producing annuity (7).
27 Red-brown, every other part being black (4).
28 Needed to drive on part of golf course — carried easily (5,5).

DOWN

1 Post having followers (5).
2 Fit worker who makes a telling contribution (9).
3 Daily covers story — clergyman knocks out a film star (7,7).
4 Chirpy youngsters such as Tom (7).
5 Cost not known, do we hear? (7).
7 Note there's always one coming up (5).
8 Person responsible for wrecking ship (9).
9 Politically correct steps to take (14).
14 Praiseworthy as butler of almost 25 (9).
16 Party in key assembly not going smoothly (9).
18 Play, with Jones, Beethoven concerto (7).
19 Novel articles put in case (7).
22 28's message carried by tramp (5).
24 Caught in plane, 'e starts to do this, perhaps (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,687

BANDIT DRAUGHTS
COMPARISON AMOS
SEASHELL RUDDER
SPOT CHAPLETS
BRADFORD FARE
COMBAT EMPOWERS
CARE LOS ANGELES
PEARMAIN RELISH

Lights and the law

Drivers, by law, must switch on lamps at lighting-up time (see details, right) and use headlamps at night on all roads where there is no street lighting or where the street lamps are not lit. Headlamps must be used during the day whenever visibility is seriously reduced by fog, mist, heavy rain, smoke or any similar condition.

It is illegal to park at night on the off-side of the road, with or without lights, except in a one-way street

Source: Central Office of Information.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup, third round replay, West Bromwich Albion v West Ham United; 12 league matches and 10 FA Cup first round replays (see page 19).

Racing: National Hunt meetings, Southwell (12.15), Plumpton (1.0).

Snooker: UK professional championship, Preston.

Boxing: European middleweight title contest, Tony Sibson (holder) v Nicola Cirelli, at Wembley Arena (bill starts 7.30).

Real Tennis: Open singles, Queen's Club, west Kensington.

Motor rallying: Lombard-RAC event, second leg (Welsh stage).

Sport on TV

BBC2: Top Gear, 1981 Lombard RAC Rally, 8.0.

TV top ten

National top television programmes in the week ending November 15:

BBC 1

1 To the Manor Born
2 Bergerac
3 Blankety Blank
4 Mastermind
5 Juliet Bravo
6 Dallas
7 Mike Yarwood in Persons
8 Top of the Pops
9 Larry Grayson's Generation Game
10 News and Sport (Sat)

BBC 2

1 Des O'Connor Tonight
2 The Borgias
3 M*A*S*H
4 Kelly Monteith
5 Russell Harty
6 Tarzan Escapes
7 Grange Hill (Tue)
8 Your Life in Their Hands
9 The Last Song
10 The Waltons

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada
3 Crossroads (Wed) ATV
4 This Is Your Life Thames
5 Game for a Laugh LWT
6 Miss World 1981 ITV
7 Crossroads (Tue) ATV
8 Punchlines LWT
9 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right LWT
10 Bullseye ATV

British Audience Research Board.

Today's anniversaries

Laurence Sterne born at Clonmel, Tipperary, 1713; Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec born at Albi, France, 1864. John Knox, Scottish reformer, died, Edinburgh, 1572.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Transport (Finance) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	31.70	29.60
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada $	2.32	2.23
France Fr	11.26	10.66
Germany DM	4.46	4.22
Greece Dr	124.00	116.00
Hongkong $	11.15	10.55
Ireland Pd	1.25	1.20
Italy Lir	2380.00	2280.00
Japan Yn	438.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	4.87	4.63
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	127.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	1.83	1.67
Spain Pta	191.00	182.00
Sweden Kr	10.89	10.35
Switzerland Fr	3.50	3.38
USA $	1.95	1.88

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 2.4 to 517.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 351.79, down 1.14.

Auctions today

Christie's King Street: fine English and Continental miniatures, fine enamels and gold boxes, 11. Christie's South Kensington: English and Continental glass, 10.30; old and modern jewelry, 2; costume, textiles and fountain pens, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; fine jewels, 1.30; clocks and watches, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Russian books, 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: European glass and Continental ceramics, 10.30.

Viewing

Bonham's, Montpelier Street: selected Continental paintings, 9-7; English and Continental furniture, 9-7; general porcelain, 5.30-7; books and manuscripts, 9-7; silver and plate, 5.30-7.

The Queen's speech

The deaf and hard of hearing will be able to see a special broadcast of the Queen's Christmas speech, with sign language and subtitle, on BBC 2 at 10.55 am on Sunday, December 27.

Christmas Day broadcasts of the speech will be at 9.30 am on Radio One and Four; 10 am on Radio Two; 1 pm on Radio Three and Four; 3 pm on BBC 1 and Independent Television.

The papers

The Government's latest attack on the trade unions has more to do with winning votes than stopping strikes, the Daily Mirror says. That is why it comes just before the Crosby by-election. Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Norman Tebbit are ignoring the lessons Mr Heath learned the hard way 10 years ago.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, suggests the time has come for local cricket fans to consider a unilateral declaration of independence. "Yorkshire is not one county, but three . . . South Yorkshire County Cricket Club, down here in the Boycott country, could be a formidable side", the paper says.

Commenting on the hunger-strike of Mr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, Die Welt points out that his message is meant to show once again that Mr Brezhnev's "equation of power" is based on the wrong facts.

Roads

Midlands: A5: Grendon, Warwickshire, temporary traffic lights over Swan Bridge. A449: Ross on Wye, road closures at 3 pm.

The North: A49: Town bridge at Bridgefoot, Warrington. Diversions, delays. A57: High Street, Sheffield. Reduced carriageway widths. M6: Lane closures north and southbound between junctions 23 (A580/St Helens) and 24 (A58 to Ashton). A625: Closed at Mam Tor, diversion.

Wales and the West: M5: one lane southbound at junction 17 and 18 (Bristol). M4: Lane closures on both carriageways between junction 15 (A345 Swindon) and junction 17 (A429 Chippenham).

Information supplied by AA.

Weather

A deep depression NE of Scotland will move away, with a ridge of high pressure extending into W Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, Midlands (E): Sunny intervals, isolated showers dying out later; wind W to NW, fresh, slowly moderating; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, occasionally wintry; wind NW, strong or gale, moderating later; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

Midlands (W), Central N England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers wintry in places but dying out later; wind NW, strong, slowly moderating; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, isolated coastal showers; wind NW, moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Showers, wintery over high ground and heavy at times, but mostly dying out later, some sunny intervals; wind NW, strong to gale, decreasing moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Frequent showers, heavy and wintry at times, some bright or sunny intervals; wind NW, severe gale, [illegible] decreasing fresh to strong; max temp 2 to 4C (36 to 39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Showers in N and E slowly dying out, but rain preceded by sleet or snow spreading to NW later, becoming less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, strong to gale, showers, visibility good; sea very rough. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind NW, fresh, decreasing moderate; mainly fair, visibility good; sea moderate, becoming slight. Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh, locally strong or gale at first, showers, visibility good; sea rough, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 7.33 am. Sun sets: 4.2 pm. Moon rises: 4.53 am. Moon sets: 3.33 pm.

New moon: November 26.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.15	7.0	12.34	6.9
Aberdeen			12.05	4.0
Avonmouth	5.51	12.2	6.04	12.3
Belfast	9.46	3.3	9.49	3.5
Cardiff	5.37	11.3	5.50	11.5
Devonport	4.13	5.2	4.25	5.3
Dover	9.32	6.3	10.00	6.3
Falmouth	3.43	5.0	3.55	5.1
Glasgow	11.50	4.8	11.43	4.8
Harwich	10.26	3.9	10.51	3.9
Holyhead	8.58	5.3	9.12	5.4
Hull	4.44	6.9	5.13	6.8
Ilfracombe	4.27	8.5	4.42	8.6
Leith	1.00	5.2	1.21	5.2
Liverpool	9.54	8.7	10.10	8.7
Lowestoft	7.47	2.4	8.30	2.4
Margate	10.37	4.5	11.09	4.6
Milford Haven	4.38	6.3	4.55	6.5
Newquay	3.31	6.3	3.48	6.5
Oban	4.25	3.6	4.27	3.7
Penzance	3.13	5.3	3.24	5.4
Portland	5.25	2.0	5.36	2.0
Portsmouth	10.01	4.5	10.21	4.5
Shoreham	9.40	5.8	10.04	5.7
Southampton	9.40	4.3	9.57	4.2
Swansea	4.52	8.8	5.08	9.0
Tees	2.04	5.1	2.30	5.1
Walton-on-the-Naze	10.14	4.0	10.40	4.1

Tide height in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	.21	12	54	Showers	Penzance	2.8	.07	13	55	Shwrs pm
Bridlington	—	.17	11	52	Shwrs am	Jersey	—	.05	13	55	Rain pm
Cromer	0.9	.07	13	55	Shwrs pm	Guernsey	—	.02	14	57	Rain pm
Lowestoft	—	.06	12	54	Shwrs pm	Scilly Isles	2.4	.02	13	55	Showers
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lighting up time

London 4.31 pm to 7.5 am
[illegible]

Yesterday

[illegible]

London

[illegible]

Satellite predictions

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]